

Vols 1-5 and 6 pt 2

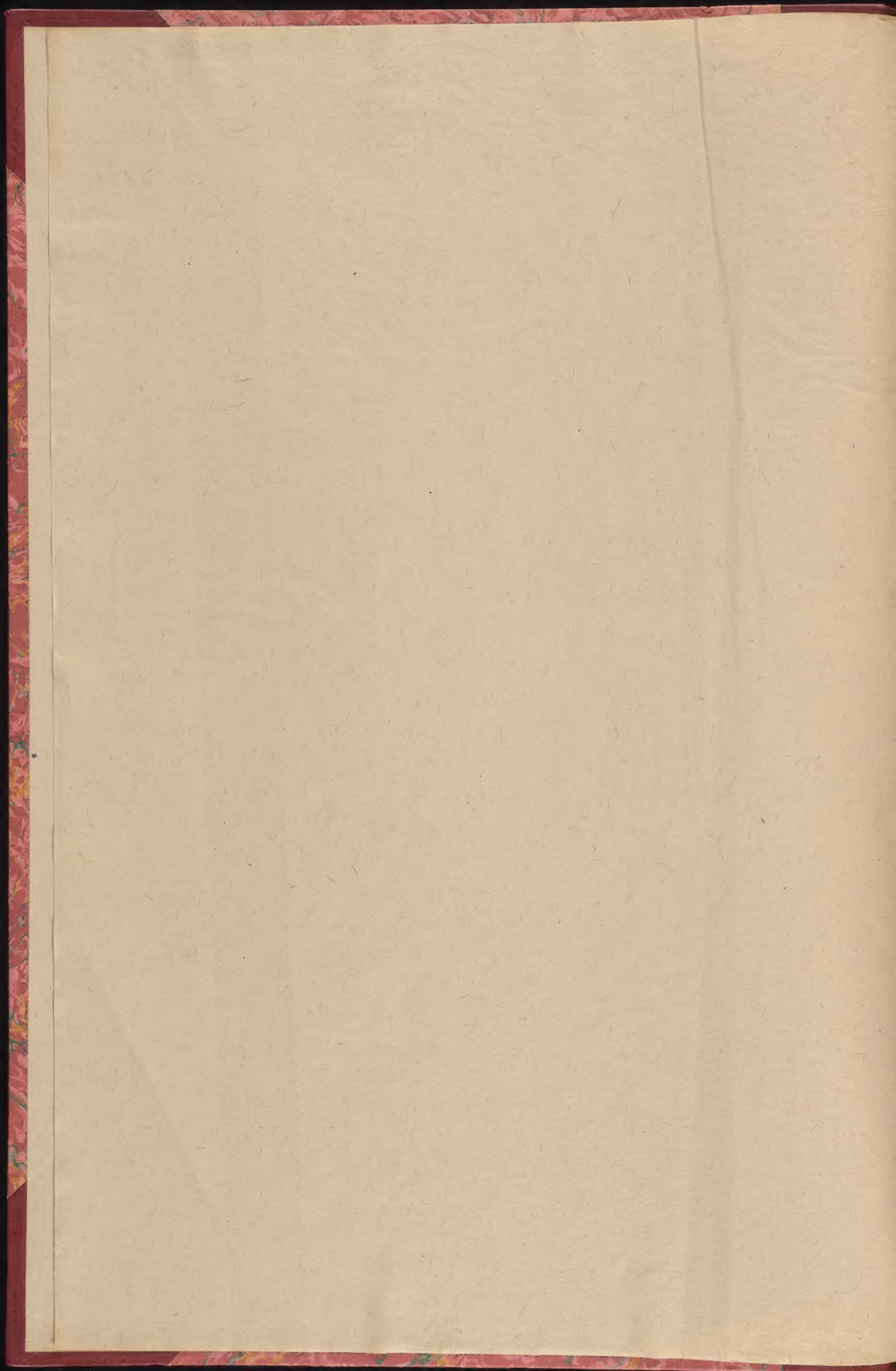
1280/APX

Plates collected 191 HEP

One additional hand-colored plate

bound with vol. I and two additional

plates bound with vol. II (all 4 leaves
missing)



V E T V S T A
M O N V M E N T A :

QVAE AD

RERVM BRITANNICARVM

MEMORIAM CONSERVANDAM

SOCIETAS ANTIQVARIORVM

L O N D I N I

SVMP TV SVO EDENDA CVRAVIT.

V O L V M E N P R I M V M.



LONDINI: Anno Domini MDCCXLVII.

NEW YORK

MAY 18 1864

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NEW YORK

R E R V M E L E N C H V S:

Quo tempus et ordo, quibus incisae sunt, exponuntur.

ANN. MDCCXVIII.

- NVM. I. **L**VCERNA aenea, ex monte Sancti Leonardi juxta Windeforam effossa, et a viro illustri Hans Sloane baronetto societati donata; cujus delineationem, tabulamque aeneam cui incisa est, Johannes Talman armiger, operum societatis praefectus, ei dono itidem dedit.
2. VLPHI CORNV, in templo Divi Petri Eboraci, a faeculo undecimo, ut creditur, conservatum.
3. BAPTISTERIVM in templo D. Jacobi apud Westmonasterienses, ex delineatione societati a Samuele Gale armigero, ejusdem quaestore, exhibita.
4. IMAGO antiqua RICHARDI II, Angliae regis, in pariete *chori*, ut vocant, D. Petri Westmonasterii depicta: cujus delineatione societatem donavit J. Talman armiger.

MDCCXX.

5. Tria SIGILLA antiqua: primum COENOBII COTTINGHAMIENSIS in agro Eboracensi, cujus utraque facies de typis aeneis delineata est; alterum AVLAE CLARENSIS apud Cantabrigienses; tertium CAPITVLI ECCLESIAE S. ETHELDREDAE ELIENSIS, utrinque exhibitum.
6. COENOBII WALSHINGHAMENSIS in agro Norfolciensi RELIQUIAE.

MDCCXXI.

7. CRVX WALTHAMENSIS in agro Middlesexiae, a Gulielmo Stukeley M. D. societati ab actis, delineata.
8. VESTIGIA murorum urbiſque VERVLAMII in agro Hertfordiensi, ab eodem delineata.

MDCCXXII.

- 9—12. MONASTERII FONTANENSIS in agro Eboracensi RVINARVM quatuor facies diversae. N. I—4.

MDCCXXIII.

- 13, 14. *Three views of the GATE of ST. BENNET'S ABBEY in Norfolk, in two plates.*

15. *The TOMB of ROBERT COLLES and CECILIA his wif, at Faulstham in Norfolk.*

MDCCXXIV.

16. MAVSOLEVM S. EDVARDI CONFESSORIS, Angliae regis, in templo D. Petri Westmonasterii; ex delineatione J. Talman armigeri.

MDCCXXV.

17. *The north front of the GATE at Whitehall.*

18. *The north front of KING'S STREET GATE in Westminster, which was taken down in 1723.*

19. *The PLANE of the two preceding GATES, in one plate.*

20. NVISMATA HENRICI VIII, EDVARDI VI, ELIZABETHAE, et JACOBI I, Angliae regum: Item ELIZABETHAE IMAGO opere encaustico expressa.

MDCCXXVI.

- 21—26. *The TOURNAMENT of King HENRY VIII, February 12, 1510; ingraued from an antient roll in the Herald's Office, London, in six plates. A—S.*

MDCCXXVII.

27. COENOBII FVRNSENSENSIS in agro Lancastrensi facies hodierna; ex delineatione, quam princeps nobilissimus Dux Montis-acuti, cum societate communicare dignatus est.

MDCCXXIX.

- 28—33. LITERAE a baronibus Anglis ad Bonifacium octavum, pontificem Romanum, sub rege Edvardo I, pridie Idus Februarias anno 1300 datae; de autographo in Filii regii archivisposito: His acceſſerunt SIGILLA literis affixa, quinque tabulis exhibita. A. B. C. D. E.

MDCCXXX.

34. CAPVT ex aere inauratum, antiqui operis, Aquis Solis in agro Somerſetenſi anno 1727 effossum.

NVM.

NVM.

ANN. MDCCXXXII.

35. ARCIS COLCESTRIENSIS in Effexiae comitatu prospectus.

36. *The East and South views, with the Ground plot, of the same CASTLE, in one plate.*37. *A Table of ENGLISH SILVER COINS, shewing the different species struck under each King. N. I.*38. *A Table of ENGLISH GOLD COINS, shewing the several species coined in each reign. N. II.*
The scheme, after which these tables are made, is said to have been contrived by Abp. Sharp.

MDCCXXXIII.

39. *TUTBURY CASTLE in Staffordshire, taken from a draught in the Dutchy Office of Lancaster.*40. *MELBOURN CASTLE in Derbyshire, from a draught in the Dutchy Office of Lancaster.*

MDCCXXXIV.

41. *LANCASTER CASTLE, taken from a draught in the Dutchy Office.*42. *PONTEFRACCT CASTLE in Yorkshire, from a draught in the Dutchy Office of Lancaster.*

MDCCXXXV.

43. *A GOLD SEAL of Pope ALEXANDER IV, with COINS of GOLD and SILVER struck in France and Flanders, relating to the History of ENGLAND. N. III.*44. *KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE in Yorkshire, from a draught in the Dutchy Office of Lancaster.*

MDCCXXXVI.

45. *IMAGO viri admodum reverendi THOMAE TANNERI, Alaphensis episcopi, et societatis hujus nuper fœdalis dignissimi.*

MDCCXXXVII.

46. *TICKHILL CASTLE in Yorkshire, from a draught in the Dutchy Office of Lancaster.*47. *A PLAN of the ROMAN ROADS in Yorkshire.*48. *PAYMENTVM ROMANVM tessellatum, juxta Cotesstock in agro Northamptonienſi anno 1736 repertum.*49. *An antient CHAPEL adjoining to the Bishop's palace at Hereford.*

MDCCXXXVIII.

50—52. *TRIA PAVIMENTA ROMANA tessellis confrata, apud Wellou, prope Aquas Solis, in agro Somersetensi anno 1737 reperta, totidemque tabulis incisa. N. I.—III.*53, 54. *Antient SEALS, and their REVERSES, from the Dutchy Office of Lancaster, in two plates. A. B.*

MDCCXXXIX.

55. *GOLD and SILVER MEDALS of MARY Queen of Scots, and Lord DARNLEY; with others of Queen ANNE, Prince HENRY, and King CHARLES I.*56. *GOLD and SILVER COINS of several English Kings, Prince EDWARD, and Q. ELIZABETH. N. IV.*

MDCCXL.

57. *HYPOCAVSTVM ROMANVM, Lincolniae nuper detectum.*

MDCCXLI.

58—60. *Antient SEALS, from the Dutchy Office of Lancaster, in three plates. C. D. E.*61. *WINCHESTER CROSS, from a draught in the possession of William Draper esquire.*62. *DECRETVM OXONIENSE contra Pontificis Romani in Anglia jurisdictionem, anno 1534.*

MDCCXLII.

63. *A PLAN of the TOWER LIBERTIES, from a survey in the year 1597.*

MDCCXLIII.

64. *CRUX CICESTRIAE, anno 1715 delincata.*65. *Tabula RETIARIOS triplici conspectu exhibens; quorum duo superiores ad Bartoli exemplar Romae factum sunt expressi; imus operis anaglyphici Devae nuper effossi formam adumbrat.*

MDCCXLIV.

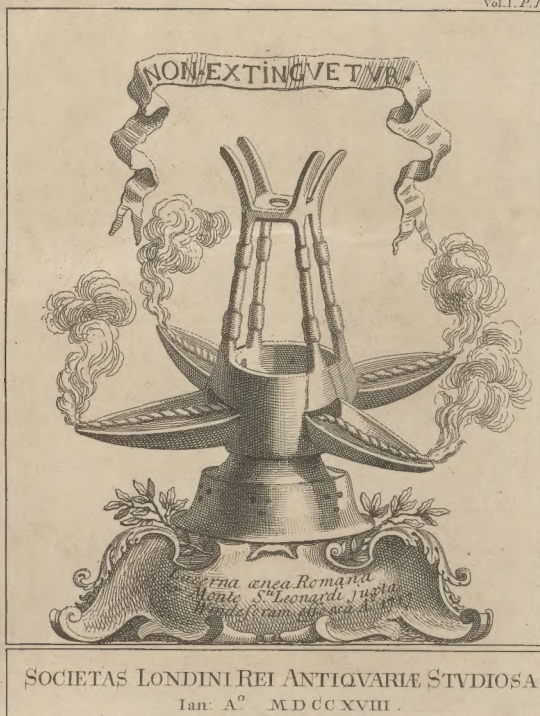
66—68. *Viri illustres ROBERTI COTTONI, equitis et baronetti, EFFIGIES, de picta tabula penes Jacobum West arm. delincata: Item binae tabulae, FRAGMENTA quaedam vetustissimi codicis GENESES, PICTVRIS ELEGANTIBVS ornata, continentes; et DISSERTATIO HISTORICA in eundem codicem.*

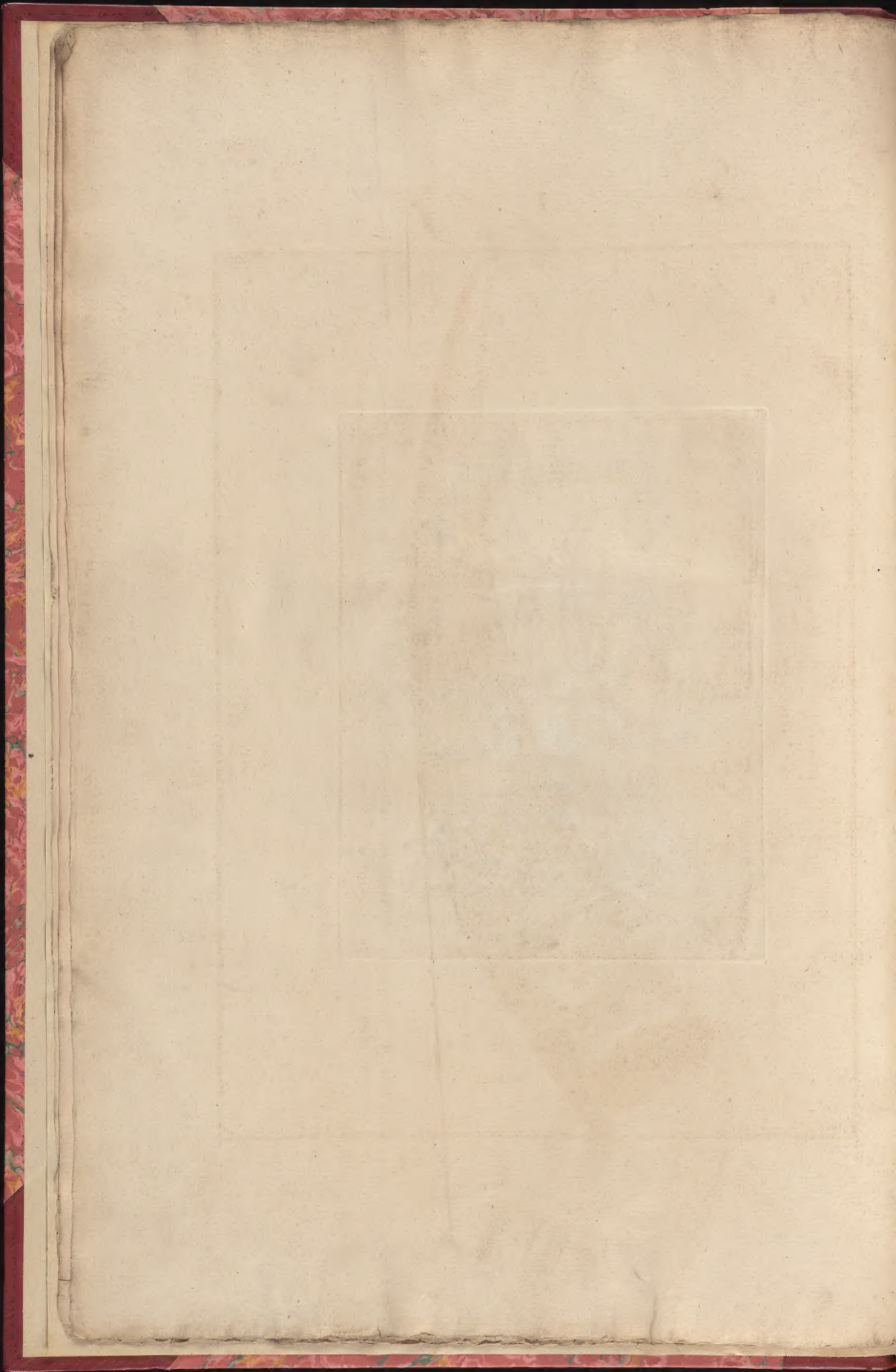
MDCCXLVI.

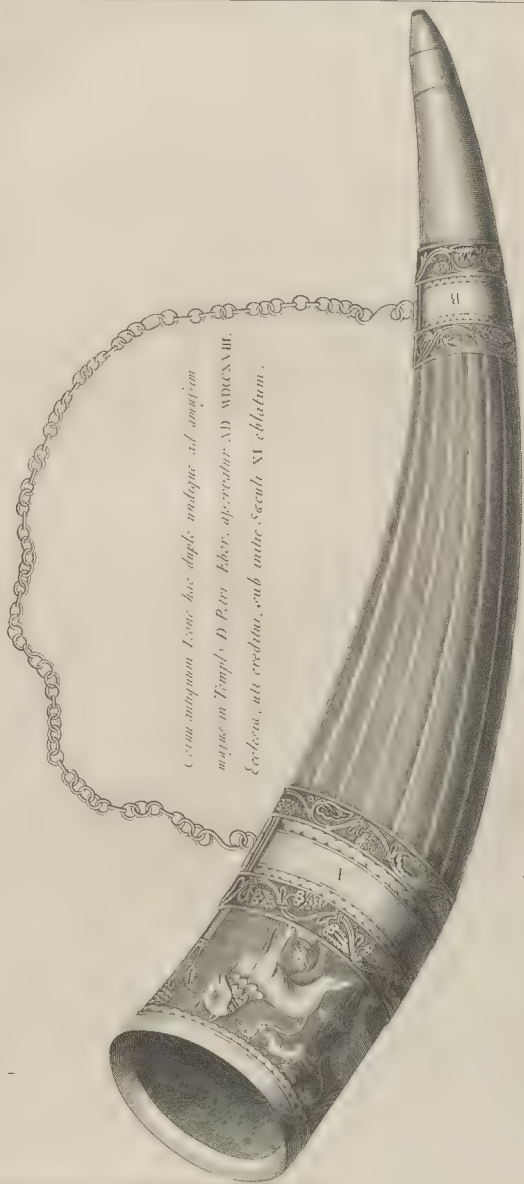
69. *The STANDARD of ANTIENT WEIGHTS and MEASURES, from a Table in the Exchequer.*

MDCCXLVII.

70. *A View of the COURT of WARDS and LIVERIES, as sitting; with a brief HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of that court.*







*Cornu antiquum. Ex eo hic duplex undique ad amplexum
maius in Templis D. Petri. Ebor. asportatur AD MDCCXIII.
Eccelem, uti creditur, sub initio Seculi XI ablatum.*

C'ORNU HOC V LPHVS IN OCCIDENTI MI PARTE DEIRE PRINCEPS IN A CYM
OMNIBVS TERRIS ET TRIDITVS S. VLS OLLA DONA IT AMISSA MEL ABREPTVM.

B
HENRICVS D'VIRIA DEAM RESTITVIT
DEC SCAP DE NOVO ORNAVIT AN DOM JCC^{mo} 5^{to}.

*Ex S. P. Petri. et. S. Michaelis. adde.
Simpliciter. S. Michaelis. S. Michaelis. S. Michaelis.*

Ex. Petri. et. S. Michaelis.





RICHARDVS II REX ANGLIE

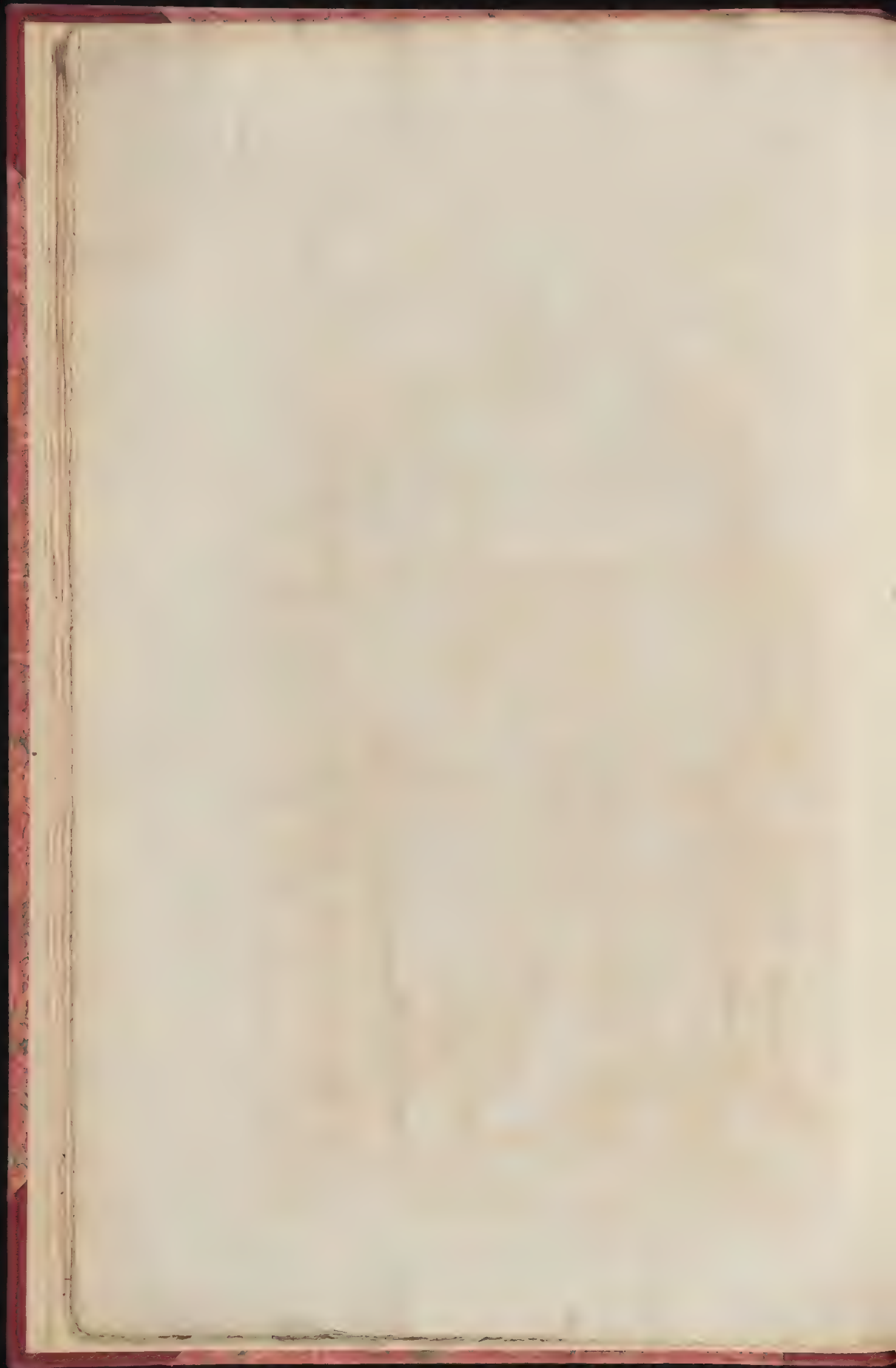
Ex Tabula antiquissima In Choro D. Petri Wollmonast: Pulvinari insidet aureo, induiturq; interieri veste viridi, cui grandius
 hoc excoena Pellus Armeniana duplicata quæ et aureo Collari subnectitur, Gyppo inaurato varieg. Flo. alio et Crucibus protuberant, quod
 reliquum est Tabula additur. SOCIETAS Londini Rei. Antiquariae Studia in Arc. incidi Curavit. A. D. MDCXVIII.

W. J. G. de la

1717. p. 1. 11.

1717. p. 1. 11.

De collectione I. Tabulae. Veritas. Sculp.



SIGILLUM AVLE CLARENSIS



APUD CANFABRIGIENSES

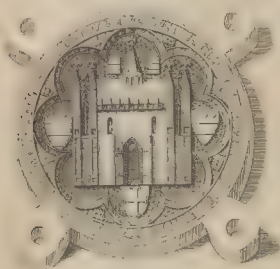


SIGILLUM CAPITULI ECCLESIAE SANCTAE ETHELDREDAE ELIENSIS.

Sumptibus Societatis Antiquar. Lond.

FOUNDE

FOUNDE



SIGILLUM CONOBII de COTTINGHAM in agro EBOR. fundat. AD. 1522

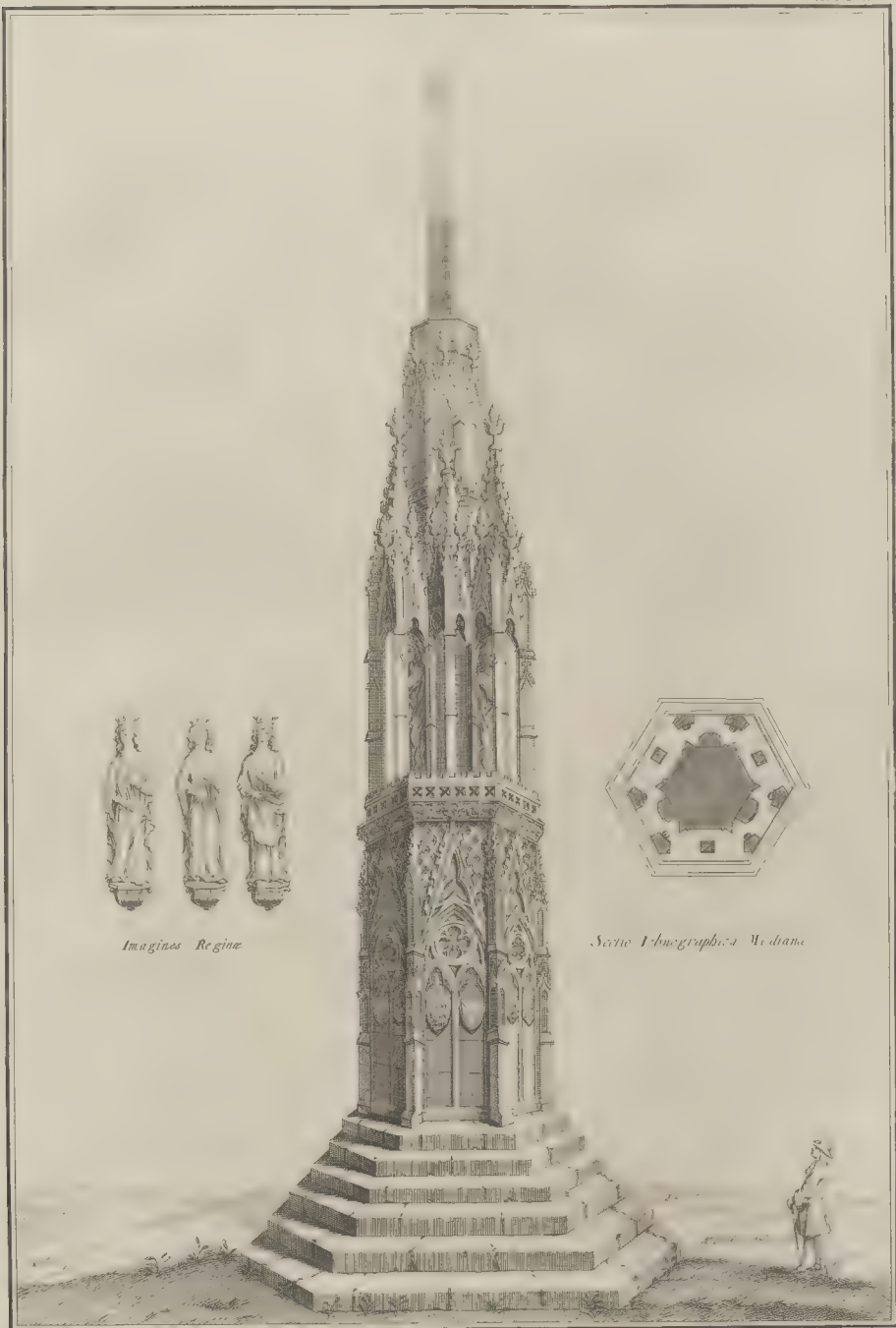
Penes Anna. Warburton. Ecclesiam Somersetensem





Cathedra Walsinghamensis, Duce, & Religione, off. ADMDCXN.
Amphibio, G. W. J. M. J. M. J. M.

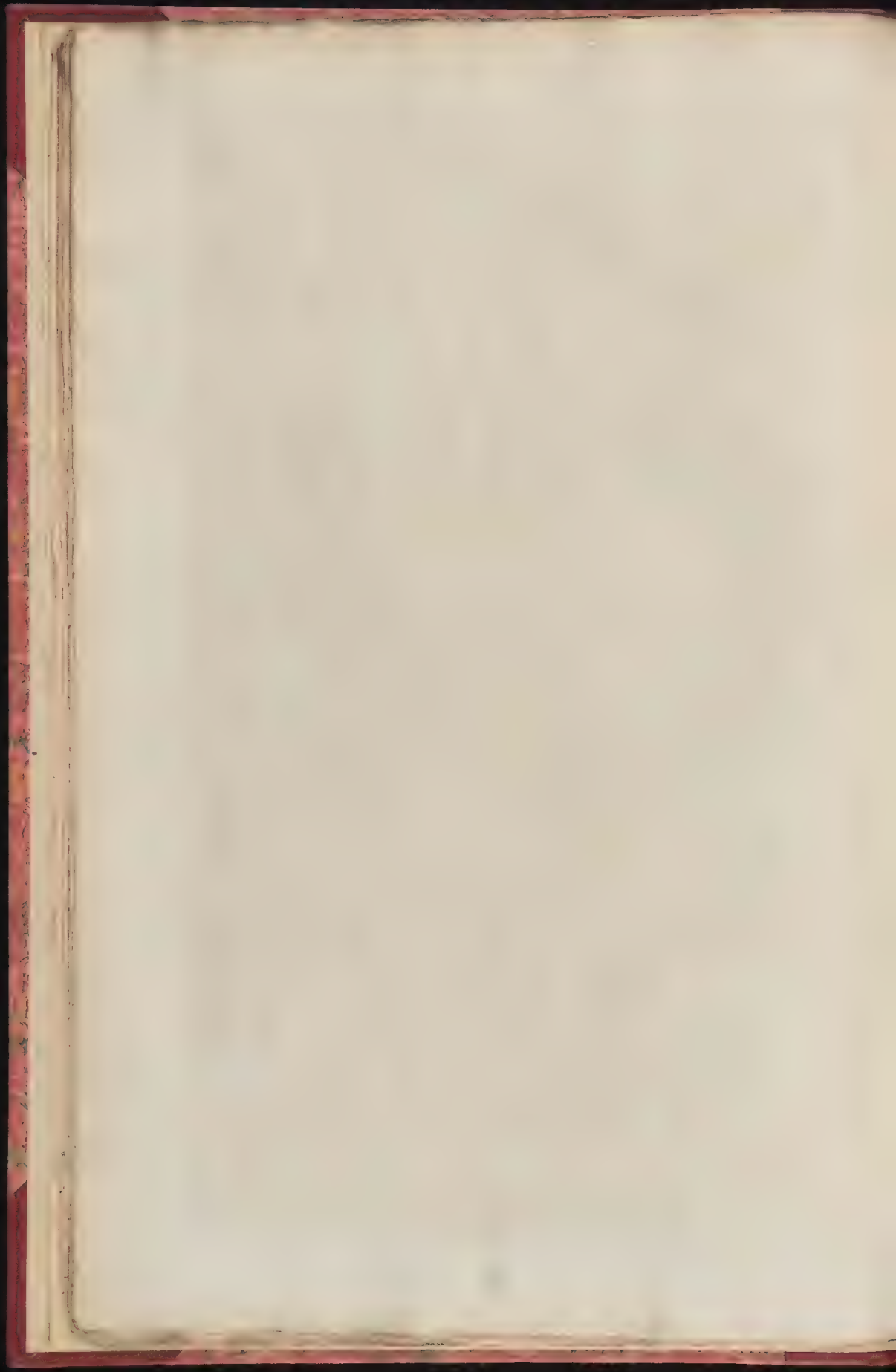




Imagines Reginae

Sive Lithographica Mediana

*Crucem elegantissimam WALTHAMIE in memoriam ALFONORE Reginae
ab EDUARDO I. exstructam, injuriâ temporum vindicavit et pristino nitore
restituit Societas Antiquaria Londinensis. A. 1721. W. Stukeley delin.*











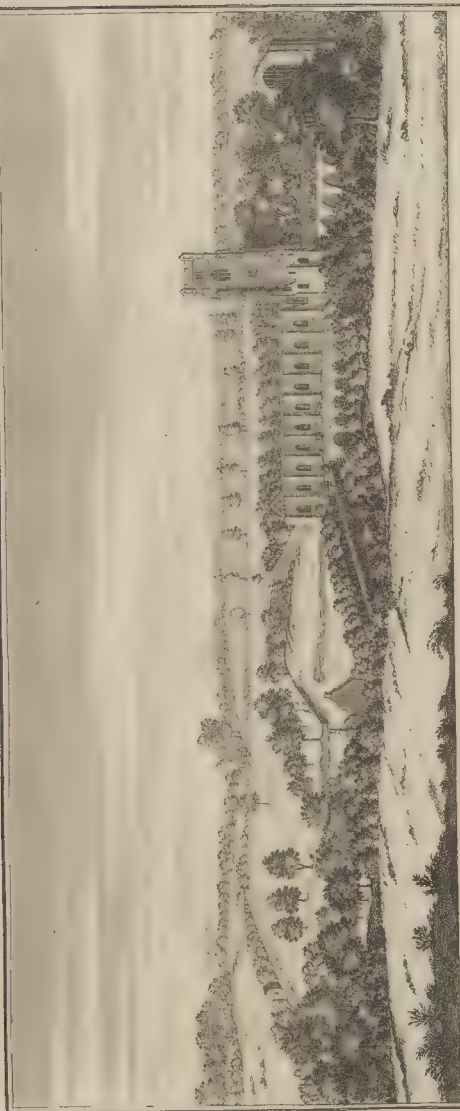
Ecclesia FONTANENSIS Ficiis Orientalis.
Chapelle, Fontaines Orientales





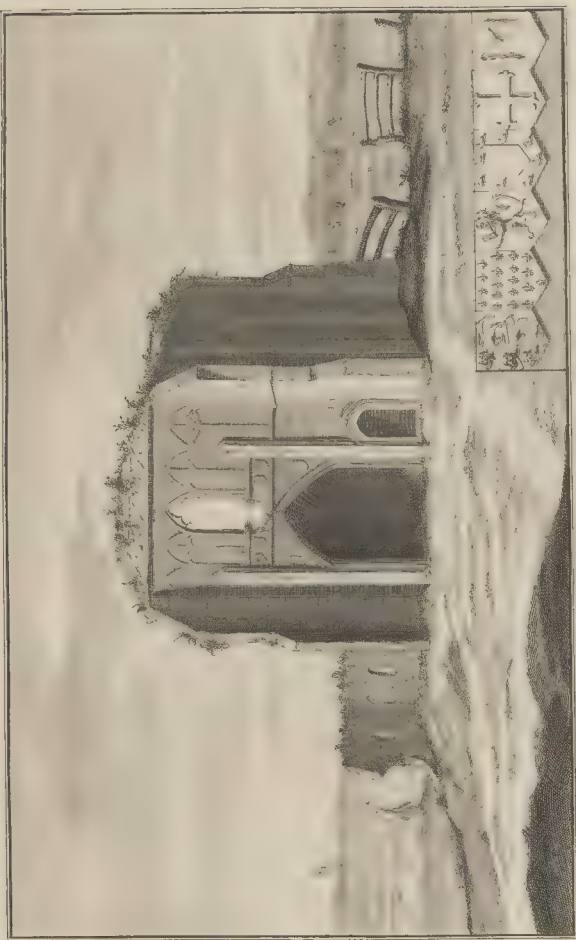
Genebij FÖNTANÉEN SIS ab Uvidente Proprietate.
Simphlus Recedat thiqueve.





*Cenobij RAYT.IXENSIS a Monte vulgo Wakeman Tenet;
ad. Institutum Praeparatum.
Simpliciter. Benedictus Augustinus.*



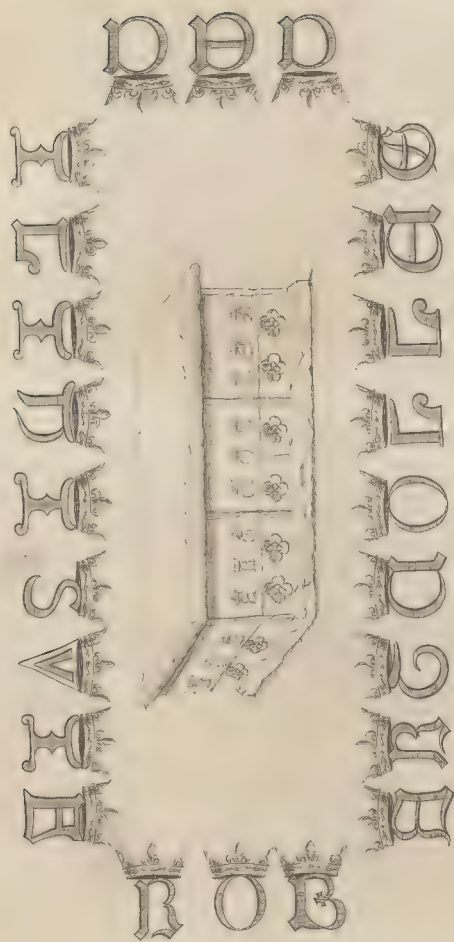


The East side of the ABBEY GATE of ST BEAVER in Verpill.

Engraved by G. B. Jones, Jun.

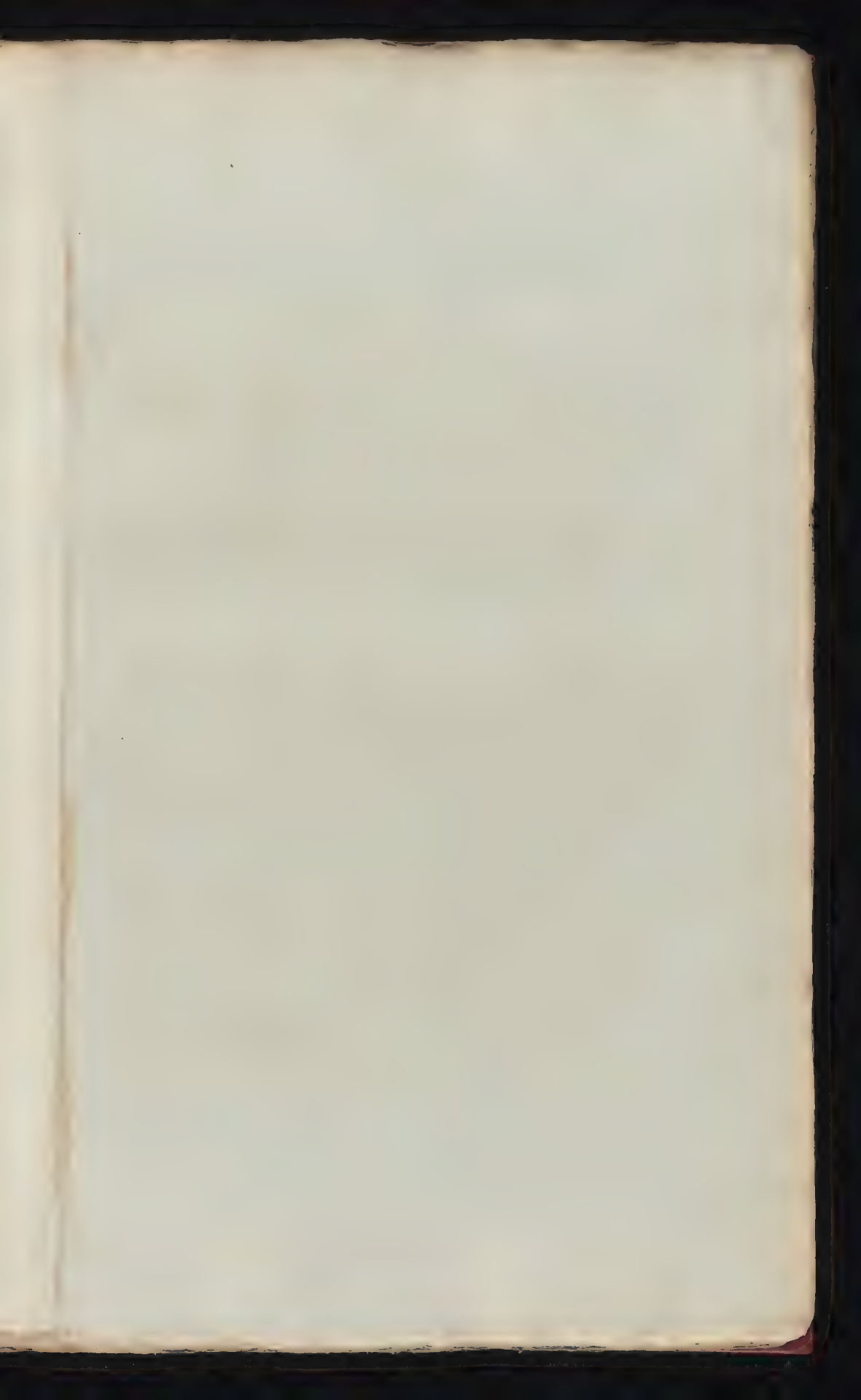


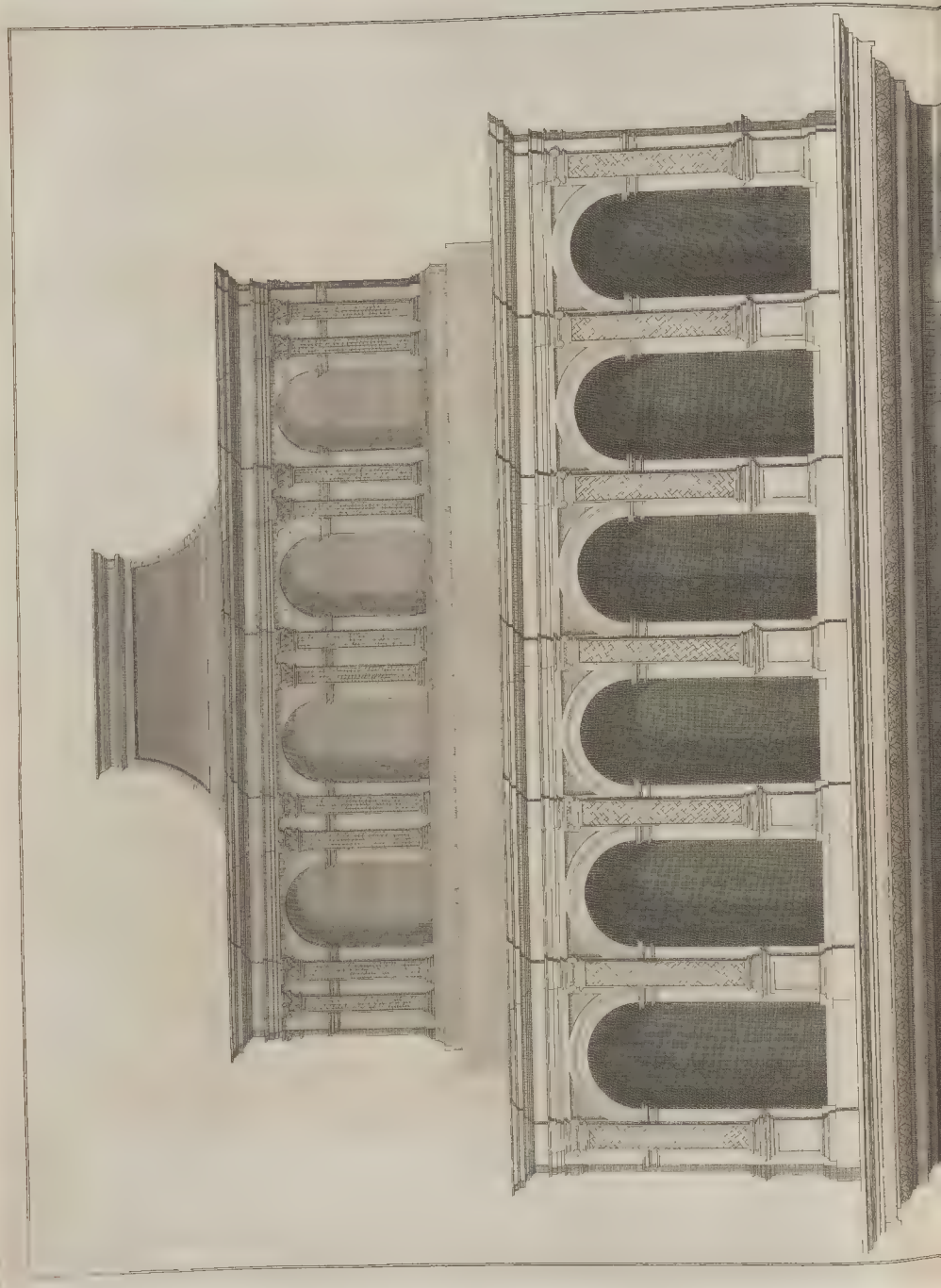
Printed at Walsham, Wilt.



Robert Dodsley, author of the

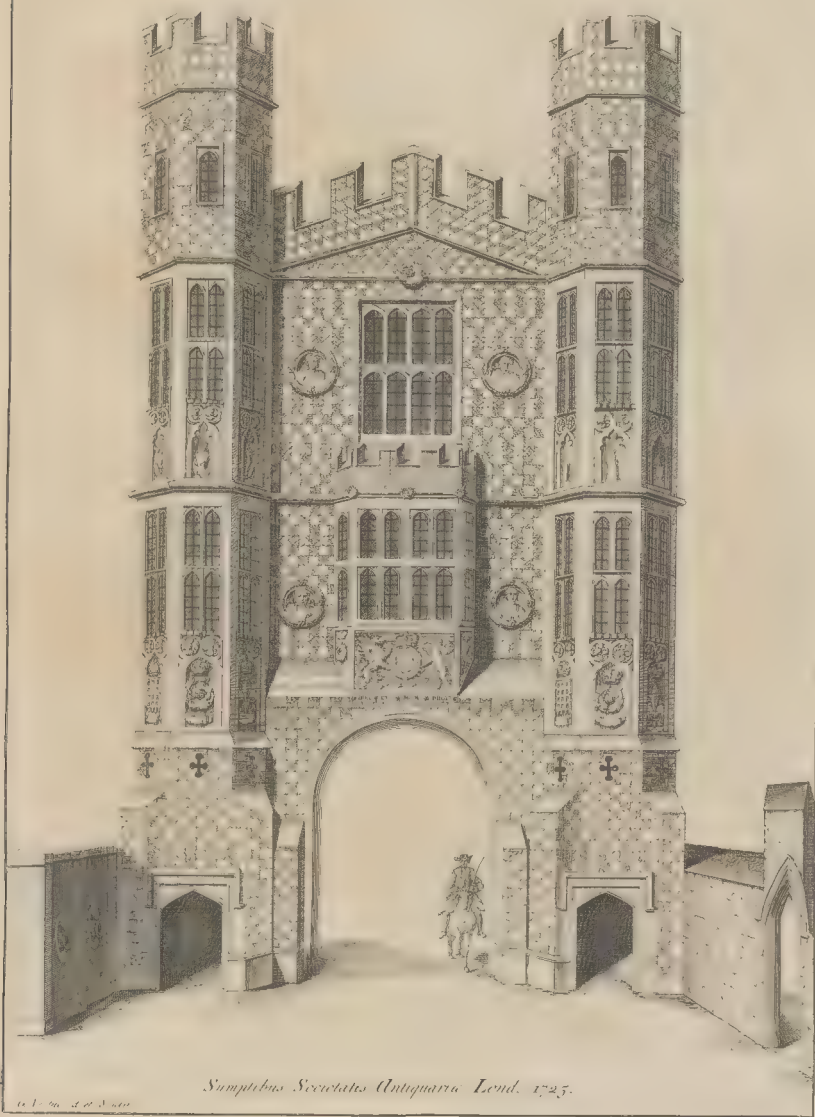
History of the County of Wiltshire.





THE GATE AT WHITE HALL.

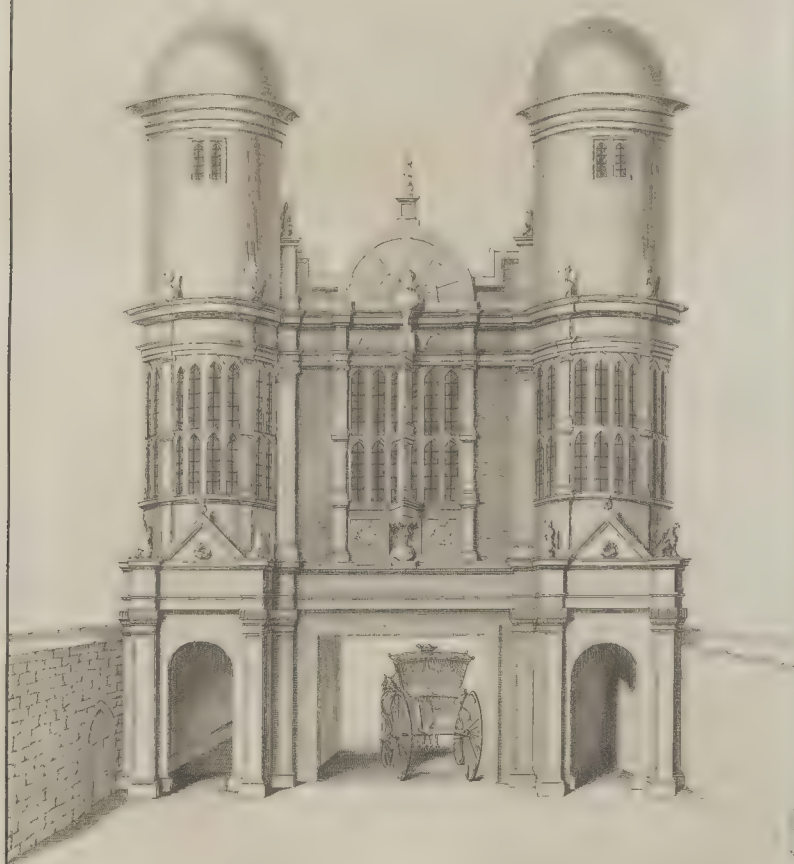
Said to be Designed by Hans Holbein.

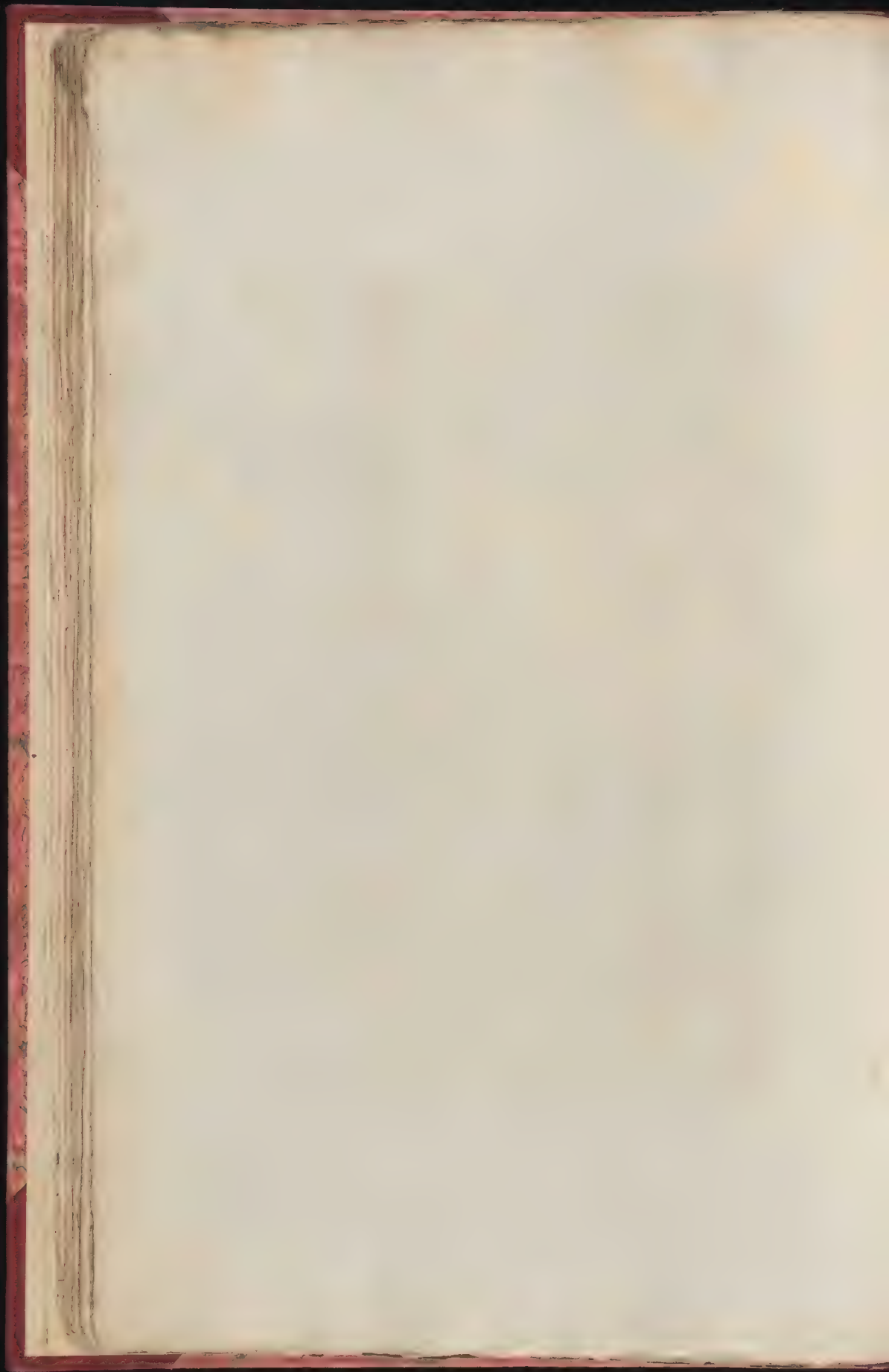


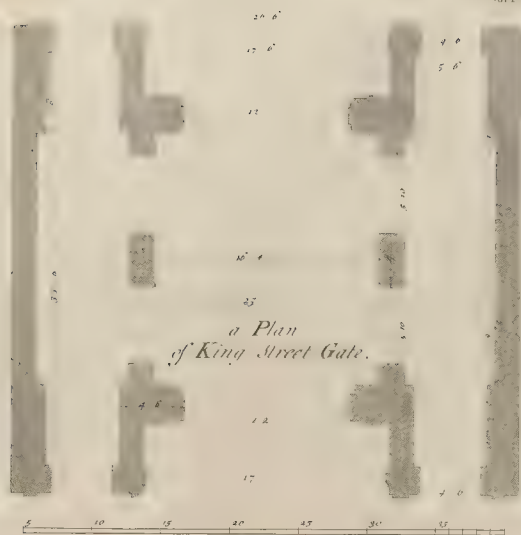
Samuel Pepys Secretaries Antiquaria Lond. 1725.



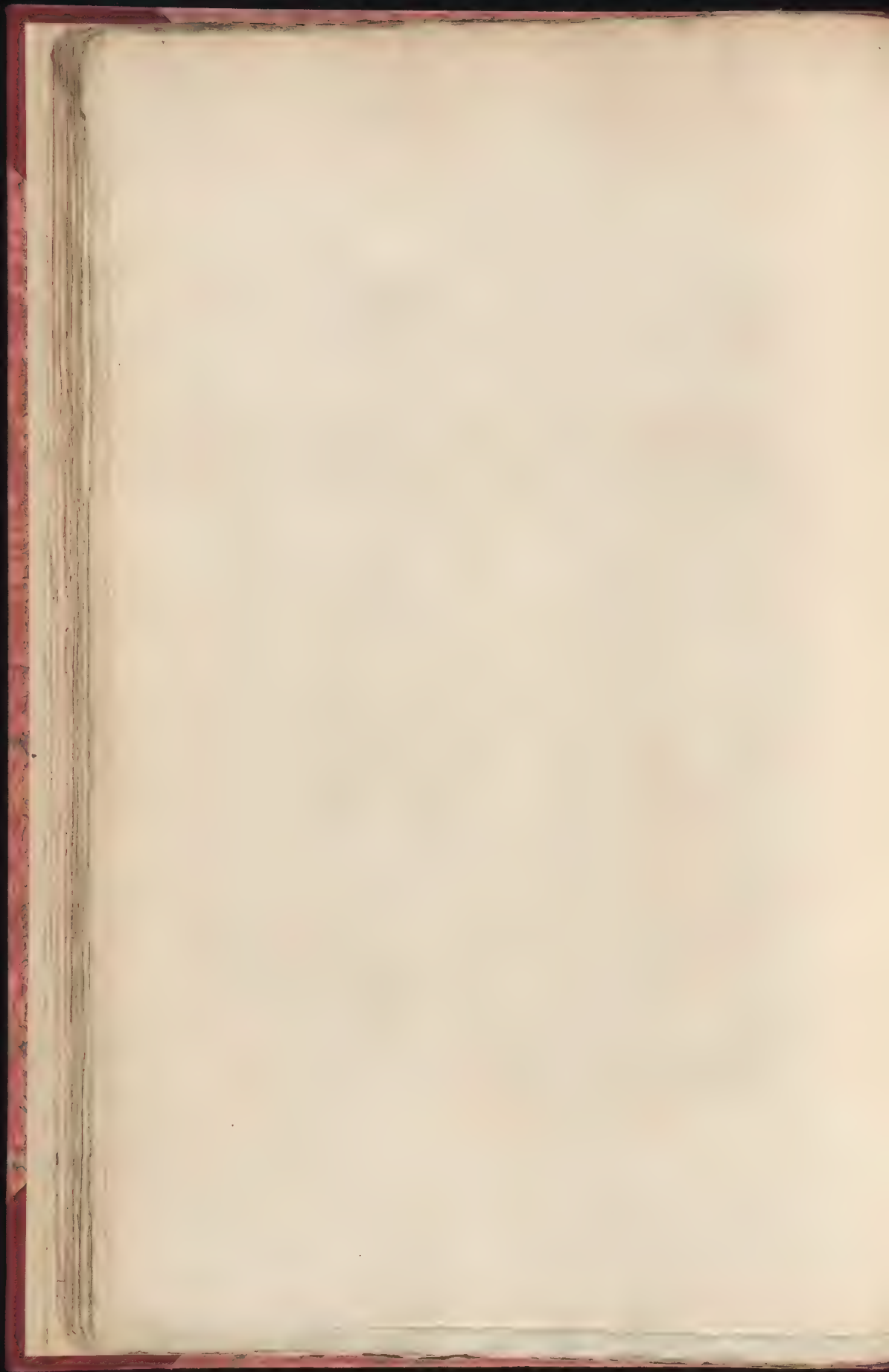
KING STREET GATE WESTMINSTER
demolish'd. Anno 1723.







Scamptbus Societ. Antiqu. Lond. 1787.

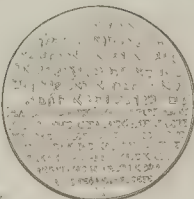


Moneta Argentina, 1/20 Crown piece

Vol. XXI



per Benno Hille, Argent



per

per Benno Hille, Argent

per Benno Hille, Argent

Aur. her. Enam. Argent. 1/20 Crown piece

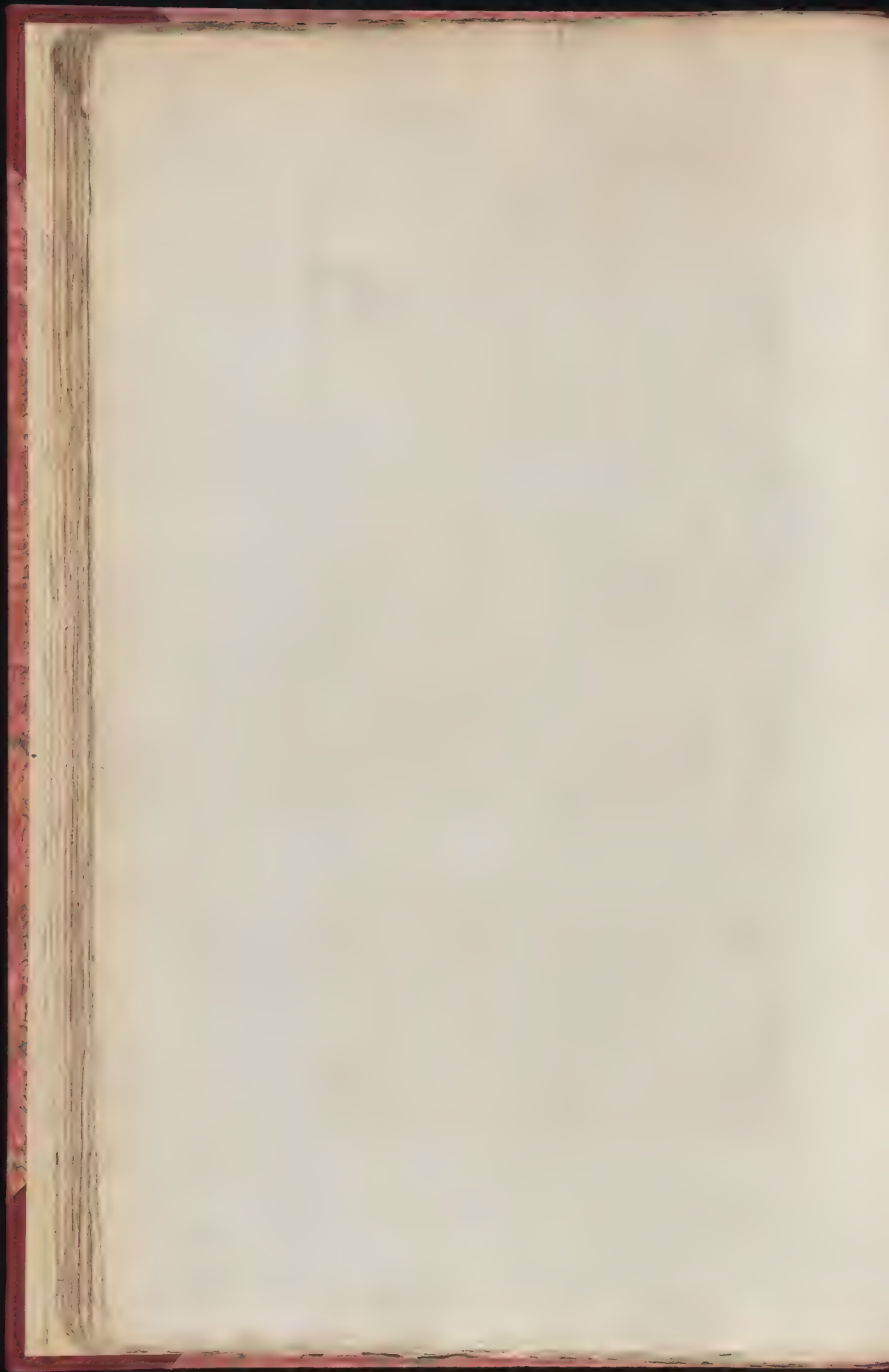


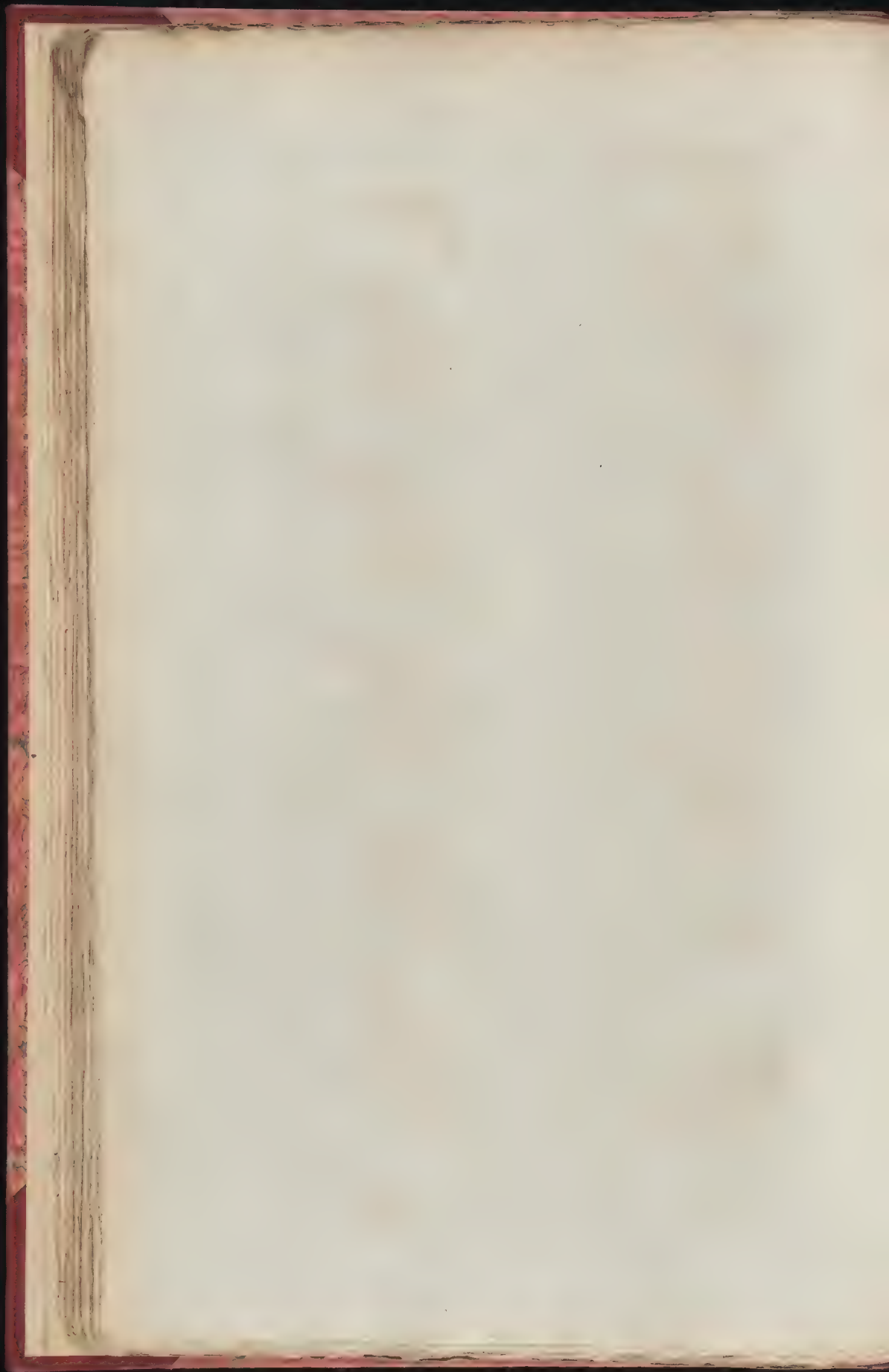
per Benno Hille, Argent



per Dr. Hille, Argent







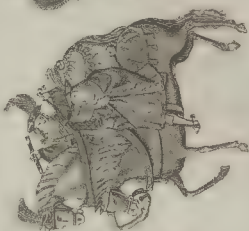
L'Ordre de l'Academie des Arts.



Les Tournois.

a Description of the Solemn Jousts held at Westminster the 23^d day of February in the first year of King HENRY 4th in honor of his Queen KATHARIN

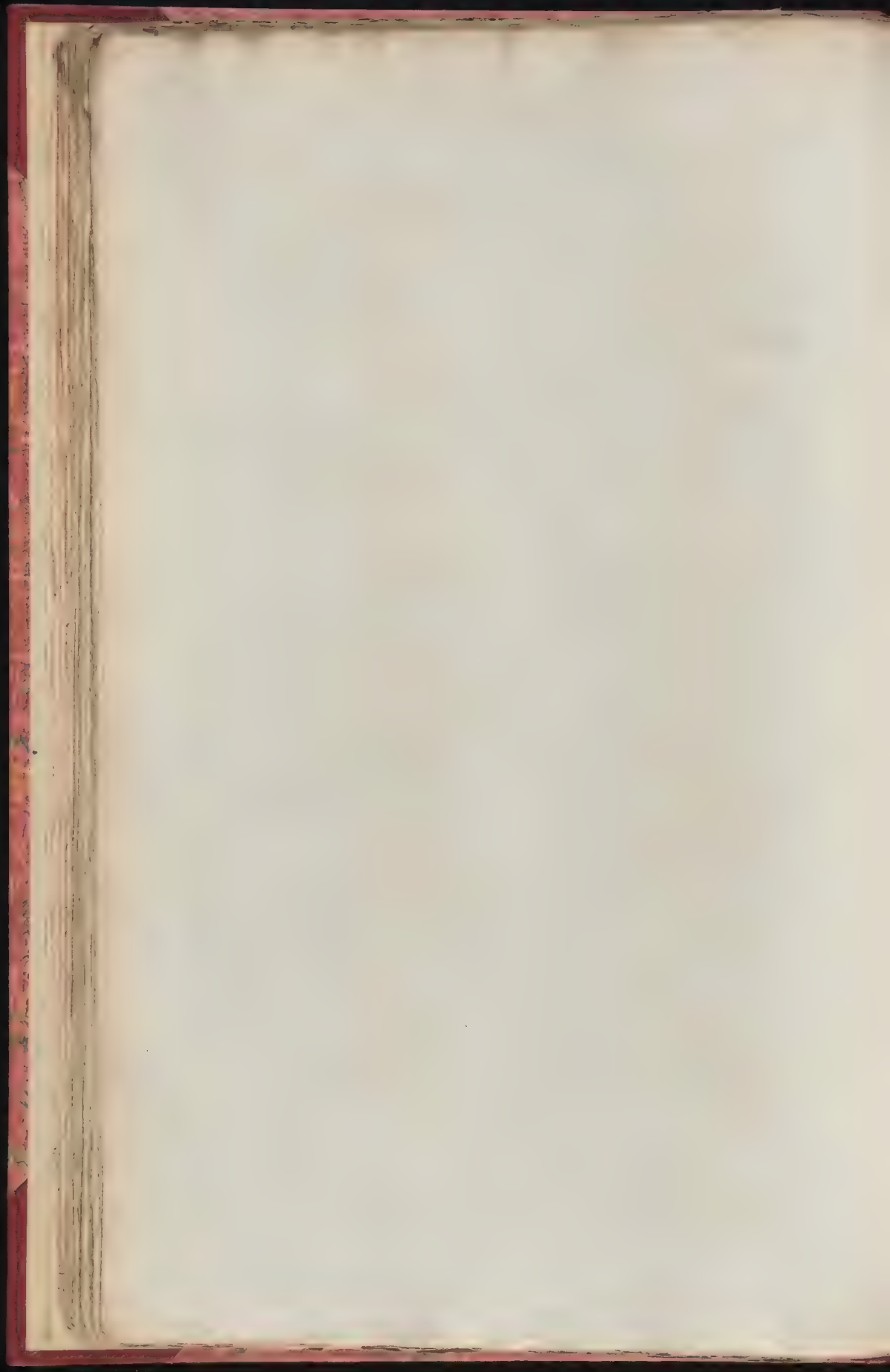
Les Chevaliers de la Mort.



Les Officiers d'Armes.

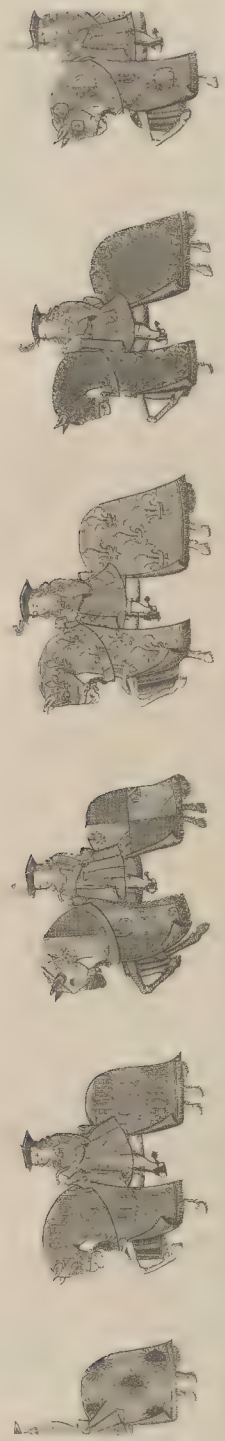


upon the Birth of their eldest Son Prince HENRY. A D 1510. taken from the Original Roll now in the College of Armes. London.





Le grand. Sur. 100



Le grand. Eluor.

Le grand. Eluor.

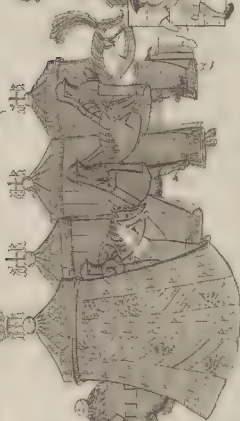




Le maître des pages.



Les Quatre



Timothy.



Les



Seventy.



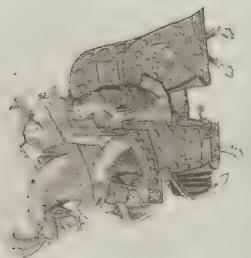
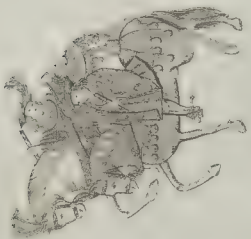
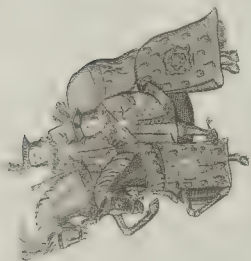
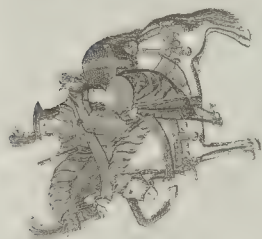
Le son des Trompettes à l'Hotel.



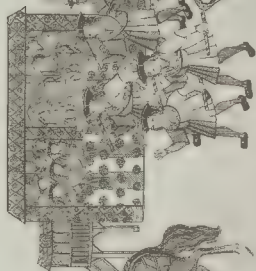
Le fils du Champ.





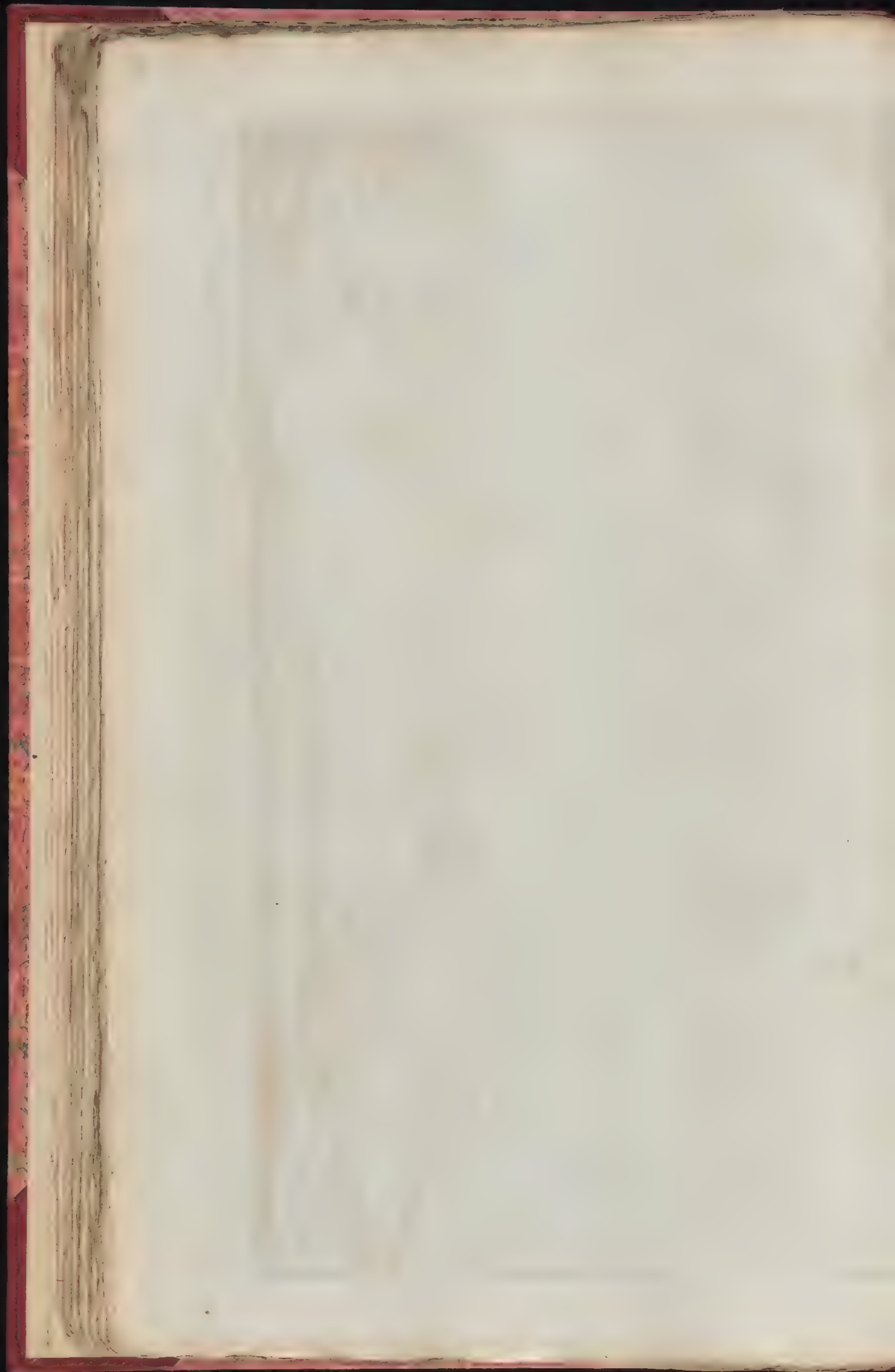


Le Roi sur son cheval.



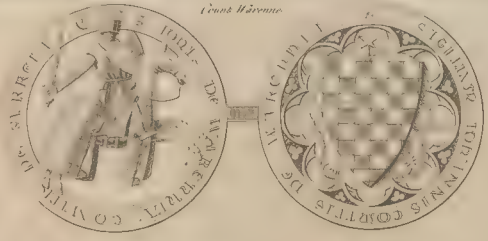
Le Palais Royal.





[illegible][illegible]

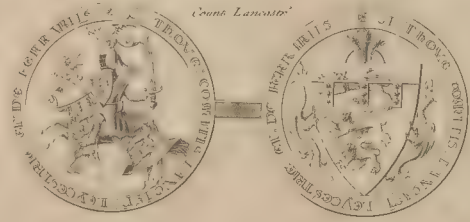
Count Warenne



Count Marchmont



Count Lancaster



Count Warwick



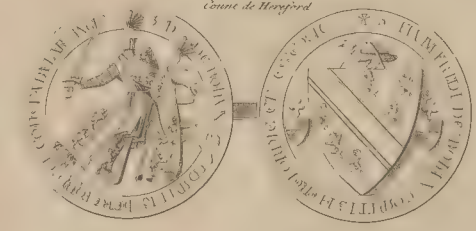
Count Gloucester



Count Arundell



Count de Hereford



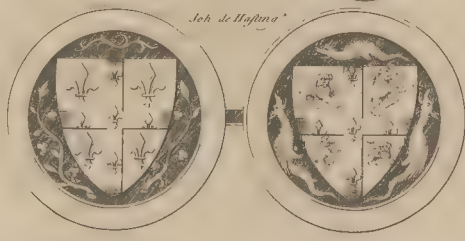
Adomarus de Wiltona



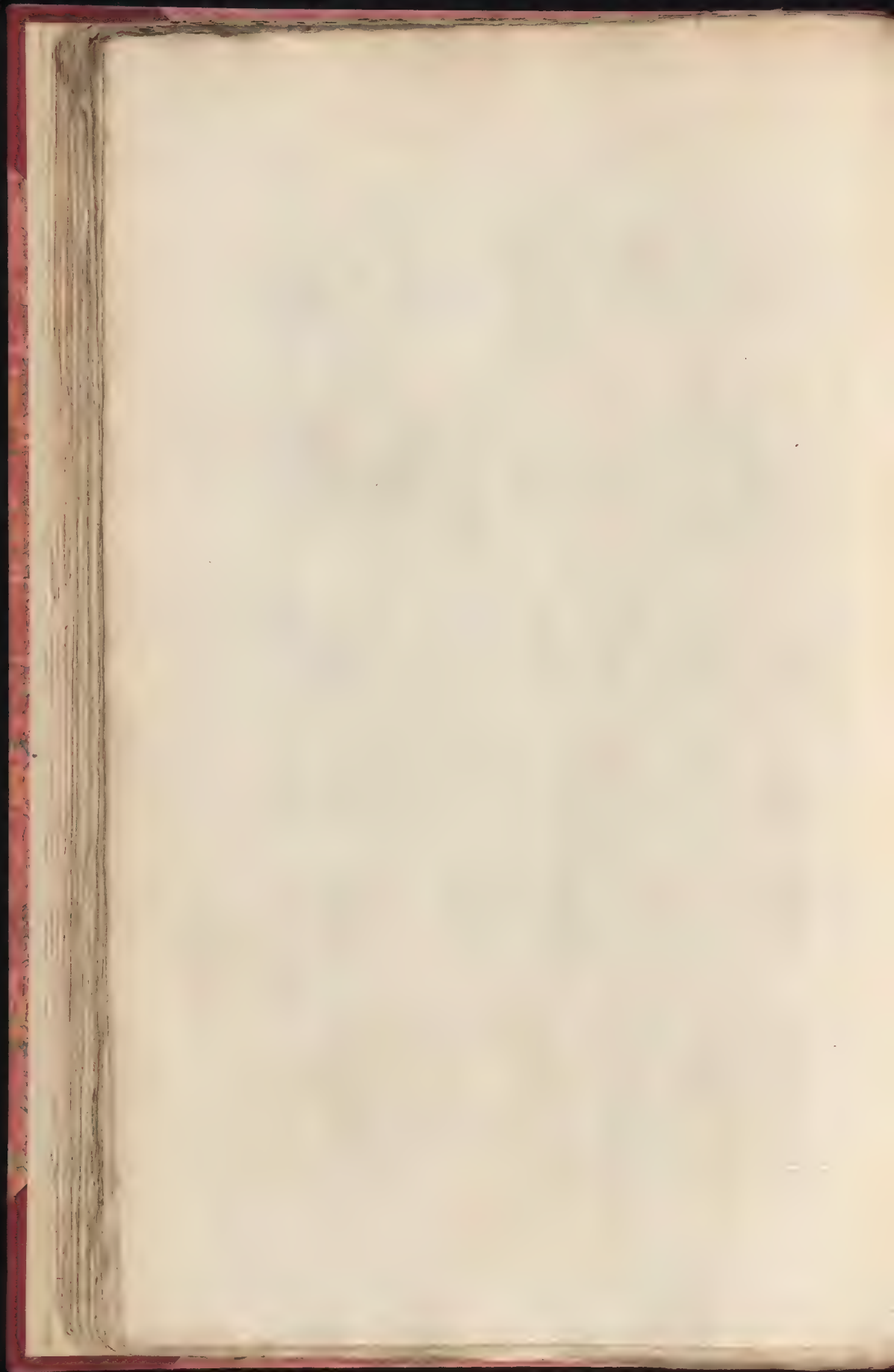
Henri de Lancastre



John de Hastings







Thomas de Molien



Willas le Lestymier



Thomas de Berkele



Edric filius Warrin



Johas de Segraue



Edmond de Fancourt



Peter. Corbet



Willas de Cantelupo



Johas de Bellocampo



Rogerus de Mortuomari



Johas fil Reginaldi



Rand. de Vignall



Brian fil. Alan



Willas le Marefot



Willas de Winterramba



Willas Marquy.



Henric Topy.



Roger le Harre



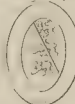
Johas de Ripart



Johanna de Lescapit



Robtus filius Pagani



Henric Bigoz



Radulph Pipet



Willas de Fencumborg



Rog le Bfrange



Johas le Strange



Tho de Chaurth



Willas de Bellocampo



Recardus Taledat



Johas Botelquere



S. Adr de Welle



Johas Engayn

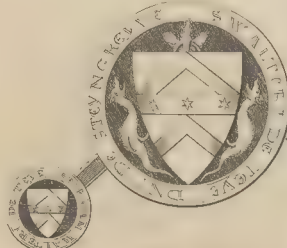
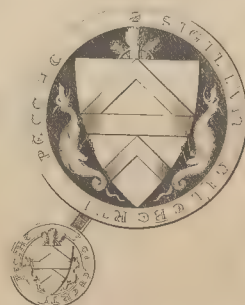


Hugo Poyez



Simon de Montecroce



Johes de Sule*Johes de Moles**Edmundus de
Epsford**Johes Louell**Emend de Hysling**Radus fil Wille**Robtus de Seales**Willas Tuche**Johes ap
Adam**Johes de Hauering**Robtus la Warte**Walterus de Teye**Eustachius de Harche**Gilbertus Peche**Johes de Lytle**Willas Pagnell**Bogo de Knaute**Fulco lestege**Hon' de Penkeny**Johannes de
Hodasson**Rogerus de
Wintingside**Hugo filius
Rensses**Johes le Breton**Nicolaus de Corra**Tha de Roche*



W^{al}. de Moune

Johes de Kingeston



Robtus Hailange

Johannes fil
MarciadiceRadulph de
Grendon

Willm de Leybourne



Johes de Gregyssh



Mathew fil Johes



Nich. de Moryll



Johes Pagnell



All these Seals were taken from the great Charter & Letter with filks & strings with dimes & also upon one piece and upon the back of the writing right over against every Seall beginning were written the names of those whose Seals depended thereon Copied the xxijth of October a^d Dni 1624.

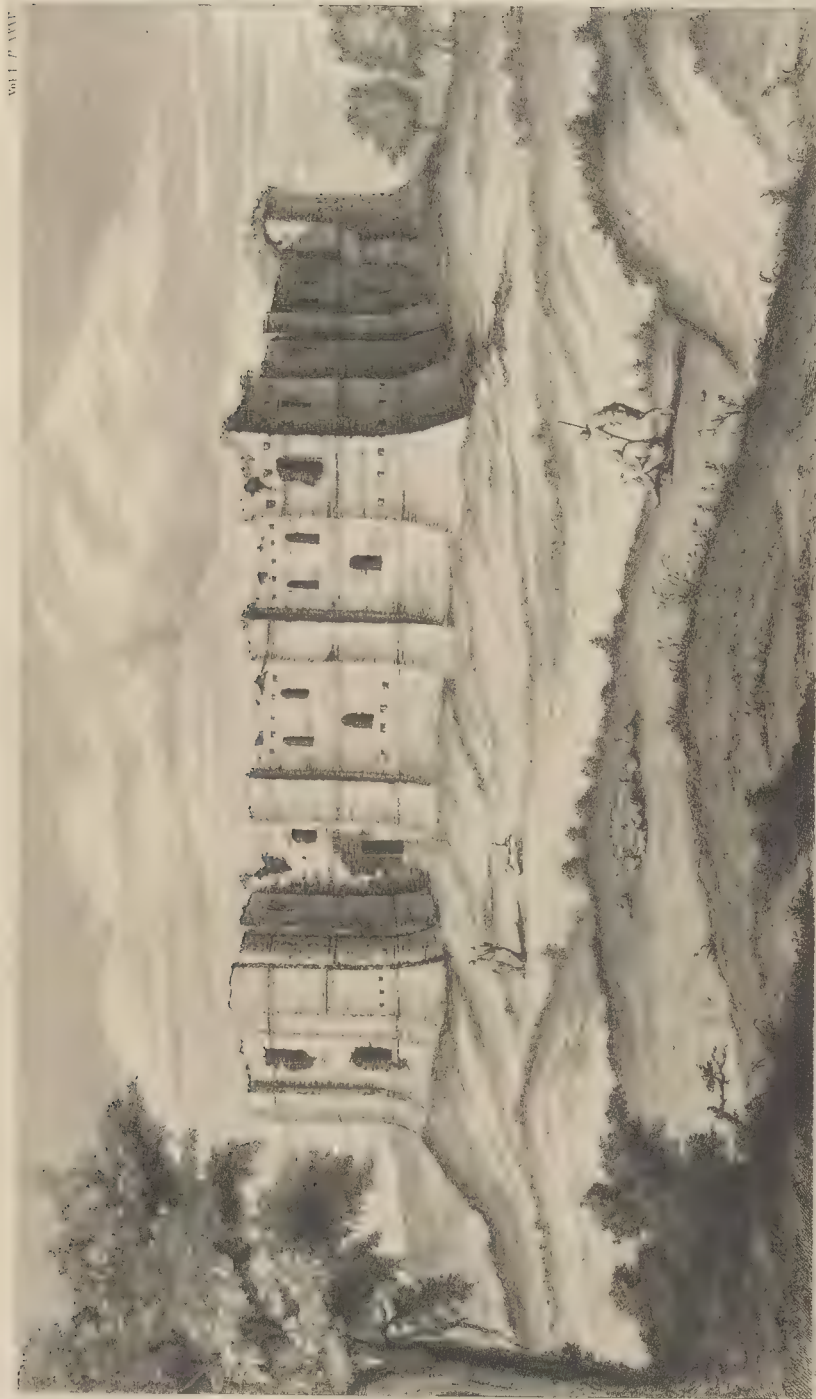
These are the names of the persons whose
seals were upon the great Charter & Letter

1. Robertus Fitz Roger Dñs de Cheneing
2. Rogerus la Warre Dñs de Sifeld.
3. Johes de Reparys Dñs de Aungre
4. Radulfus Pipard Dñs de Lufford.
5. Johannes Cogan Dñs de Colton
6. Johannes ap Adam Dñs de Beneston
7. Nicholaus de Segraue Dñs de Stoune
8. Johannes de Insula Dñs de Wode-ton.

Et mandatu Nobilissimi Thome Comit^{is} Arundellia & Surrey Angliae Mariscalle
Domini sui honoratissimi Praesentis transcribi fecit, examinavit & cum originali Instrumento in
Thesaur^o Dni Regis sacri Westmonasterij remanente verbatim concordare videt. Johes Bradshaw
in eodem Thesaur^o Praemerarius omnia praestata sigilla prout in autographo se conspicienda praebent
exacte delineari curavit idem Johes Winder Heraldus mense Novembri 1629.

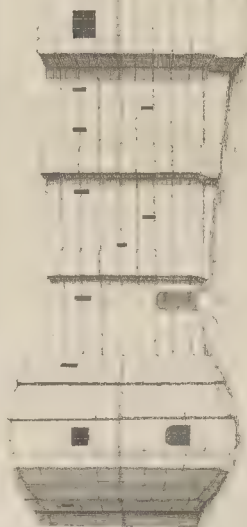
These plates were drawn & Engraved from two authentick Transcripts
taken from the Original, which are now preserv'd
in the Herald's Office London. That Original not
being now to be found.

Sumptibus SOC. ANTIQVARIÆ Lond. A.D. 1729.



CASTRUM COLANVICESIENSE. Ibris olim Romanorum manifestissima, rudera ab ulteriores tempora et bellorum vastationibus
Locustae hincq. tendit in conueram cauat. A.D. CIV DCCXXII

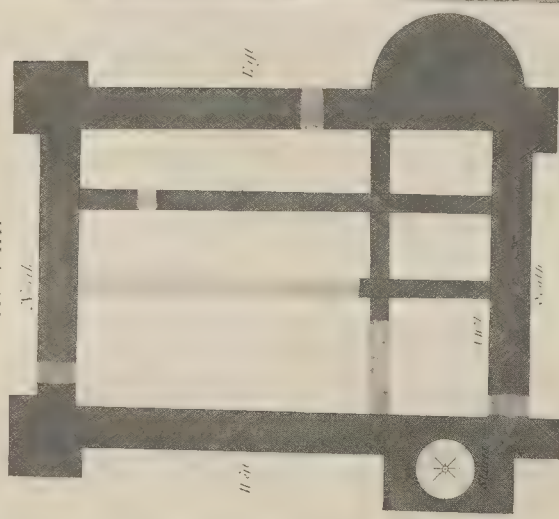
The EAST PROSPECT of the CASTLE



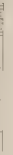
The SOUTH PROSPECT of the CASTLE



The Ground Plot of COLCHESTER CASTLE



Scale of Feet



1 Table of ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

Vol. I. P. 139

Succession of <i>KINGS</i> from the Conquest.								
Year	Monarch	Half Pennies	Farthings	Obols	Half Pennies	Obols	Half Pennies	Obols
1066	William I. Duke of Normandy	✓						
1087	William II. his Second Son.	✓						
1100	Henry I. the Youngest Son to William I.	✓						
1135	Stephen, Grandson to William I. by a Daughter.	✓						
1155	Henry II. Grandson to Hen. I. by Mat. & Empress.	✓						
1189	Richard I. his eldest Son.	✓						
1199	John, Richard's Brother.	✓						
1216	Henry III. Son of John.	✓						
1272	Edward I. Son of Henry III.	✓						
1307	Edward II. Son of the First.	✓						
1327	Edward III. Son of the Second.	✓						
1377	Richard the II. Son of the Black Prince.	✓						
1399	Henry IV. of the House of Lancaster.	✓						
1412	Henry V. Son of Henry the Fourth.	✓						
1422	Henry VI. Son of Henry the Fifth.	✓						
1461	Edward IV. of the House of York.	✓						
1483	Edward V. Son of Edward Fourth. never Crowned.	✓						
1483	Richard III. Brother of Edward the Fourth.	✓						
1483	Henry VII. Union of the Roses.	✓						
1509	Henry VIII. Son of Henry the Seventh.	✓						
1547	Edward VI. Son of Henry the Eighth.	✓						
1553	Mary Sister to Edward the Sixth.	✓						
1558	Elizabeth Daughter to Hen. 8. by A. Bullen.	✓						
1604	James I. Union of the Kingdoms.	✓						
1625	Charles I. Son of James the First.	✓						
1649	Charles II. Son of Charles the First.	✓						
1685	James II. Brother of Charles II. Second.	✓						
1688	William III. & Mary II. the Revolution.	✓						
1689	William alone.	✓						
1701	Anne, Daughter of James II.	✓						
1714	George I. Elector of Hanover.	✓						
1727	George II. Son of George the First.	✓						

1736. George II. Son of George II. coined pennies. Henry VIII. Son of Henry VIII. coined Pennies. King John coined penny, half penny & farthings in Ireland. the following Kings coined money for all K. Charles I. the Black Prince, Son of Edw. III. coined Pennies. Henry VI. coined silver peices of money at Paris. Henry 8. coined money at Tournay. Elizabeth, coined half penny & 3 farthing peices. King Char. I. coined 20. & 10. peices. Common Welsh coined 1/2 penny, penny, 2 penny, 3 penny, Groats, 6 pennys, Shillings & Crown & Crowns. Oliver Cromwell 6 pennys Shillings, 1/2 Crown, & Crown peices.

Table of ENGLISH GOLD COINS.

OF SAXON GOLD COINS.

One or two pieces have been discovered (only) therefore it is concluded there has been but one gold coin in use from the Romans leaving this Island. A.D. 446. to the 18 of King Edward, 3^d.

EIGHT GOLD COINS.

	Half noble or Rube	Half five nobles or half Rube	Quarter five nobles or Quarter Rube	Double Rube	Angels	Angels or half Angels	Quarter Angels	Crowns of Gold	Half Crowns of Gold	sovereigns called Broad-Pieces	Half Sovereigns	Quarter Sovereigns	Guineas	Half Guineas	Double Guineas	Five Pound Pieces	Quarter Guineas
XV III Edward III AD MCCXXXIII	①	①	①														
Richard II	①	①	①														
Henry IV	①	①	①														
Henry V	①	①	①														
Henry VI	①	①	①	①													
Edward IV	①	①	①	①	①												
Edward V	①	①	①														
Richard III	①	①	①	①	①												
Henry VII	①	①	①	①	①	①											
Henry VIII	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①					
Edward VI	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①					
Mary	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①					
Elizabeth	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①					
James I	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①					
Charles I	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①					
Charles II	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
James II	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
M ^{rs} Mary	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
William, alone	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
Anne	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
George I	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
George II	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①

N.B. The Black Prince coin'd Gold in Aquitain. — Henry 6. coin'd half & whole Salutes at Paris. — Charles 1st coin'd 3 pounds or three broad peices at Oxford. — Common-Wealth coin'd 5, 10 & 20 Shilling peices. — Cromwell coin'd twenty Shillings milled peices & William coin'd Pistole, & half Pistoles, call'd Darien money.





TUTBURY CASTLE in the County of STAFFORD.

This very large, commanding the lower Country by its high Situation, it was built on an Alabaster Hill with the little Montgomery in it by Henry de Ferrers a Noble Norman to whom William the first gave large Possessions in the County, which were all lost by Robert de Ferrers Earl of Derby upon his second revolt from King Henry III. Edward is of Opinion that it was the Palace of Offa or King Alfred's Wife, as a stone in Edmund the Kings Church is found a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Mary's the principal Shrine of it is the Bones the Duke of Devon, but in the Chapel of St. Mary's was deposited there of in her this Principle was taken and now remains in the Chapel of St. Mary's of Lichfield.

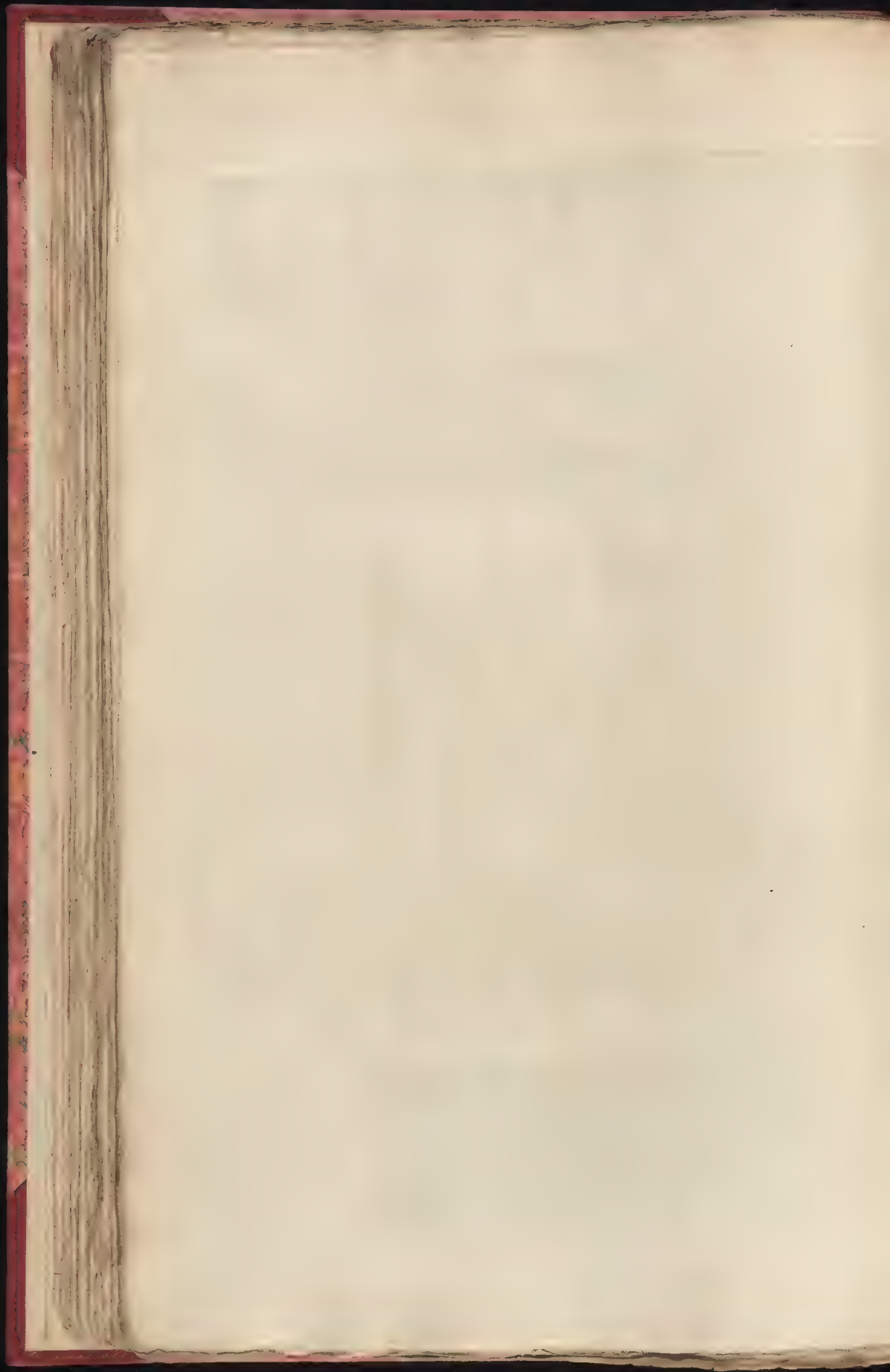




ALFORD CASTLE in the County of DERBY.

Formerly a Royal Mansion, now in Ruins; where JOHN DRAKE of BOLTON taken Prisoner by RICHARD Ist in the Battle of AGINCOURT (A.D. 1415) was kept thirteen Years in Custody of Nicholas Montgomery the Younger; he was released by RICHARD III. taken in the Siege of B. Edgworth.

This Drought is made from a Survey now in the Duchy Office of Lanthorn.
Dumfries, Scot. Ant. Lond. 1733.



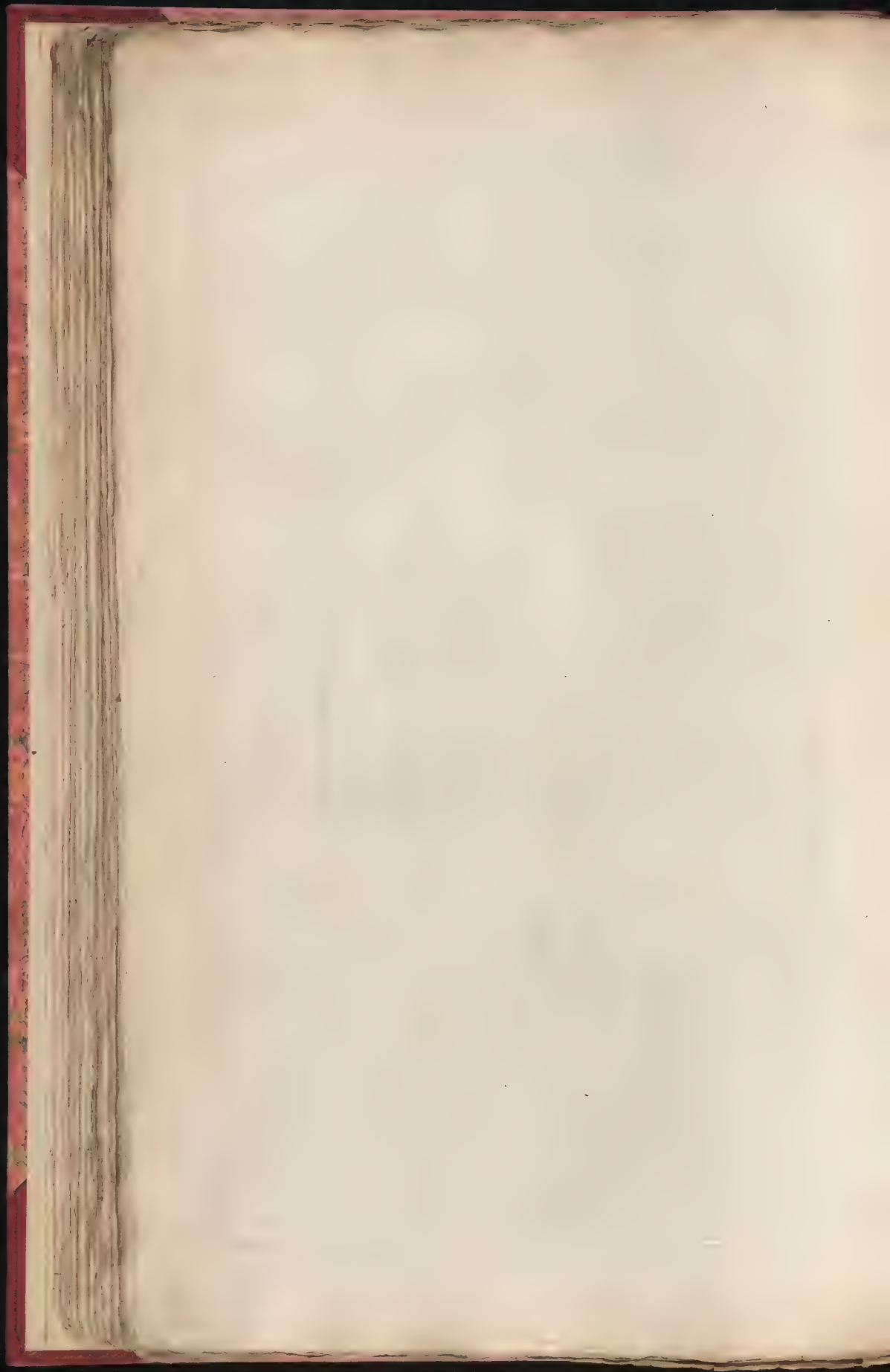


L A N C A S T E R C A S T L E I N L A N C A S H I R E.

Built by EDWARD the third, is together with seven other Castles taken from Draughts now remaining among the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster & by the Permission of the most Noble JOHN Duke of RUTLAND, Chancellor of the Duchy, copied and Engraved at the Expence of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1734



PONTFRAC CASTLE in the West Riding of YORKSHIRE,
*Granted by WILLIAM the Conqueror to HILDEBERT de LASCY. Repaired by QUEEN ELIZABETH, but totally
demolished in 1648, is thus transmitted to Posterity by the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1734.*



*COINS struck in France and Flanders
relating to the History of ENGLAND.*

Vol. I. P. XLIII



A GOLDEN SEAL formerly appendant to a Bull of Pope Alexander 4th confirming the Kingdom of Sicily & Apulia to Edmund Earl of Lancaster & Son of Henry 3rd of England &c.

The ROYAL of Gold struck at Bourdeaux in Aquitaine, by Edward the Black Prince.

The CHAISE of Gold of Edwrd the Black Prince, struck at Bourdeaux.

The SALVTE of Gold struck at Paris by H. 6. King of England &c.

The ANGELOT of Gold struck at Paris by H. 6. King of England.

The ROSE NOBLE of Gold by Henry VII. struck in France

MANTÉCHEL PHARES. Silver Coin, struck in Flanders, said to be by Order of the Dutchess of Burgundy for the Use of Perkin Warbeck. Temp. H. VII.

The Tournay Groat of Hen^{ry} VIII. struck there on his taking that City.

Thompkins Secretaries Antiquaries Lond.





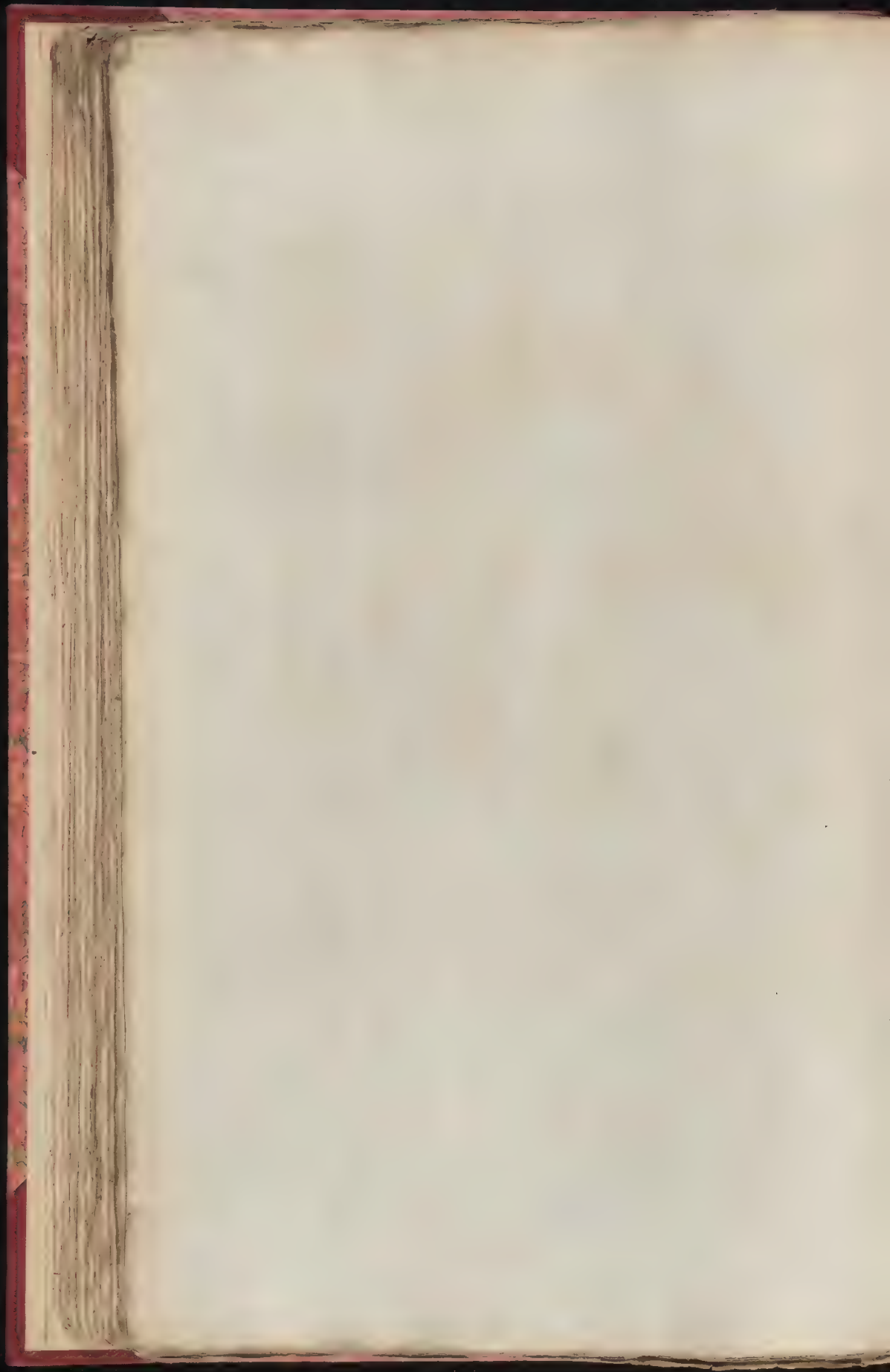
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

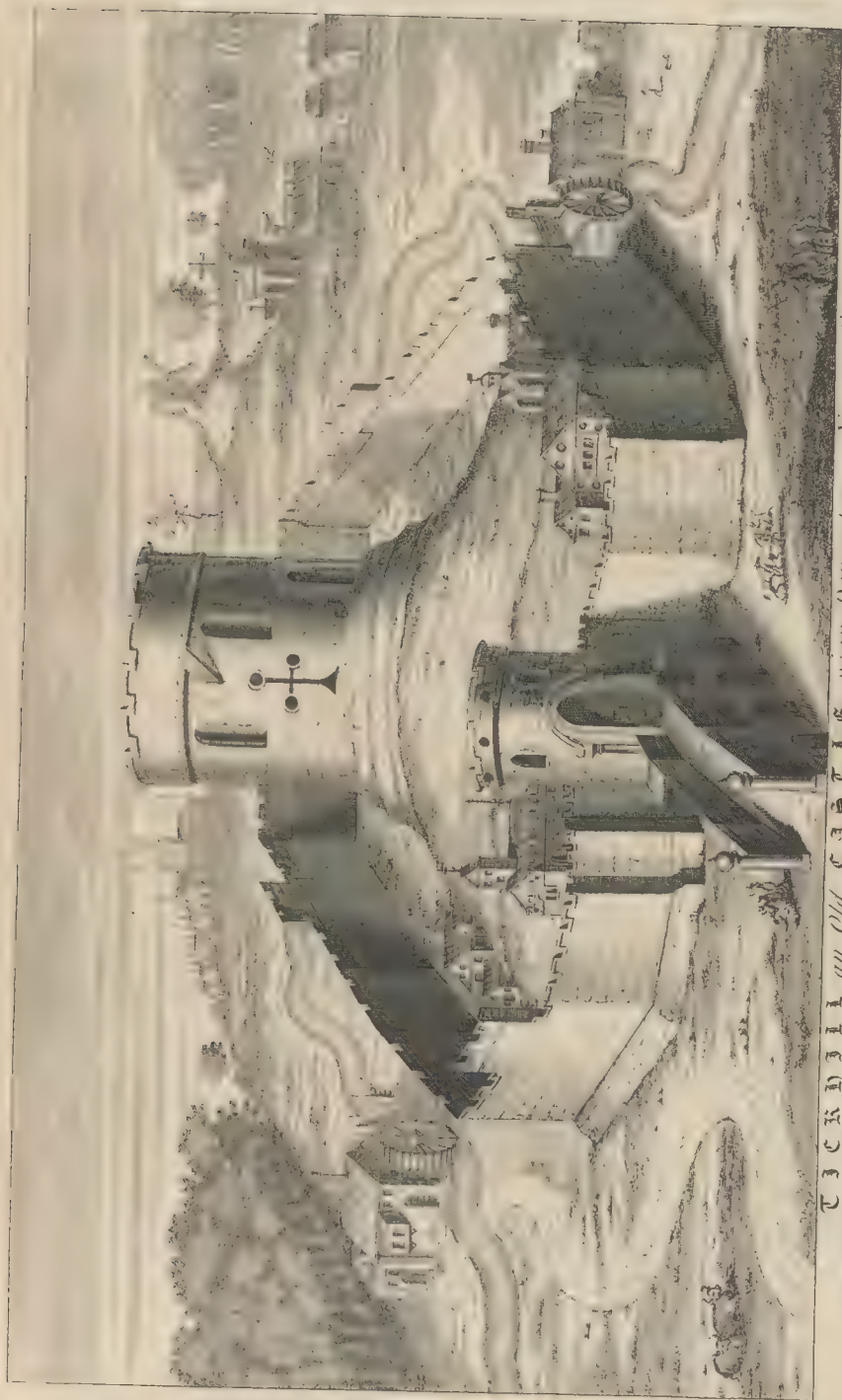
A strong light built by Jure de Burgh near the town of the Conqueror. In Henry 3rd created Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, on whom amongst other things he sold this Manor, Caffe and Manor. It remained till the Crown, and Edward II. (1282-1327) gave it to his favorite, Pierre de Lamoignon, after his death it remained in the Crown till go of Edward III. (1327-1377) who gave it to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, who's great Groat coins have him thus Caffe and Manor to maintain his Graveland, from that time this has belonged to the Dutch of Lancaster. The Caffe is long since demolished, but from an Old Doughty now remaining in the Dutchy of Lantier. ^{Templeton, Co. Kent. 1715} After this Place was, I heard

Limnolobus No. 1, but Loc. 1-35



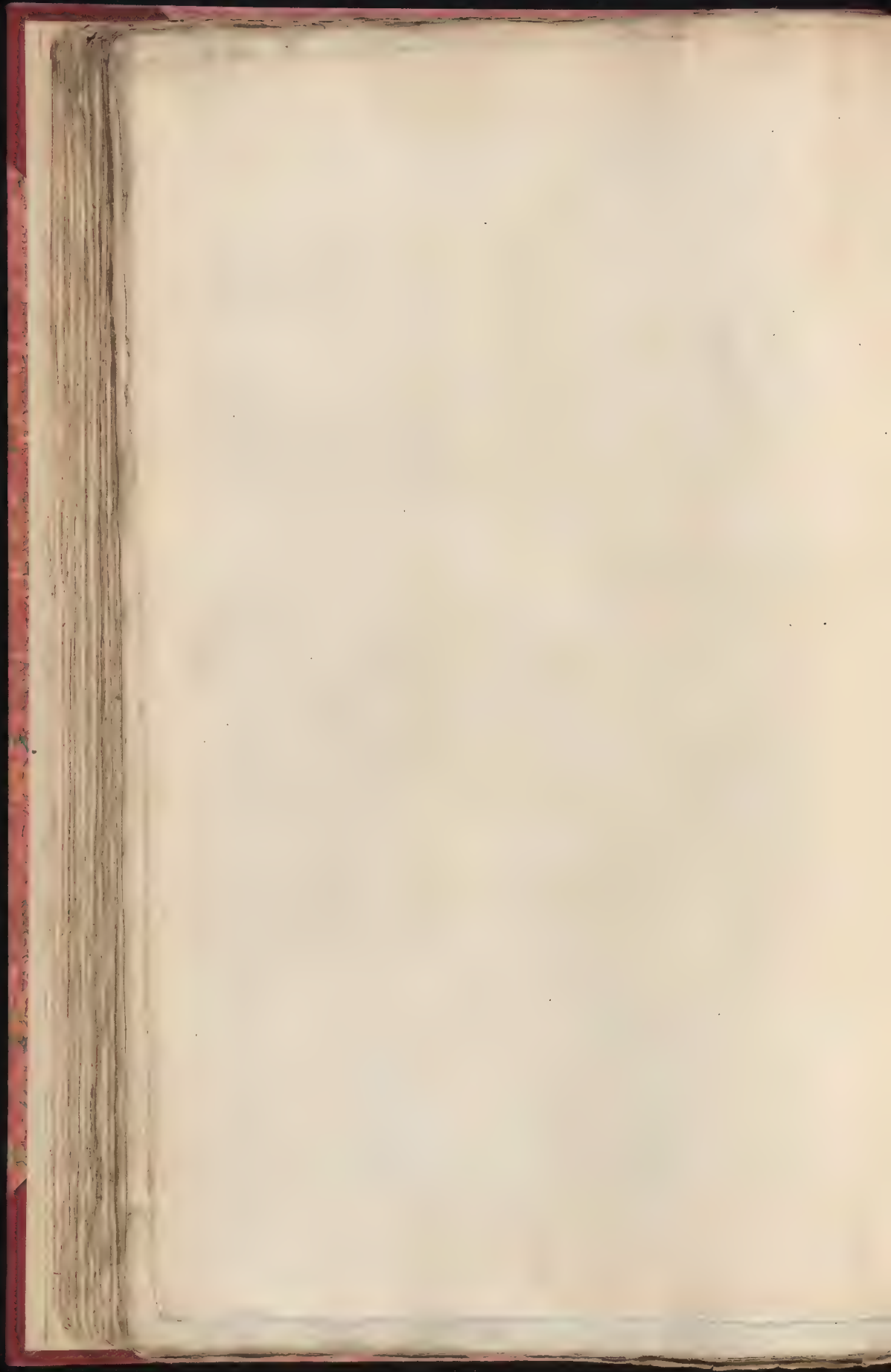
Reverendus abbas THOMAS TANNER. Bathoniensis Episcopus
 Primæ Antiquitatis Cultor
 Nec solum Patris sui Grammaticæ Antiquæ, Veritas Scholæ
 Cuius prædictæ studium suo voluit. See, but Lond 1730

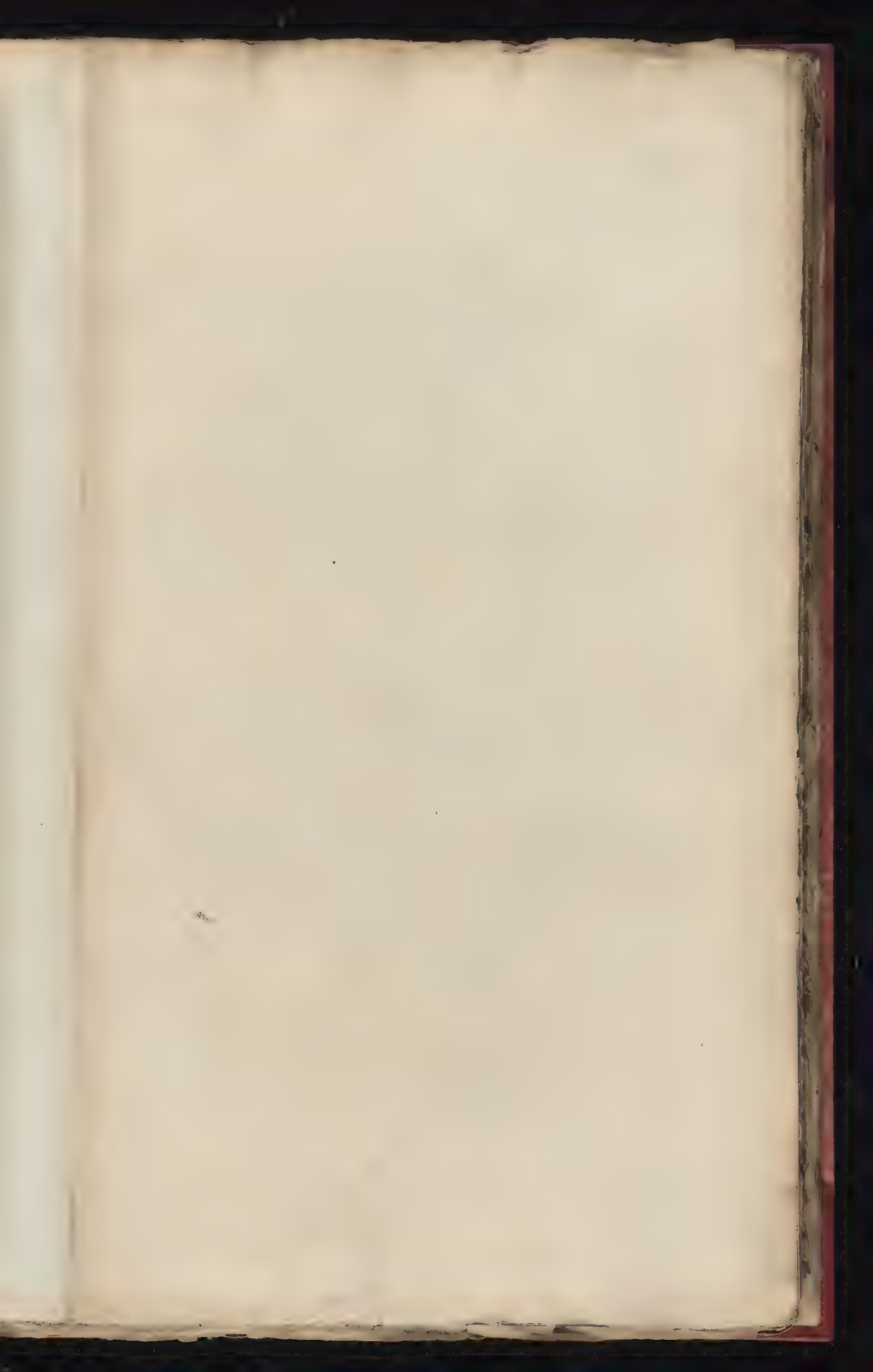




TICKHILL an Old Castle near Doncaster in YORK-SHIRE.

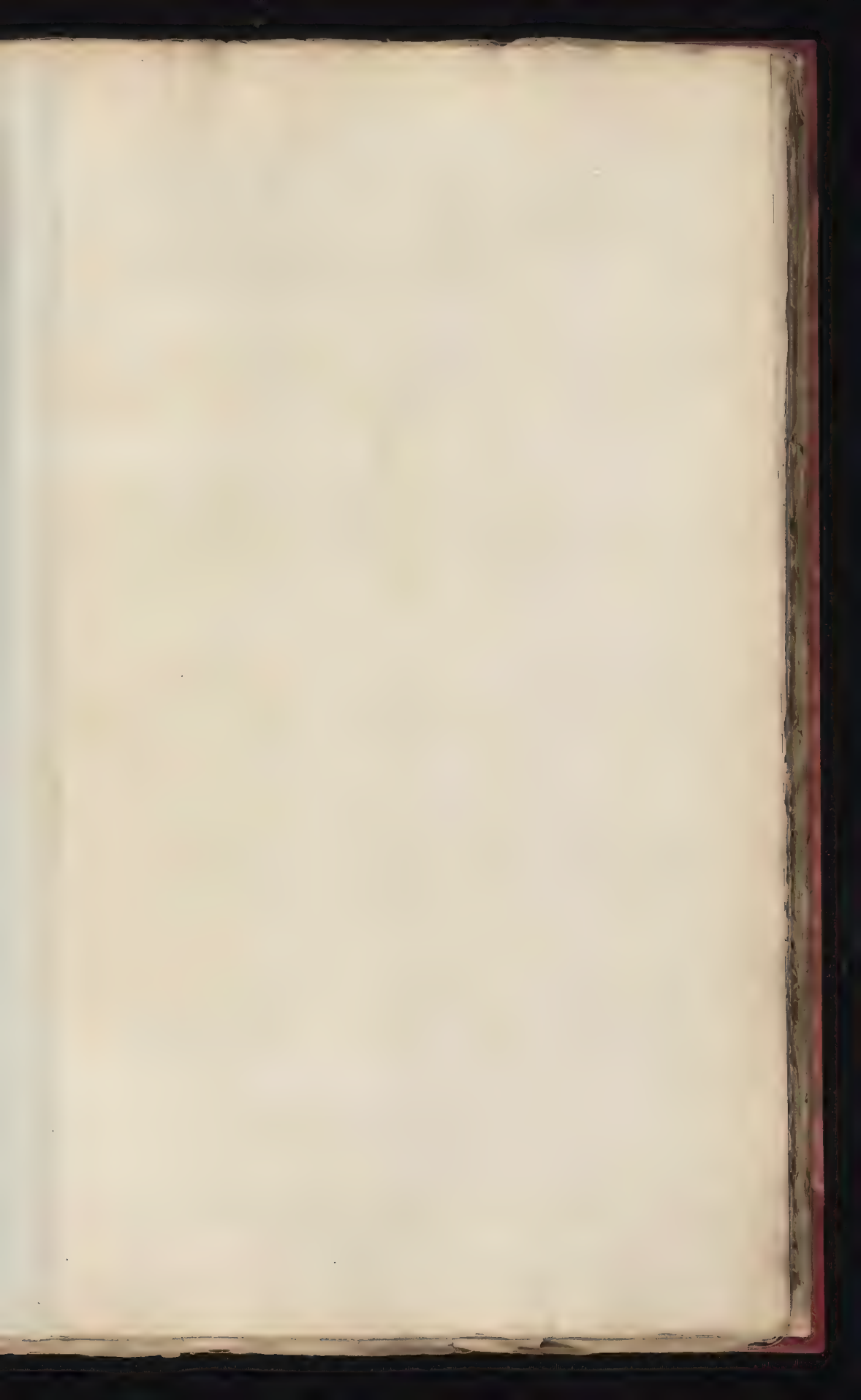
Surrounded with a single Wall only, and in the Middle a large Mount, on the top of it a round Tower. William I. conquered gave it to Roger de Bussh with 49 Mannors in this Shire, it was of such Dignity (or old Tenney) that all the Monarchs round. Extending to it were added the Havens of TUNNILL, K. Henry I. gave it upon this Honour of Tickhill, and other succeeding Kings did the like, thus having been several times in the Crown was by K. Edward I. In 1257, given to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, from whom it passed to the Crown by the marriage of his son K. Henry 4. and has remained in the Dutchy ever since. — Engr. by Geo. Kneller.





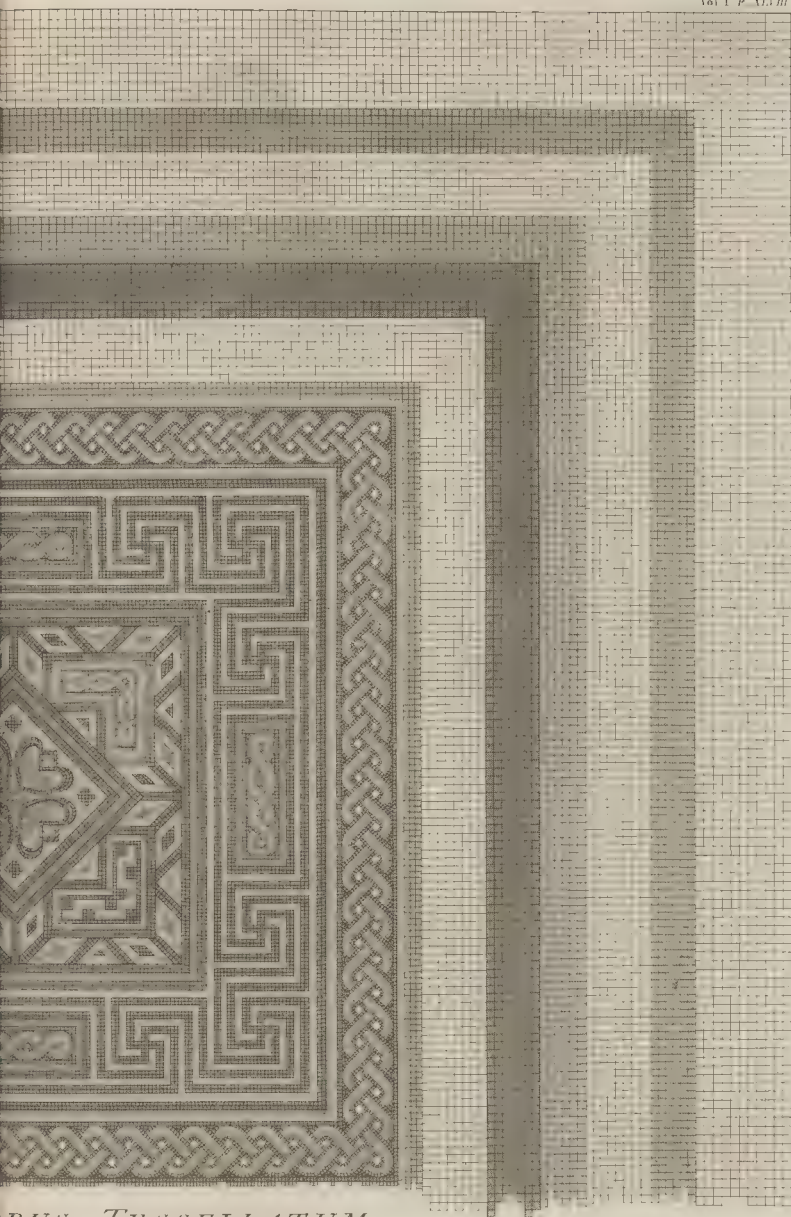


Respectfully, &c. &c. as particularly, inscribed by their Brother, and very humble Servant FRANCIS DRAKE



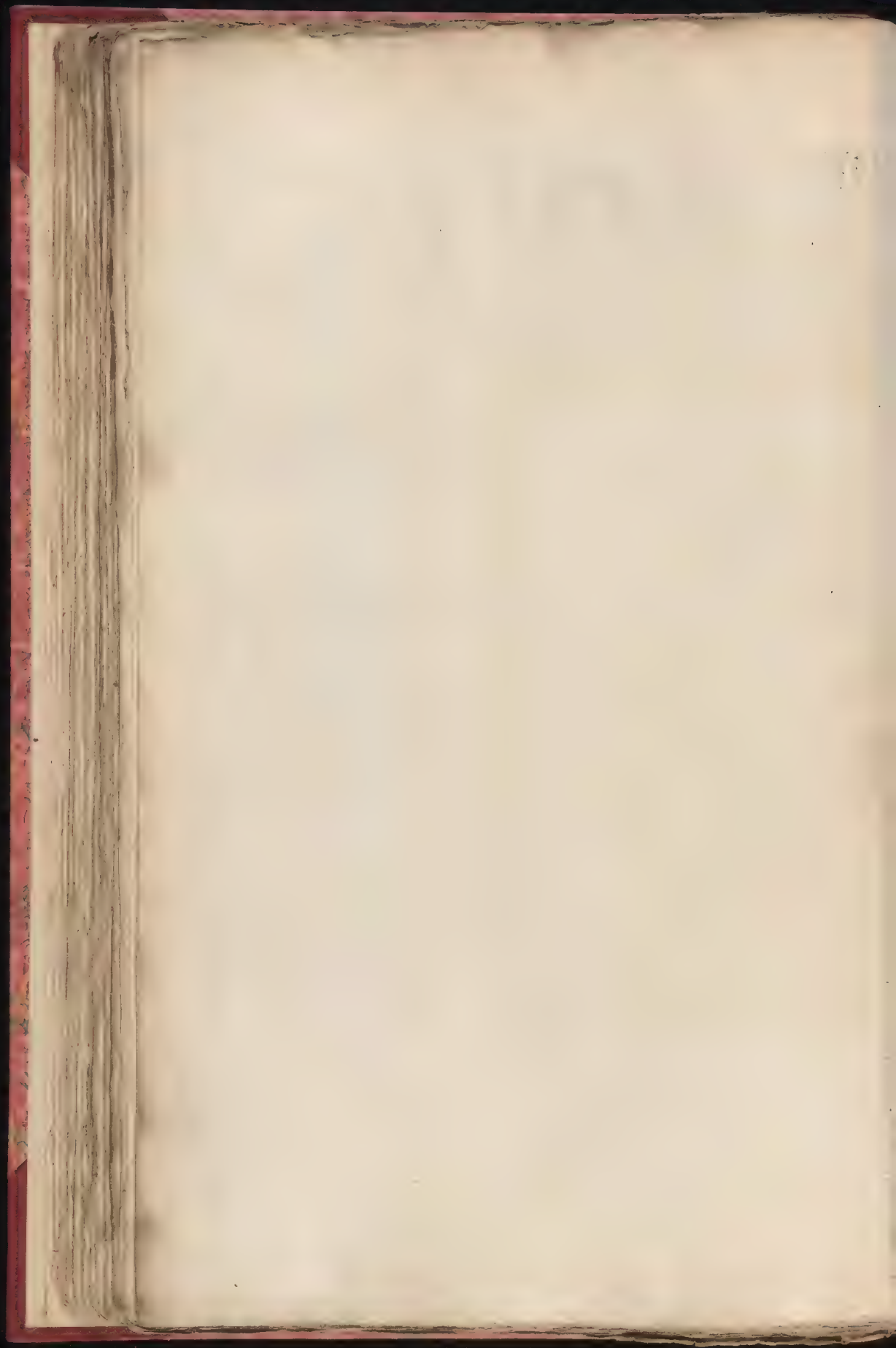


EXIMIUM HOC OR
Romane apud BRITANNOS Magnificentia Monumentum
mense Augusto MDCCXXXVI repertum, ut
Georgius Lynn Pater & Filius de Southwick villa proxima
SOCIETASQ ANTIQUARIA Lond Jussu Simp



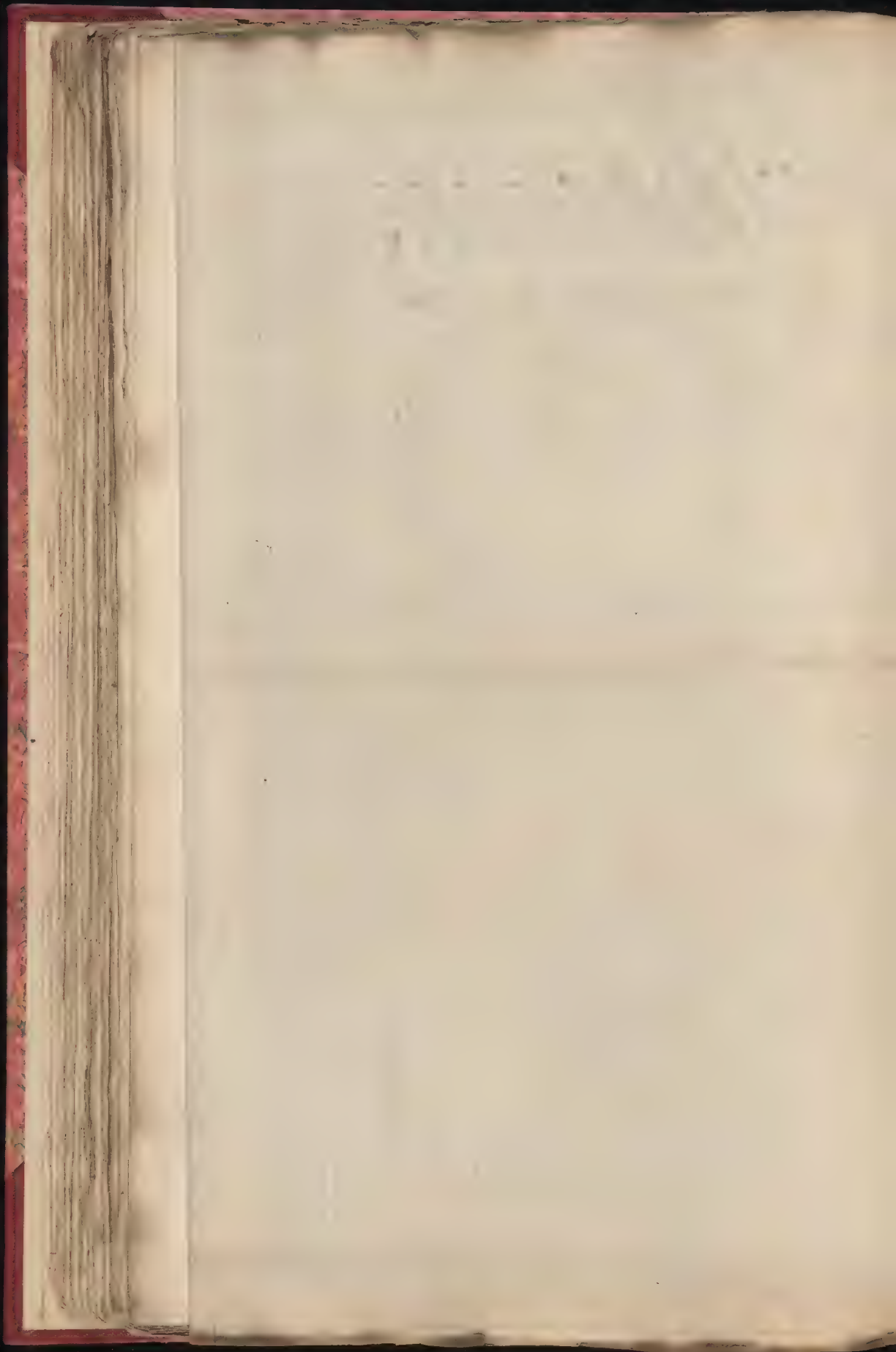
PUS TESSELLATUM

lum. juxta COTTERSTOCK in Agro Northamptonensi,
 e Vulgi Profani temeritate Posteris perditum, qset,
 e vicinâ, et Gulielm^{us} Bogdani Armigeri delineaverunt,
 in Are incidi curavit. An^o Dom. MDCCXXXVII.

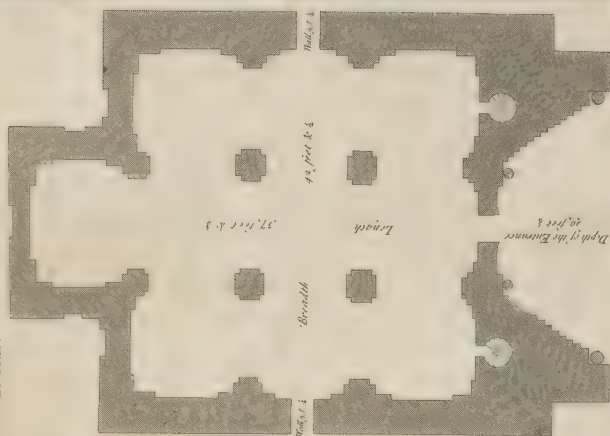
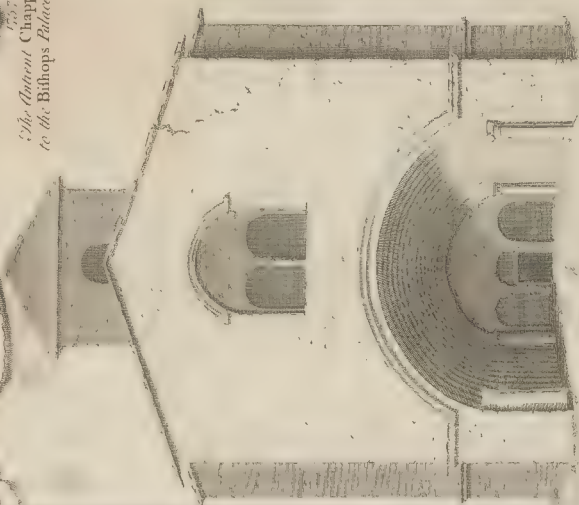


AN EXACT DELINEATION OF THE PAVEMENT IN MOSAICK - WORK *Truely Discovered*
at Stonefield near Woodstock by an Hyphenian whose Plough hit first against an Urn whereupon he had a Curiosity to dig and found the said Pavement three foot under ground
in the manner as is here Express'd. and where a mark of the Urner is A his Axe Struck into a Cretive which Lovers room to Conjecture it is exulted. the Length of the same is
36 feet and the Breadth 25 This work is compos'd of several small stones about the bigness of a Dice of different Colours which Artfully plac'd apareth very Beautiful.
*The cutlets B at the sides are form'd with large tiles the meaning of which is to be decid'd by the Learned and the Symbolical Ornaments of Urner and muth-
 garth occasion to think that it was a place us'd for Banquets This piece of Antiquity is to be Preserv'd the most Considerable that Ever was found in Brittain of
 the Antient Romans*

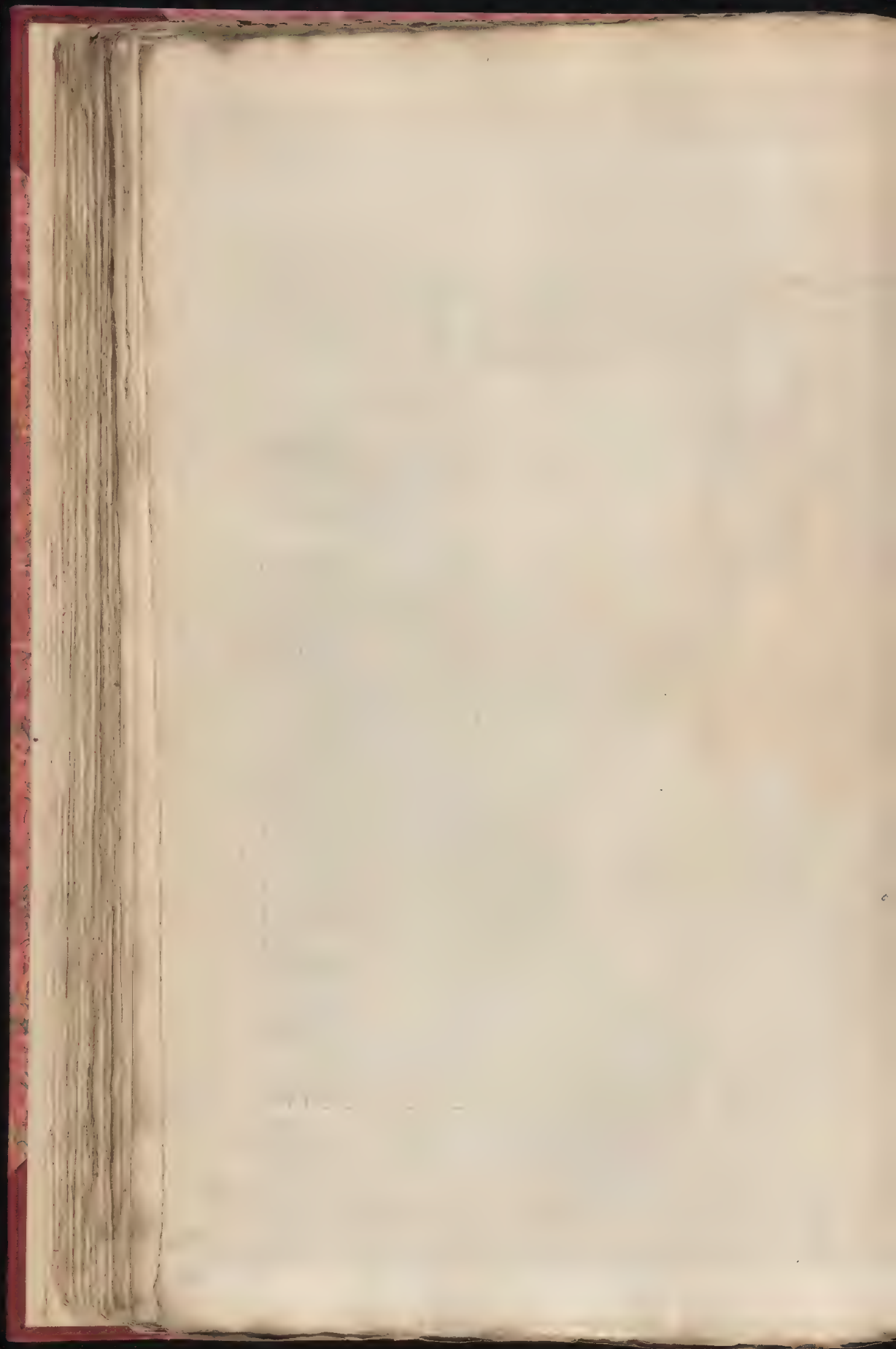


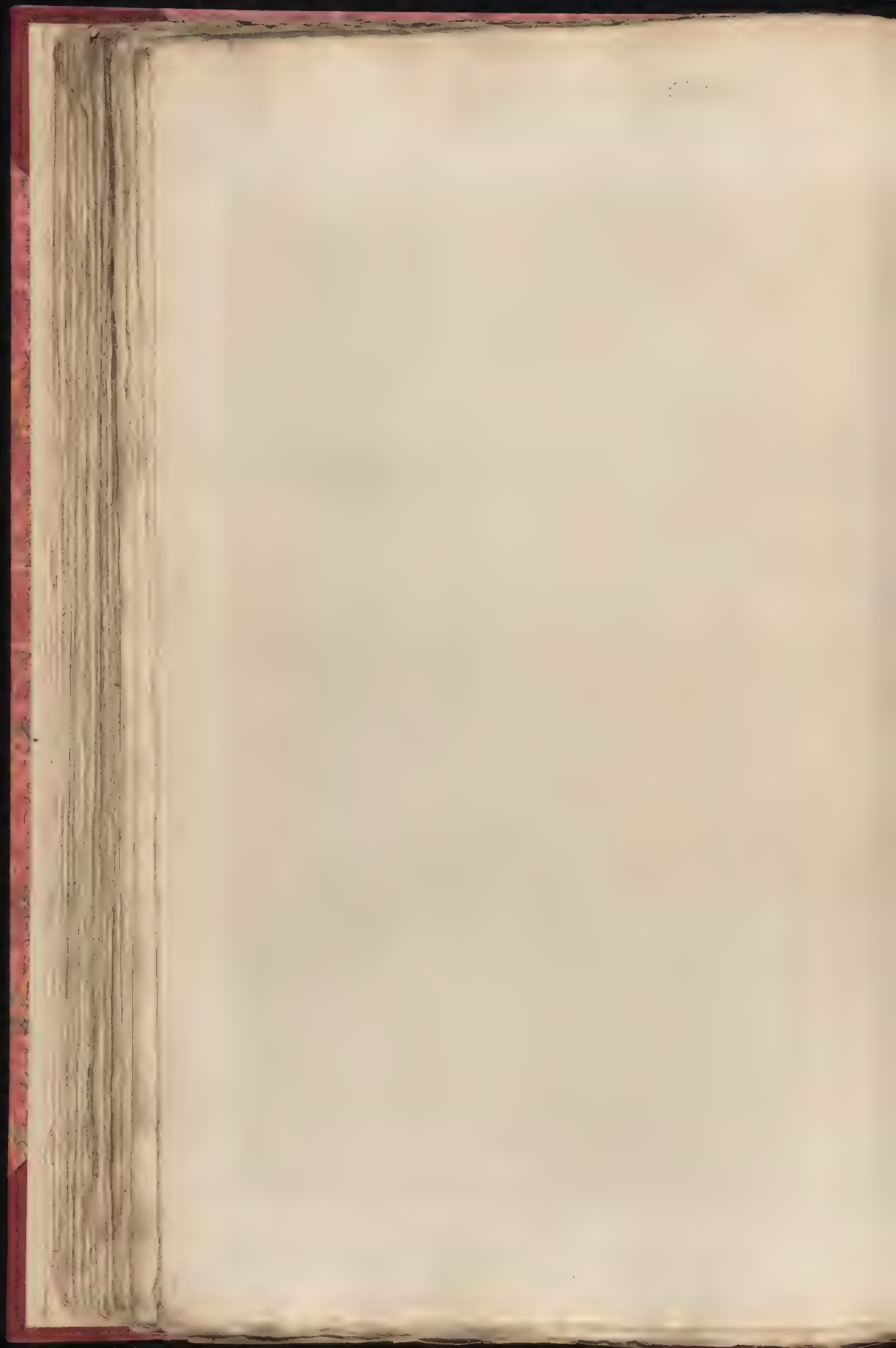


*The Ancient Chapel adjoining
to the Bishops Palace at HEREFORD.*



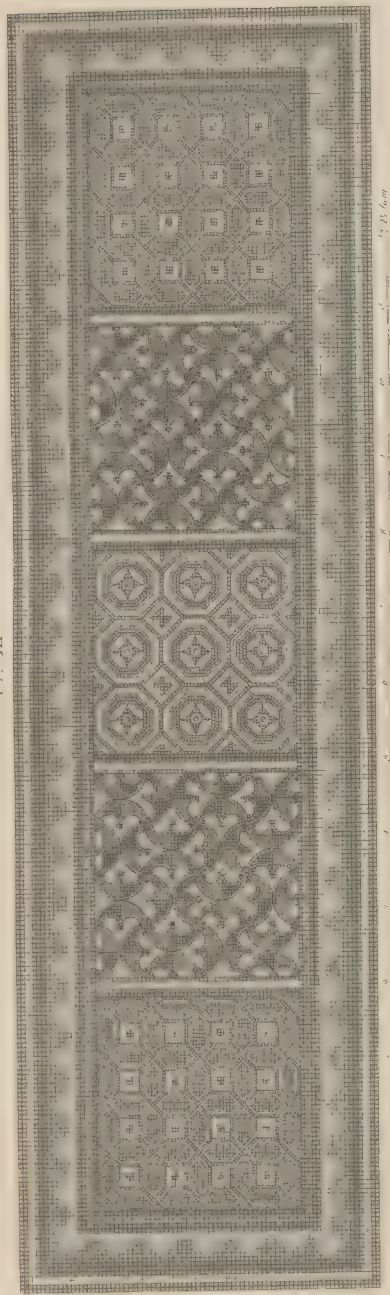
This Building was erected by the Bishop of Hereford in the year 1140. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period. The plan is a fine example of the style of the twelfth century. The building is now in ruins, but the plan is a fine example of the style of the twelfth century.





Ara Sci. Filigantissima Pavimenta. Spiculata, quae apud WELLOW prope AQUAS SOLIS, in agro Sonoriensi, mens. Junio. Ann.^o MDCCXXVII. reperta, accuratissime delineari fecit. JACOBUS WEST ex Auctori Templo Aringae, et arte inadi. Sumptibus suis curavit SOCIETAS ANTIQVARIA Londini An.^o 1738.

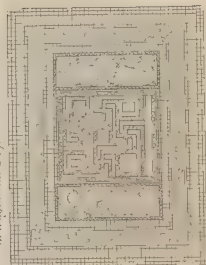
III. 11.



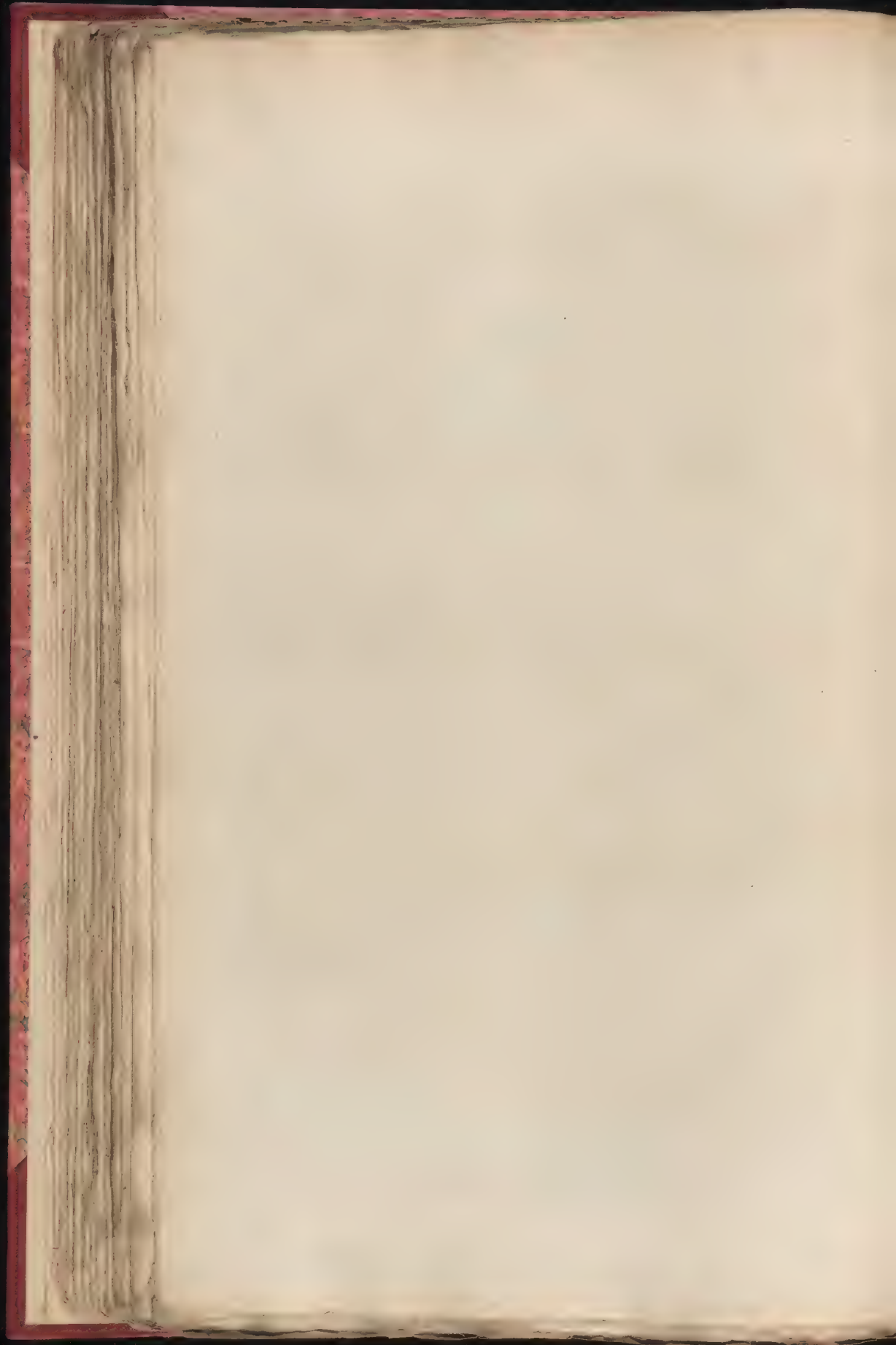
Y^e I.
 'Herrman des Pionniersum pruw' expectam, jüd
 heinum CIVIL pde. latum VIX

Y. III
Give about long VIII paces but Y in order
Ugly expression

Hyphantornis has long been extinct in New Zealand. It was introduced in 1852, and has since been



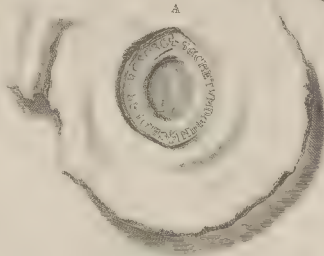
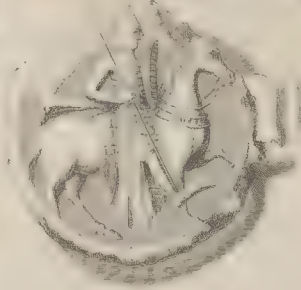
Impatiens bicolor, *Integraria* London 1738



Antient A Seals

RICHARD, Constable of CHESTER.

The Counter-Seal of RICHARD Constable of CHESTER.



B

THOMAS (CIVIT) de HUMPHREY de BOWEN
Earl of Hereford.



ROBT FERRERS de EDMUND
Earl of DERBY the King's Son



Counter-Seal of the ABBY
ABINGDON



JAMES de Basset

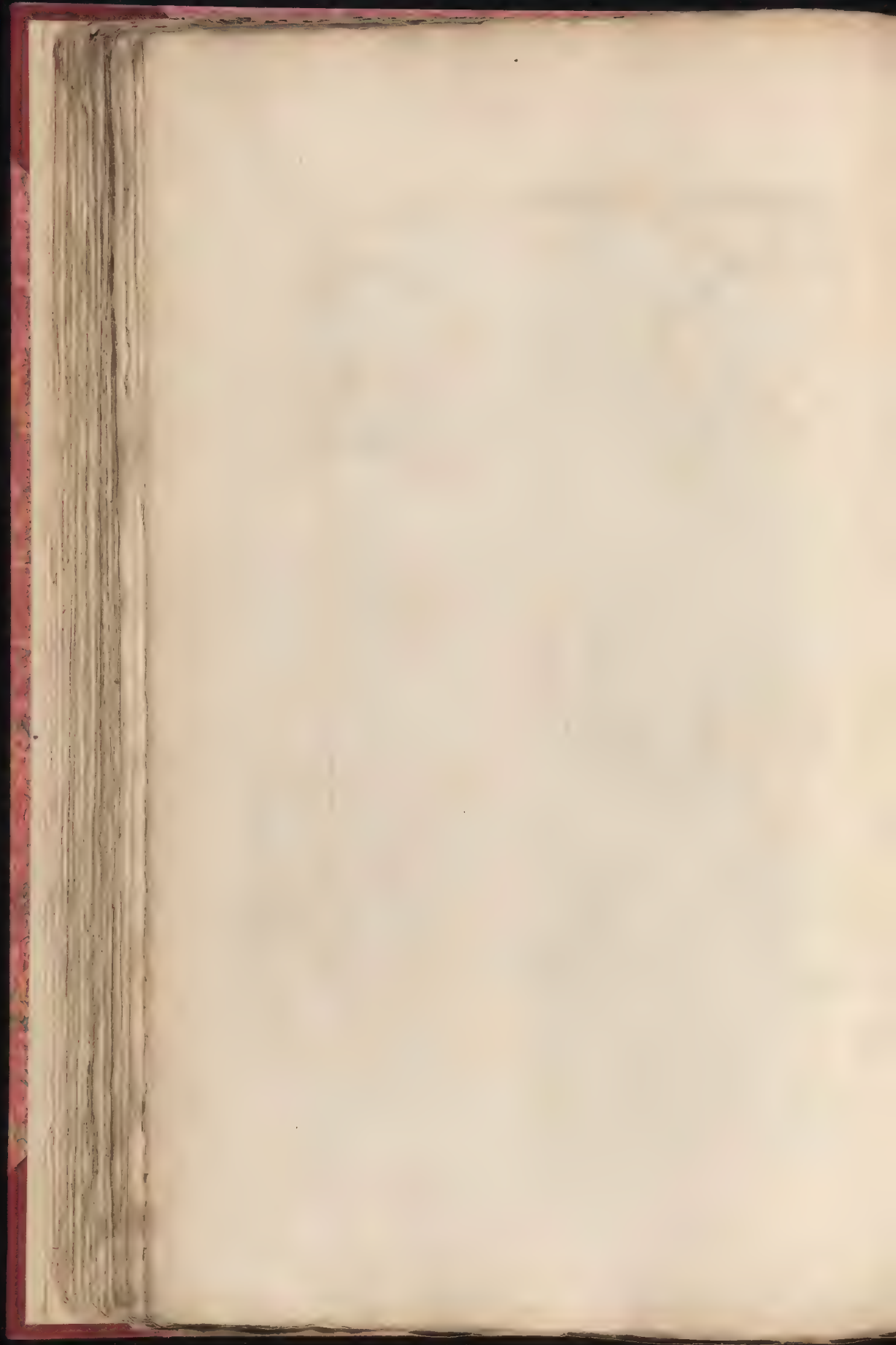


RALPH de SANDRY de EDMUND de Basset



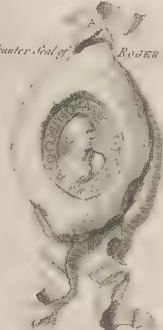
These Antique Seals are
appendant to several antient
Deeds or Charters preserved in the
Chancery Office of Lancaster, in the Chancery
Office from whence they were delivred
and Engraved by J. T. for the Society of Antiquaries London 1758

THESE are from Seals set in stone.



Antient B Seals.

The Seal of the Tower in the Castle of the Emmerdale } On the Reverse the Counter Seal of ROBERT de Lacy
PONTFRAC.



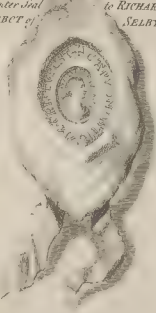
B
A. RICHARD
B. RICHARD
B. RICHARD



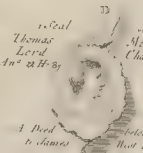
RICHARD Abbot of SELBY.



Counter Seal of RICHARD Abbot of SELBY.



C
Seal of Thomas Lord An. 22 H. 3.
Seal of Henry Lord Chancellor

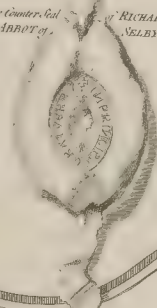


A Seal of James
Seal of Henry

RICHARD Abbot of SELBY.

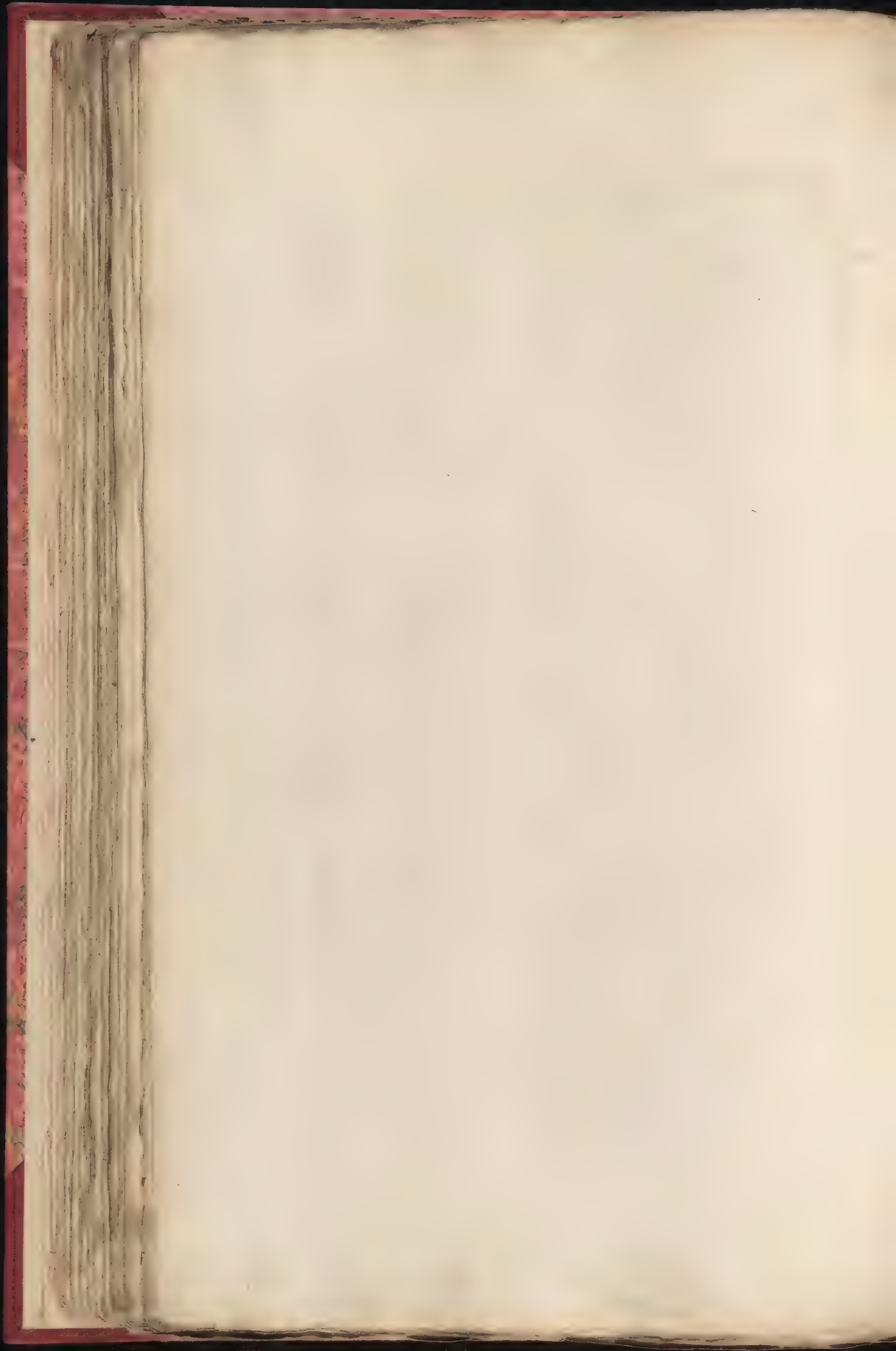


The Counter Seal of RICHARD Abbot of SELBY.

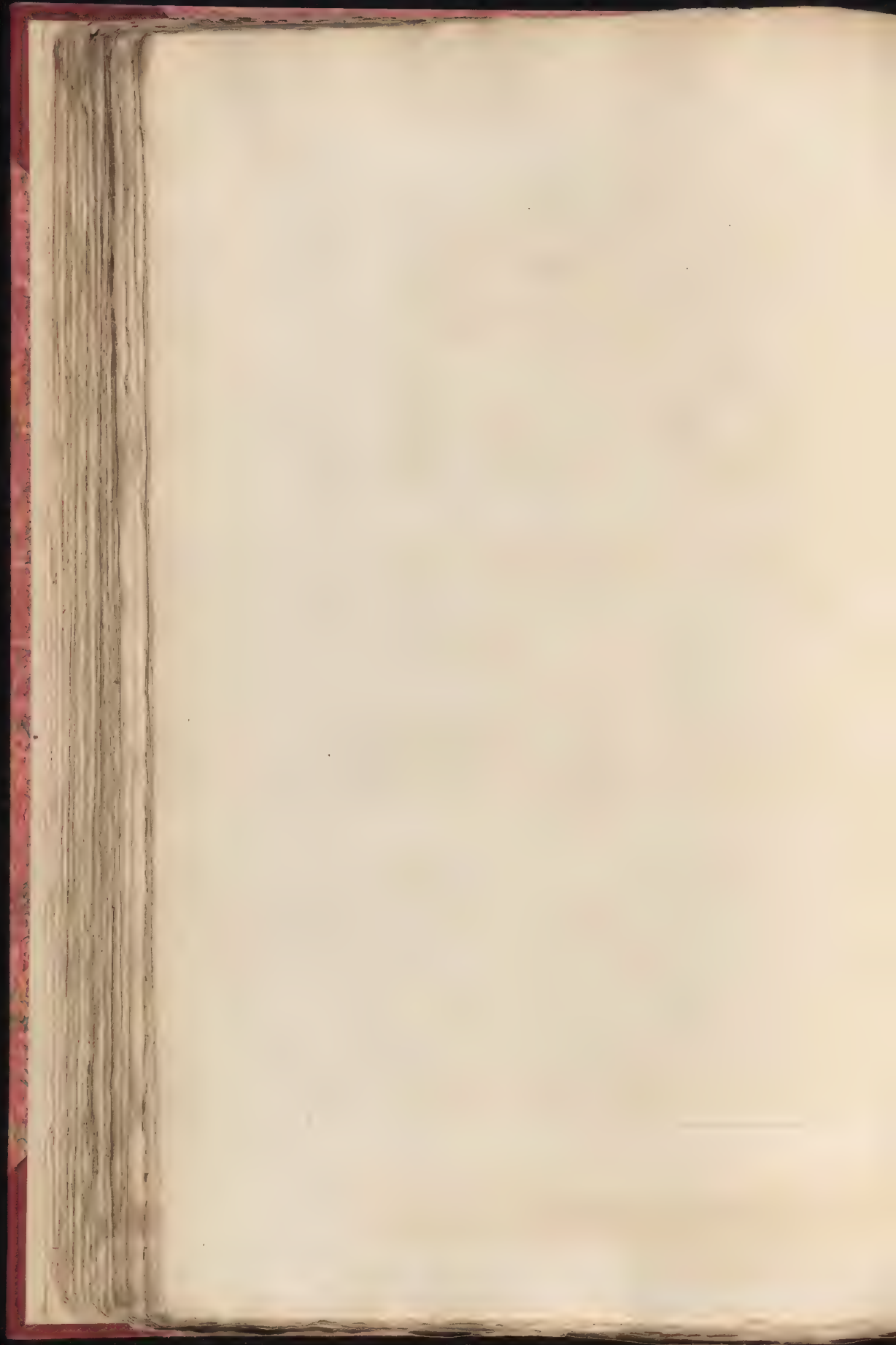


The Reverse of these Seals marked A B C D E are impressed from the same or analogous being Antiquary cut in Stone

Seal of the Tower in the Castle of the Emmerdale







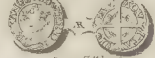
N^o
VIII.

Quarter, Henry
3 R. L. to III



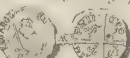
penes Edmundus Thomas Arm

Half gr at 1/2 d III



penes 3 Mar Arm

Half gr at 1/2 d for of Aquilata



penes 1 Mar Arm

French coin of gold -
of 1/2 d III



penes Nicolaus Hancum non Magisterum

Great of 1/2 d of Mills



penes Jacobus West Arm

Great of 1/2 d of Mills



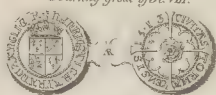
penes Richard Arm

1/2 d of 1/2 d of Mills



penes Robertus 1/2 d of Mills

Tourney Great of R. VIII



penes R. R Arm

George of R. VIII



penes Robertus Comitissam de Ponte Fracto

Sovereign of 2 1/2 d



penes 1/2 Sandridge Arm

A remarkable Piece of R. Edm. VI.



penes Robertus Comitissam de Ponte Fracto

A rare 1/2 d of R. Edm. VI.



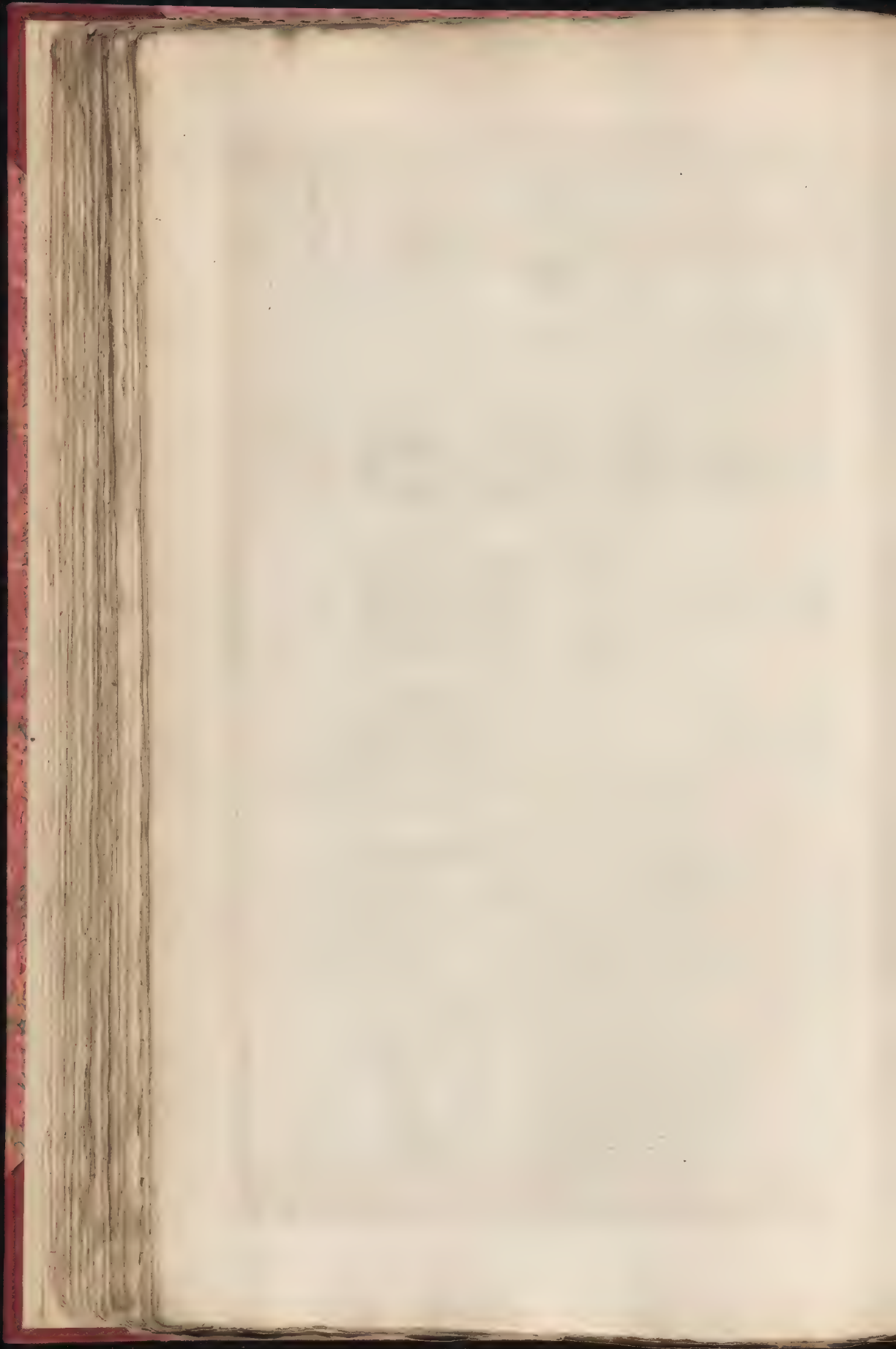
penes R. Head. R. V.

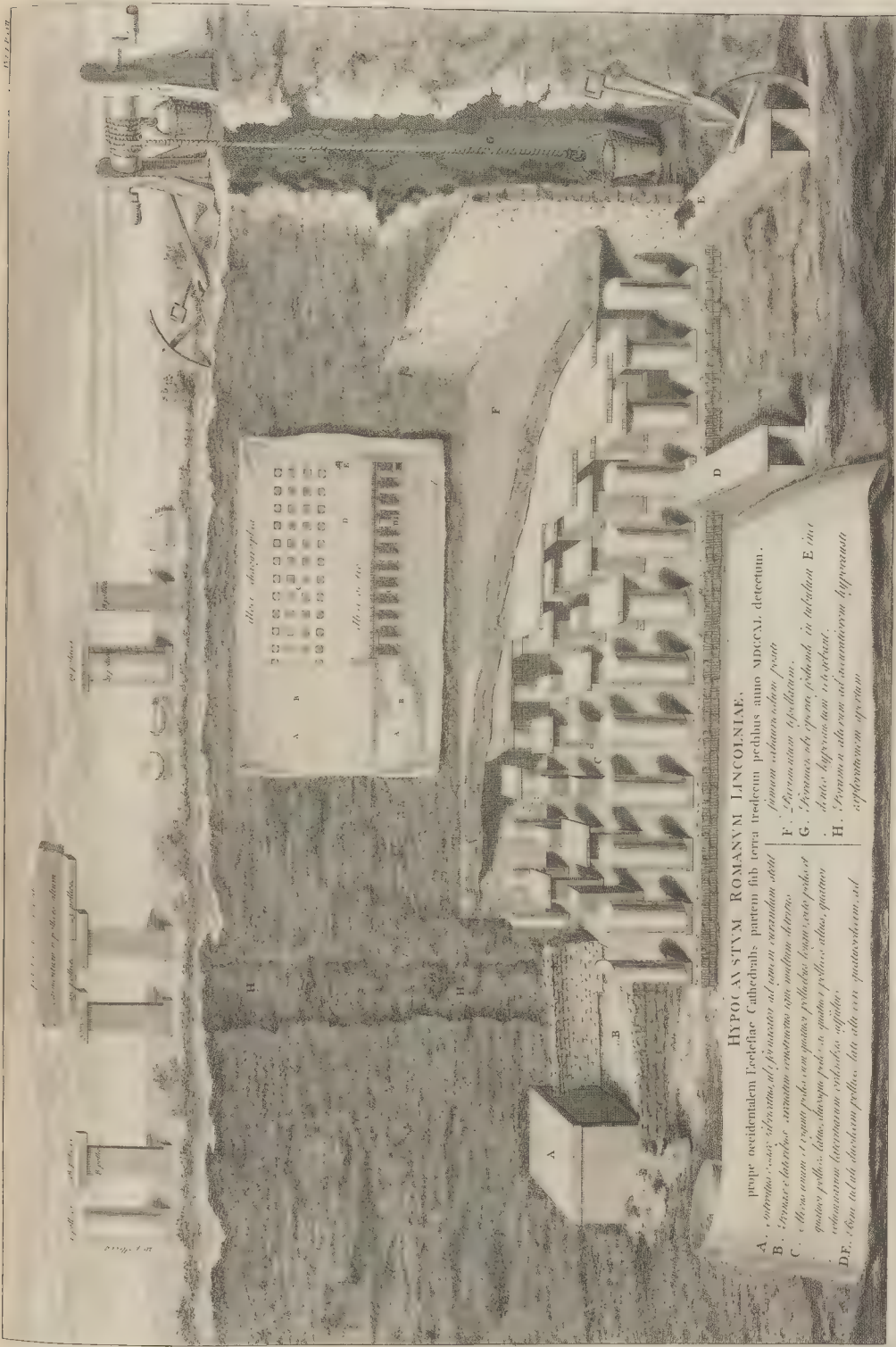
The portable Piece of Eight Externs
commonly called 1/2 Portulcus Iron
of 1/2 d



penes Robertus Comitissam de Ponte Fracto

Samuelus Ventat, Antiquarius Londine, 1739.

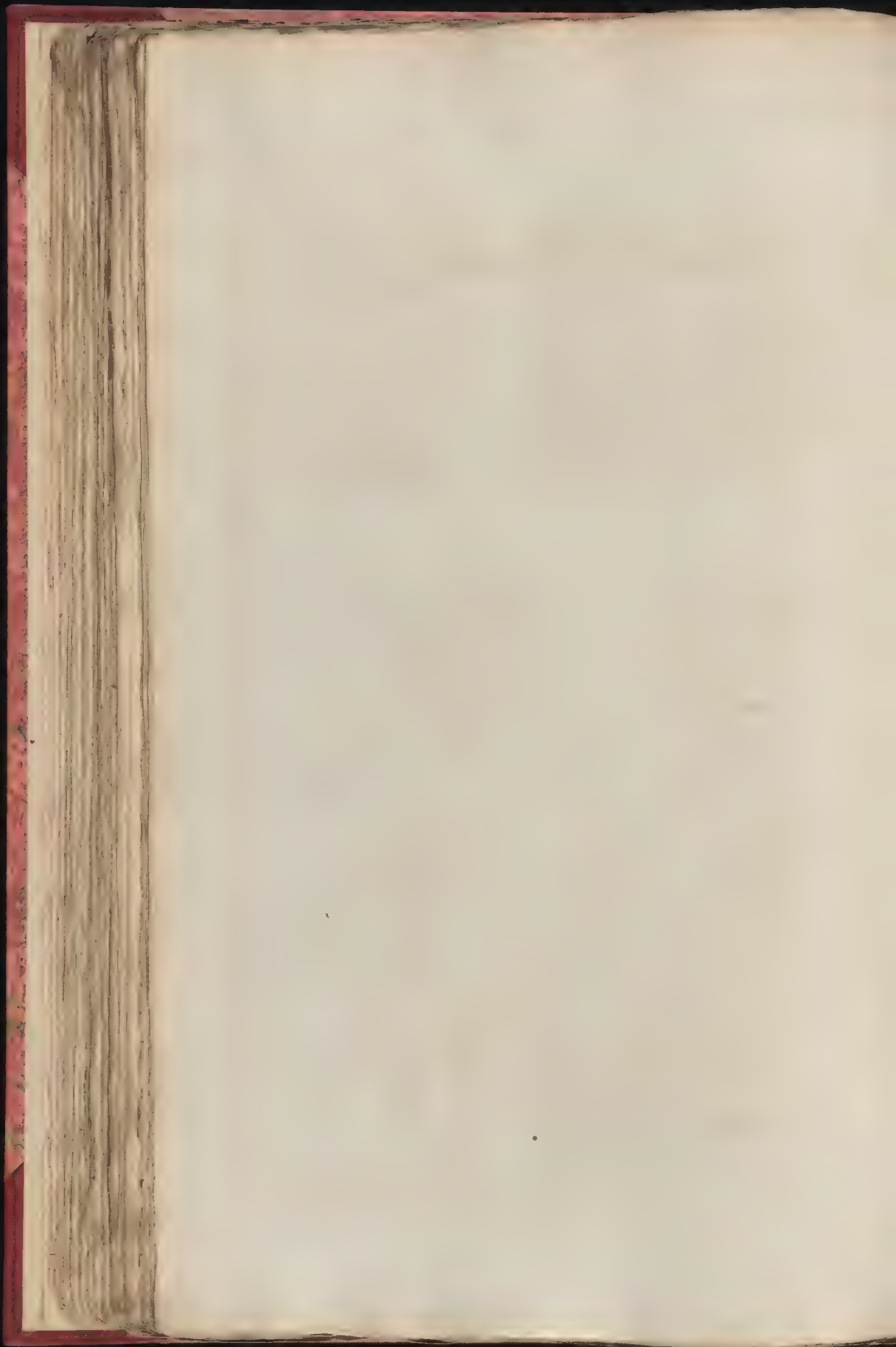


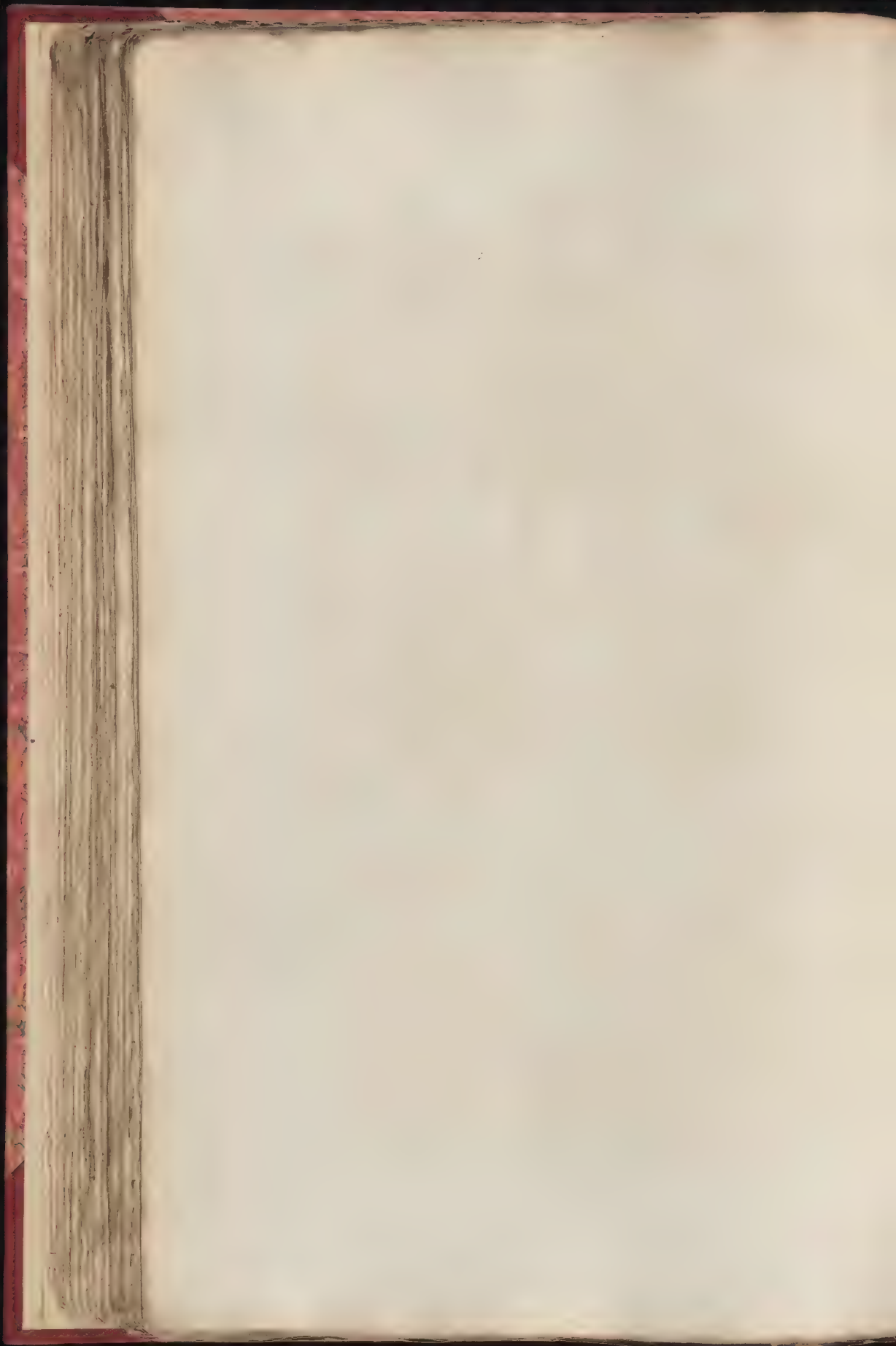


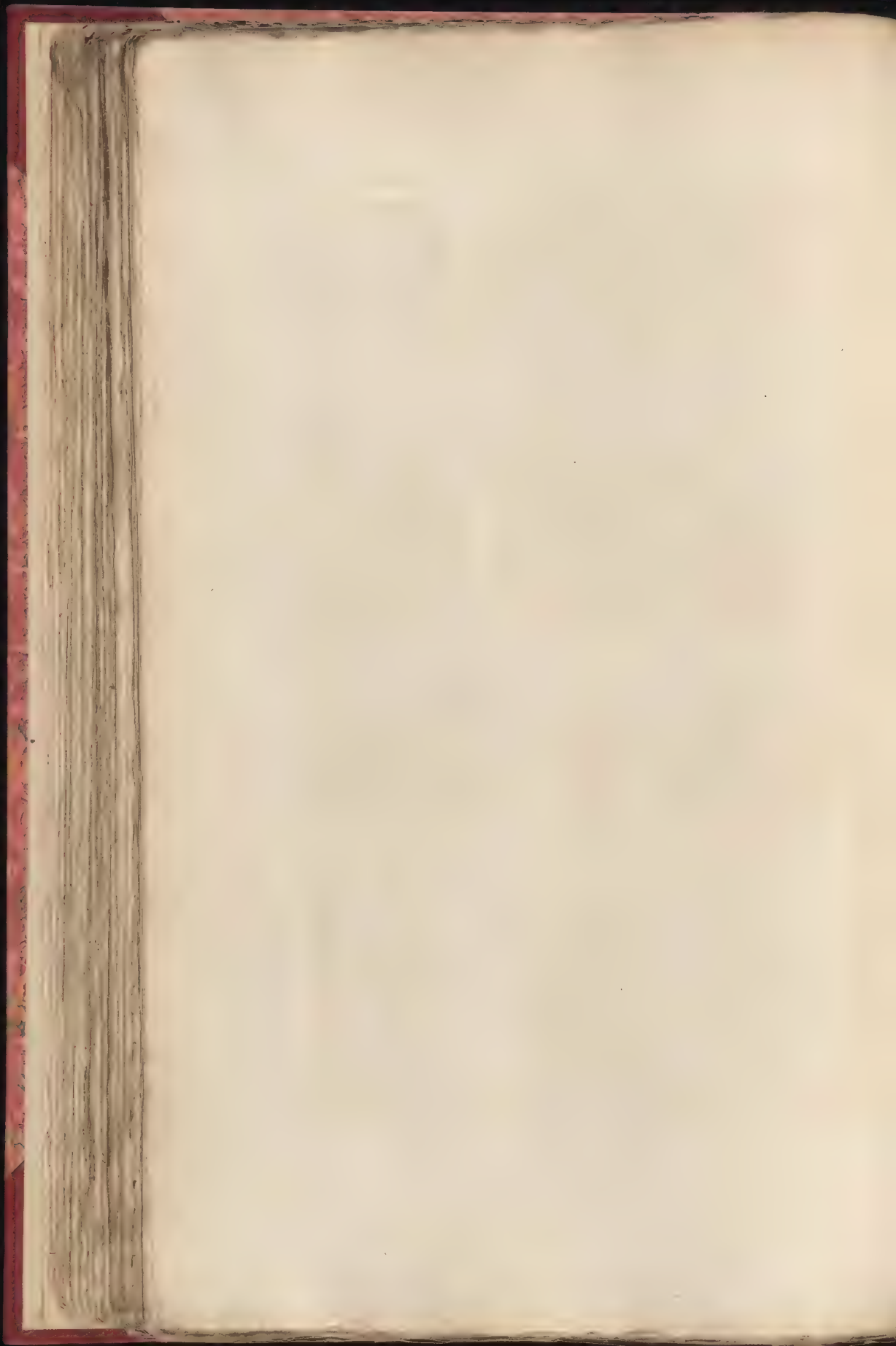
HYPocaustum ROMANVM LINCOLNIÆ.

prope occidentalem Ecclesiæ Cathedralis partem sub terra trodecim pedibus anno MDCCXI. detectum.

- A. Atrium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- B. Praeputium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- C. Atrium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- D. Atrium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- E. Atrium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- F. Praeputium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- G. Atrium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.
- H. Atrium, ubi aduocatus, alij priuatus, alij in sacrum adit.





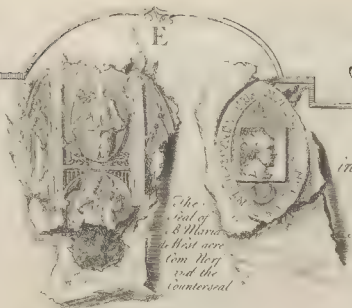


Ancient Seals

Office
the Deeds of

in the Augmentation

appendant to
Surrender Temp H 8



The
Seal of
St Martin
a West were
tem H 8
and the
counterseal

The Seal
of JOHN of
Gaunt Duke
of LANCASTER



Seal appendant
Surrender by Thomas
of Merton Priory



to a Deed of
Taylor, Abbot
in tem H 8



The
counterseal

A Seal
of the
Abbot



The other
to a Deed
of



Seal
of the
Abbot
tem



side of the Seal
of the Abbot
Shipton

Seal of
the Church
of Dunstable



Seal
of Surrender
of St Peter

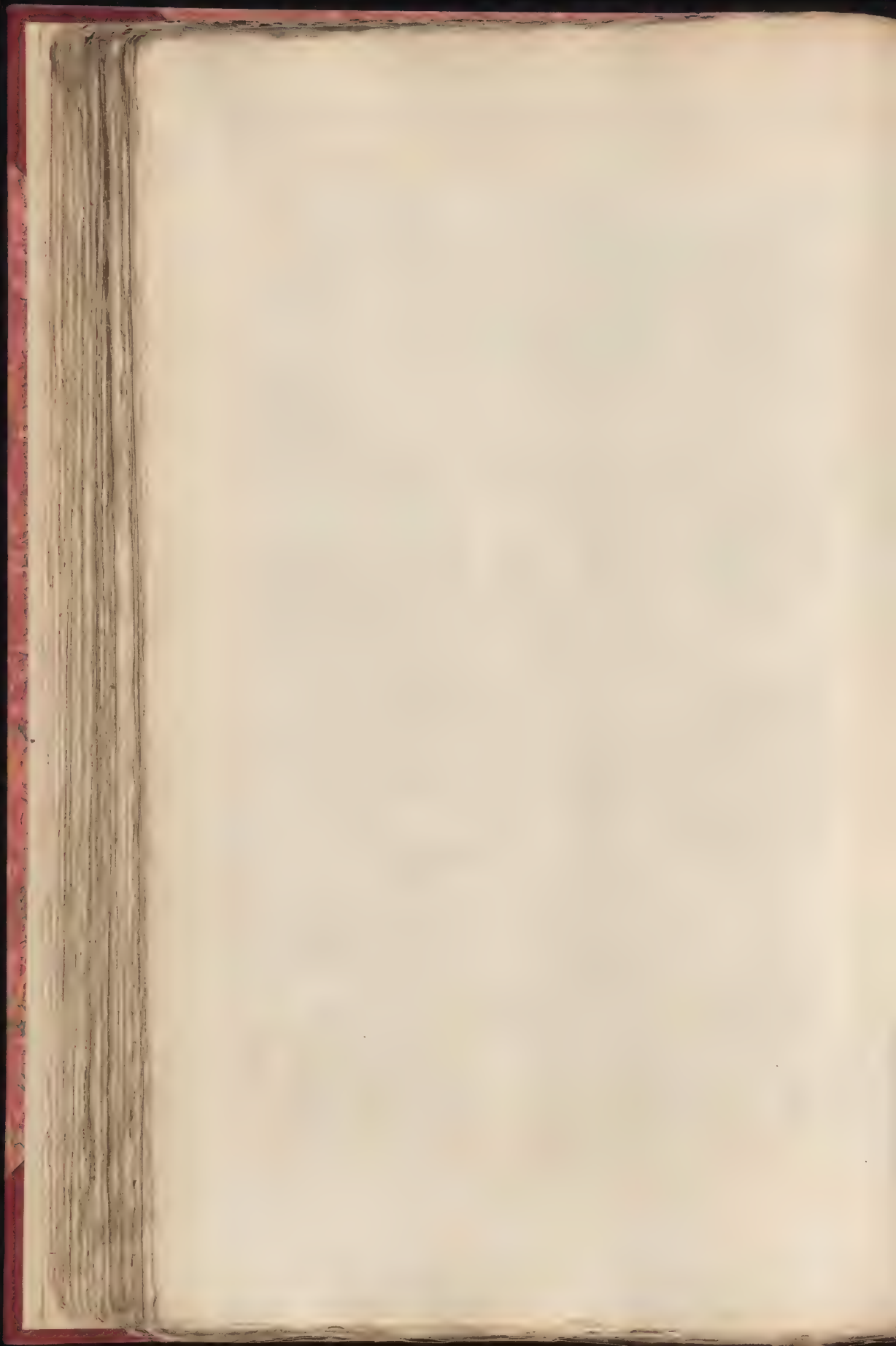


to a Deed
by the Abbot
of Chertsey

Seal of
the Abbot
in tem



Seal of the
Abbot
1741

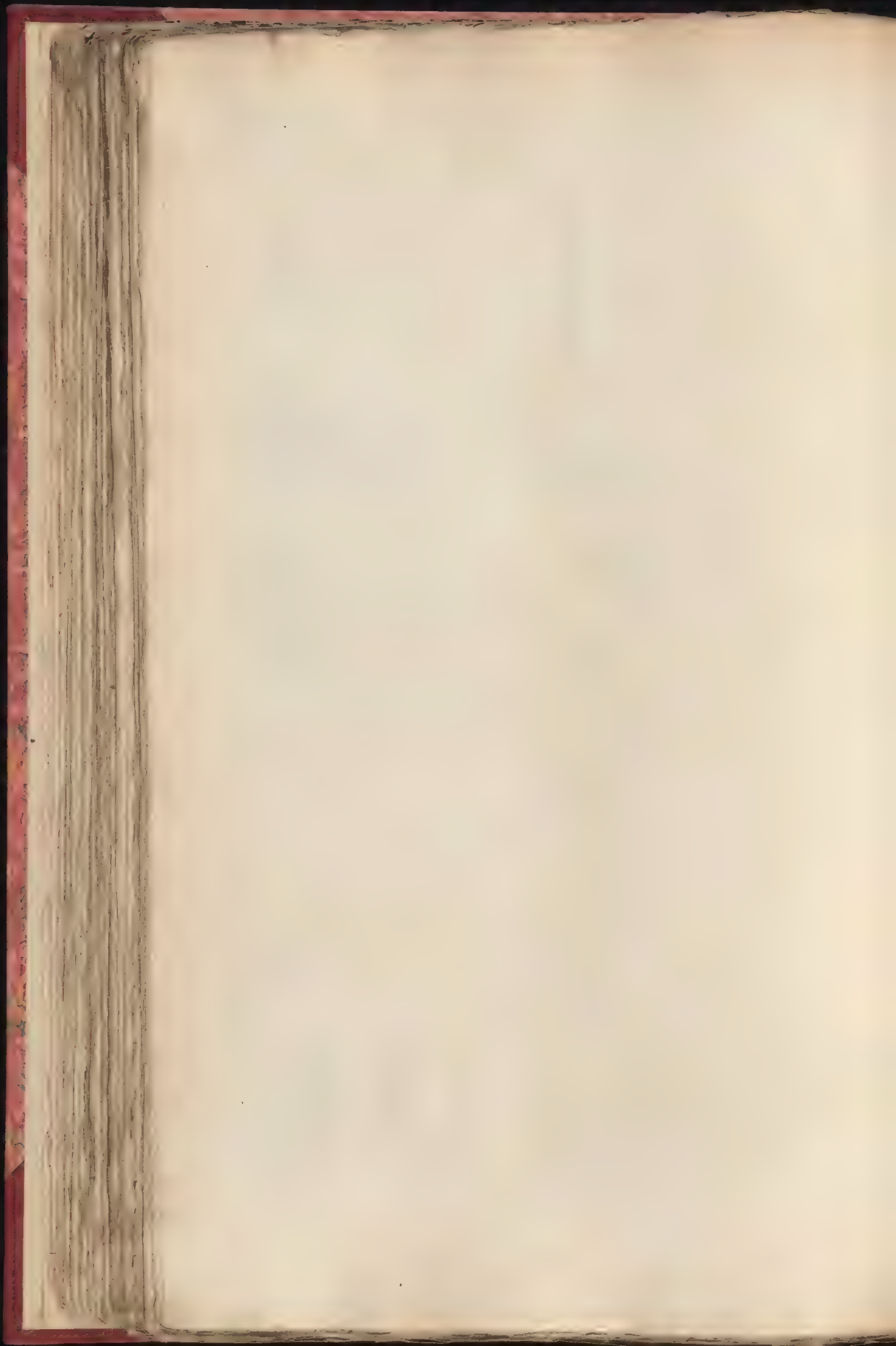


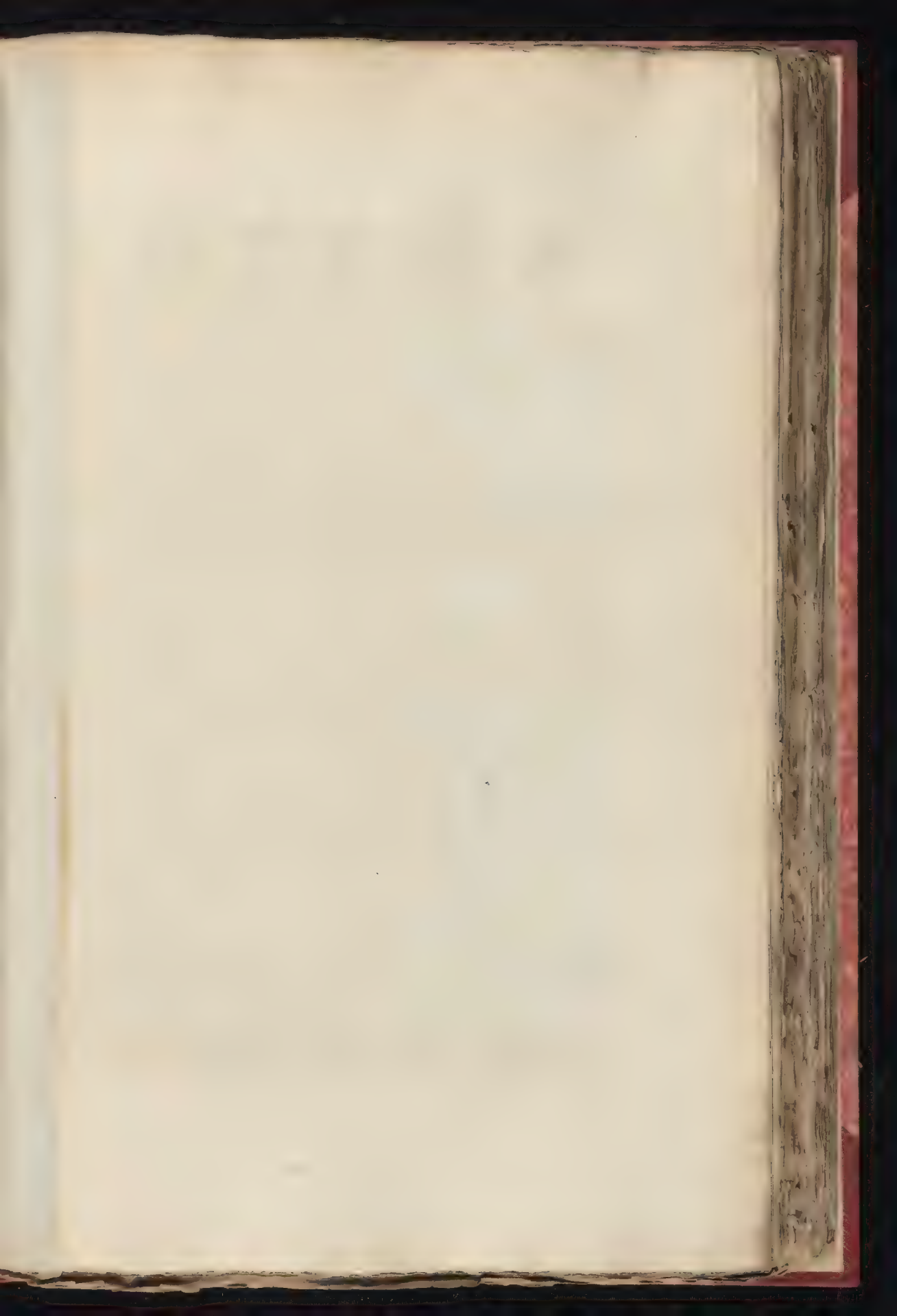


MANCHESTER CROSS.

Erected in the Reign of *Edward the III.* within the Market-place in the middle of the City: its height is 50 Feet: it was formerly ornamented with four Statues only one of which now remains, as is here represented. 1741

Tempus see antiquarian.





DECRETUM
PONTIFICIS
ROMANI
IN ANGLIA
EPISCOPUS
MDCXXIV
ECCLESIE
IN TERRA

[illegible]



Exemplar hoc Hildesgo. in
1. Hildesgo. Hildesgo. strato, per annu. excois. descriptum est

Exemplar hoc dictatum in

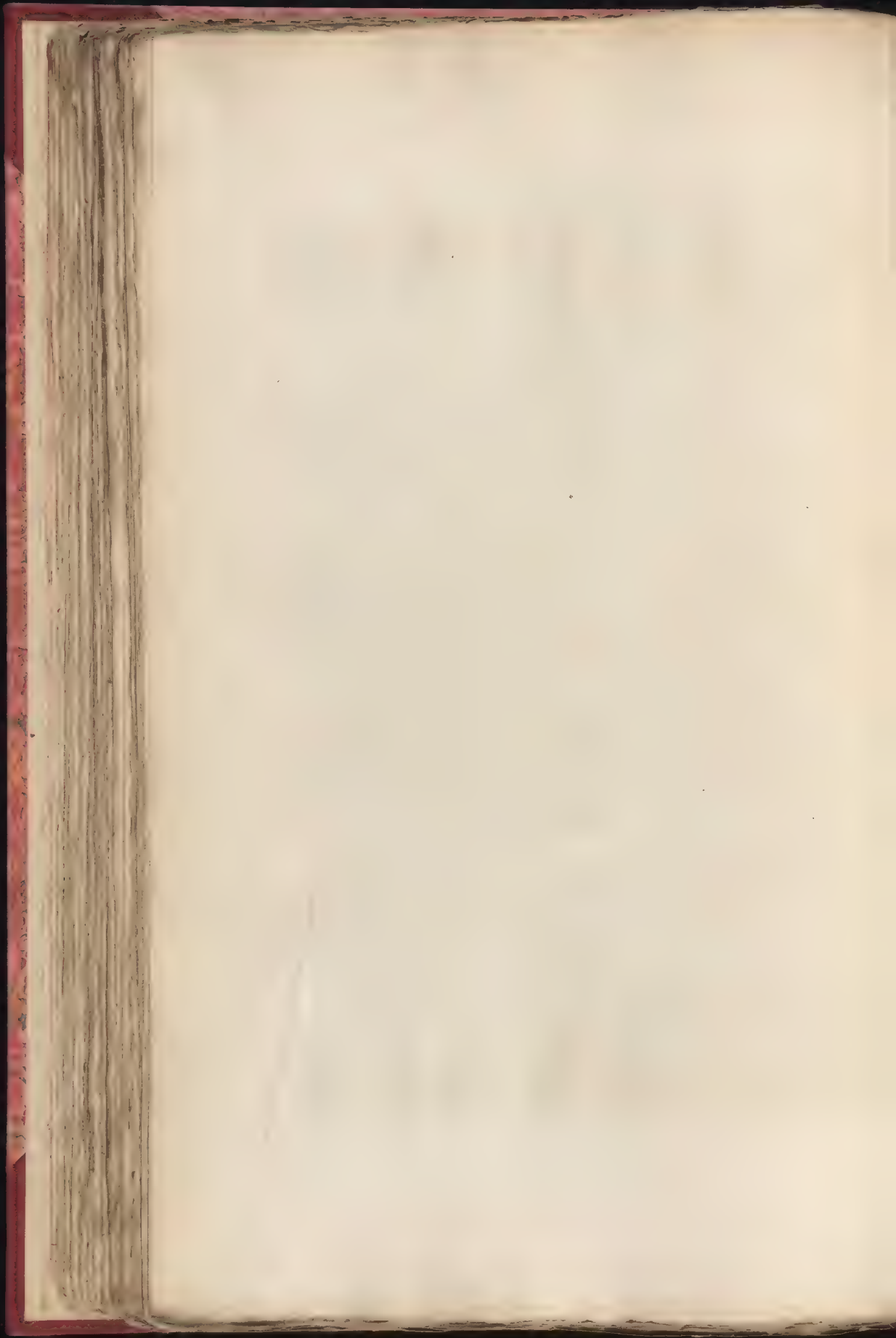
Platycodon grandiflorus L.

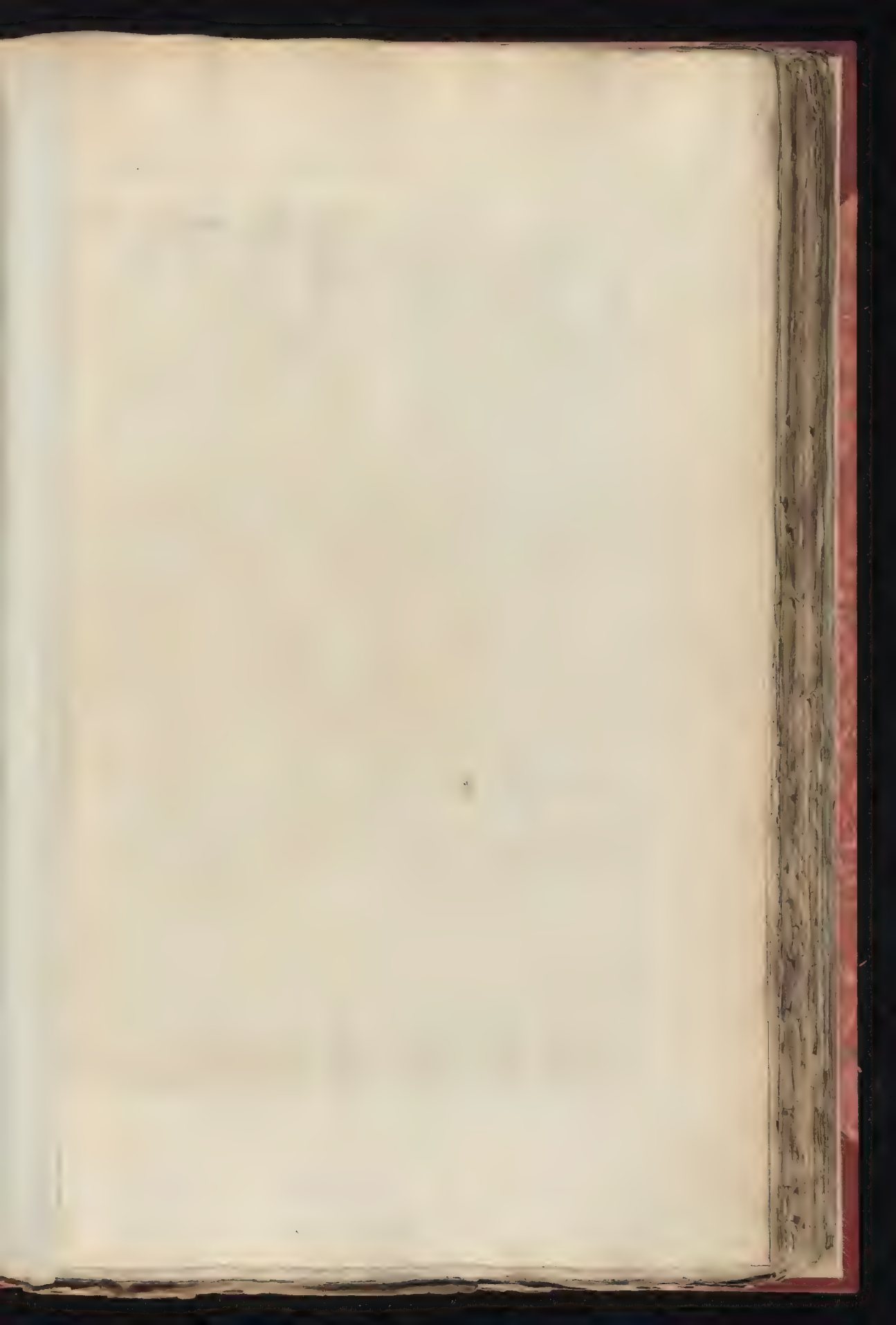
[illegible]

229. The Point View of the Forest, Chaworth, c.1670-80. A fine oil on canvas, 100.5 x 140.5 cm. The artist's signature, 'G. Kneller pinxit', is on the right-hand side. The artist's name is also inscribed on the reverse of the painting. The artist's name is also inscribed on the reverse of the painting.

inimicus, latus, brevis

MDCCXVII





in the Year 1597 by *GULIELMUS HAIWARD* and *J. GASCOYNE*.



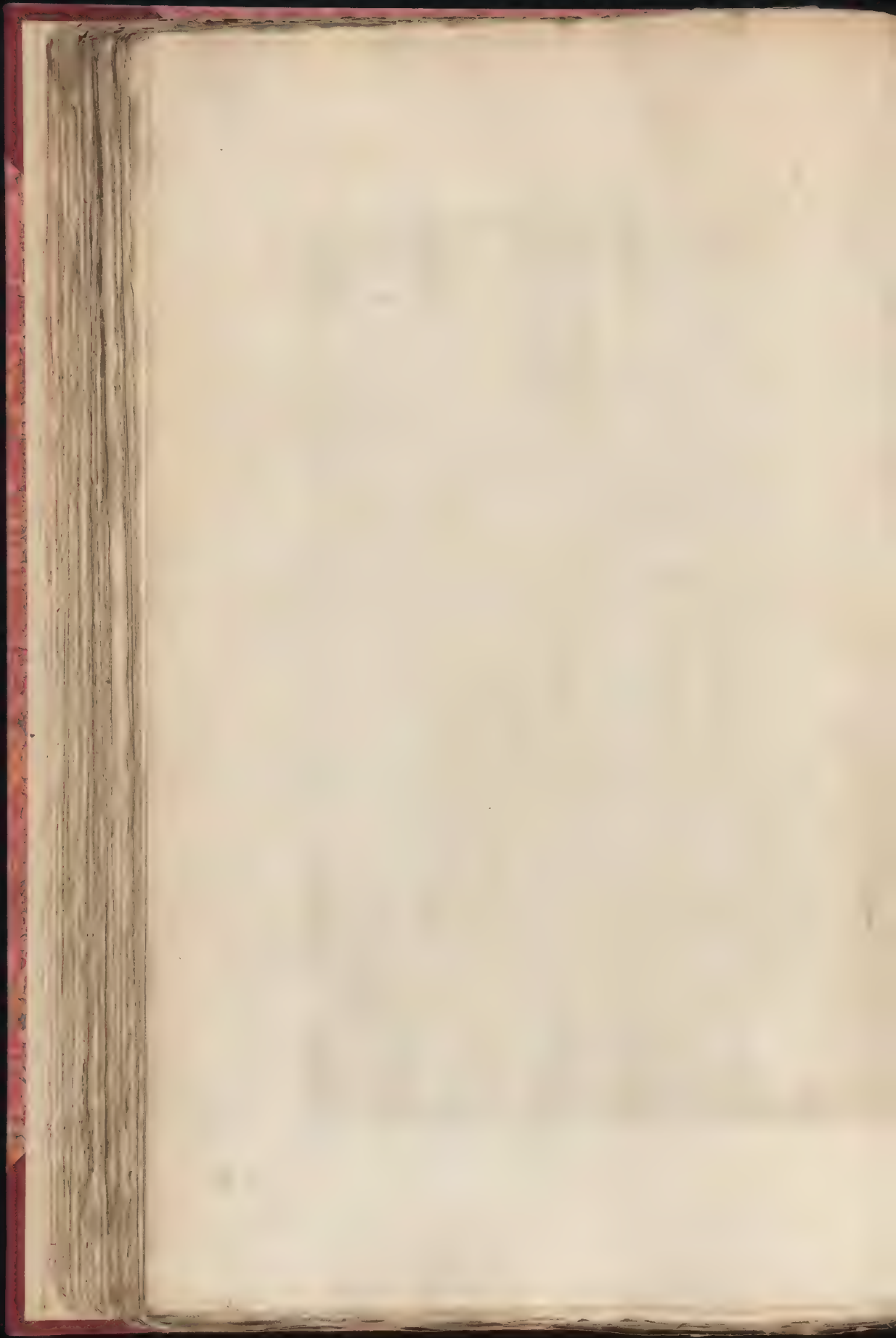
A Note
The Liberties of the Tower
as appears in the Last
Act of Hen. III.
The Liberties of the Tower
containing at the Water Gate next
the River Mouth, and by the River, doth
extend straight North to the end of
Tower Street, and direct South to
the Mud Wall called Pike's Garden on the
East to the Wall of London with the Nine
Gardens above the Eastern and the Bro-
ken Tower right unto the midst of Hog
Lane, and so straight broad South to
the Stone Corner, and so on
to the Thames, and according to the
Survey which is given in the
Survey of the said Liberties

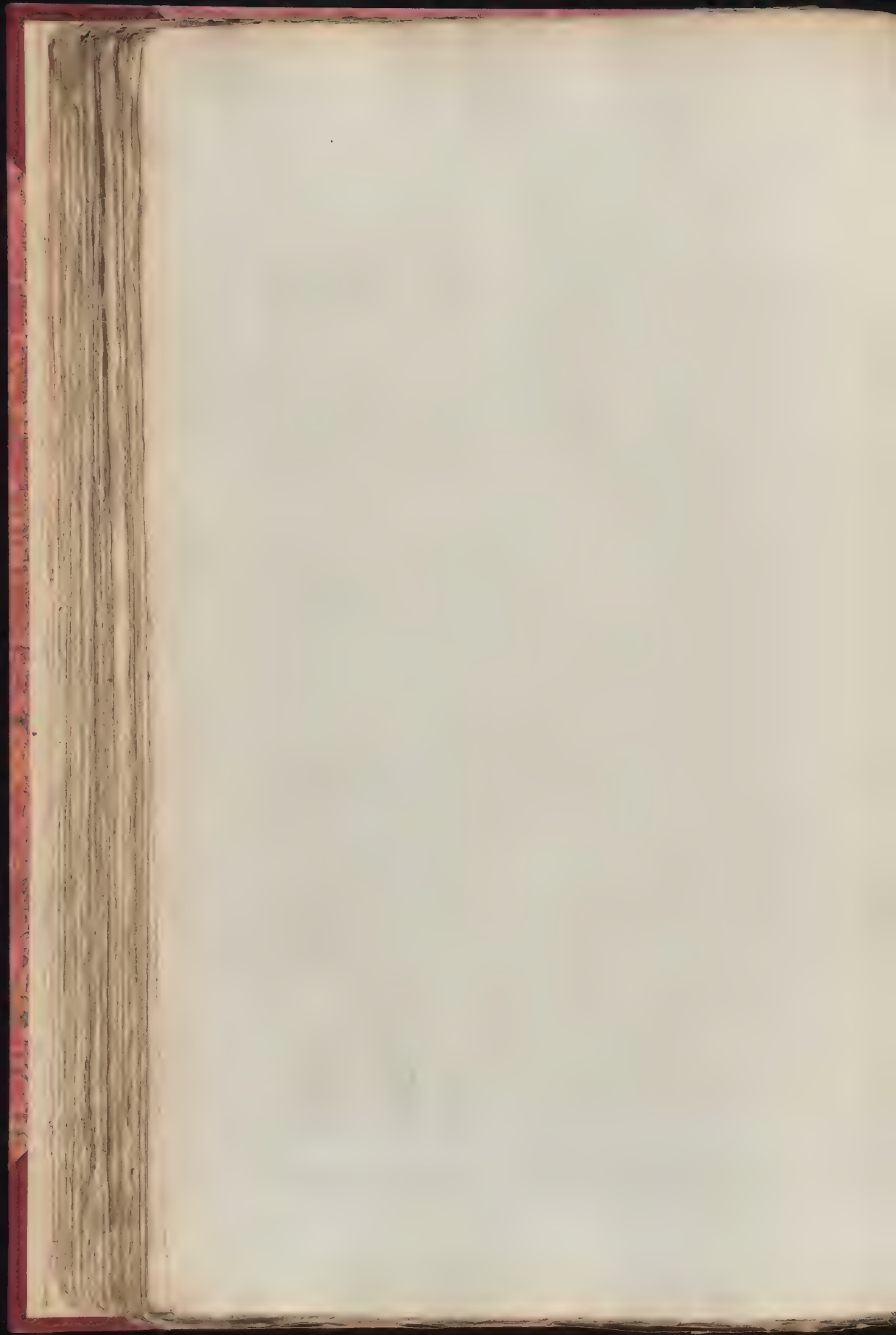
The Several Towers.

- A. The Middle Tower.
- B. The Tower at the Gate.
- C. The Bell Tower.
- D. Beauchamp Tower.
- E. Devilin Tower.
- F. Flint Tower.
- G. Bengay Tower.
- H. Breck Tower.
- I. Martin Tower.
- K. Caystle Tower.
- L. Broad Arrow Tower.
- M. Salt Tower.
- N. Well Tower.
- O. The Tower leading to the Iron Gate.
- P. The Tower above the Iron Gate.
- Q. The Cradle Tower.
- R. The Lanthorn Tower.
- S. The Hall Tower.
- T. The Bloody Tower.
- V. St. Thomas's Tower.
- W. Cesar's, or White Tower.
- X. Old Harbour.
- Y. Wardrobe Tower.

Boundaries of the Liberties.

- AB. The House at the Water Gate, called the River's Head.
- AC. The Place where the Mud Wall was, called Pike's Gate.
- AD. The City Wall at the NE. of the Nine Gardens.
- AE. The Place where the Broken Tower was.
- AF. Hog Lane End.
- AG. The House called the Stone corner House.
- AH. The End of Tower Street.
- AI. The Square, without the East End of the Tower.

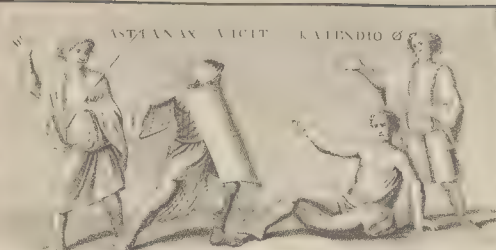




RETIARII.

Ex huius tabellis superior
trifido opere confecta, Roneque
in cardinalis Maximi palatio serva-
ta. a Petro Sanctis Bartolo pulchre
delicata fuit. Duplitem autem pag-
inam quidem gladiatoris statum ex-
hibere videtur, quia Astianax fecutor
cum Kalendio reuaro cumuissus
eum devicit. Hoc enim ordo finis
verborum satis manifeste indicant.
Credibile est autem non tantum fa-
ma eos celebres gladiatores fuisse,
sed rei etiam eventum praeter ex-
pectationem fecidisse, quod postea
memoria eius conservanda occa-
sionem praebuerit. In parte enim ta-
bulae inferiori Kalendio adversus u-
sum reti jam captum quasi tridente
percutitur, ut praedictatur: pugnae
tamen exitum vultus eius non respon-
dente libera. Quae mortem denotat
cum tridente supra caput posito,
ostenditur. In parte igitur superiori
idem Kalendio, sive ab adversario
dejectus, sive prolapsus, humi de-
cumbens, dextraque pugione (quem
Strabo lib. XIII. retiario tribuit) tan-
quam se desinens, protendens con-
spicitur: titulo illa praefixo, ASTIA-
NAX VICIT KALENDIO. Quod
cum virga natum addant arbitri
pugnae esse videtur.

Alter a tabella reuarius uident
a. reti suo instructum exhibet, quae
anno 1798 Deae ab opere, dum
adum fundamentum vico honeste
Johanni Plidiet. a macello parant
est effusa. Ex scandala lapidis ge-
nere, quod in Mona insula nascitur,
facta est, opere anaglyphico, ejus-
demque



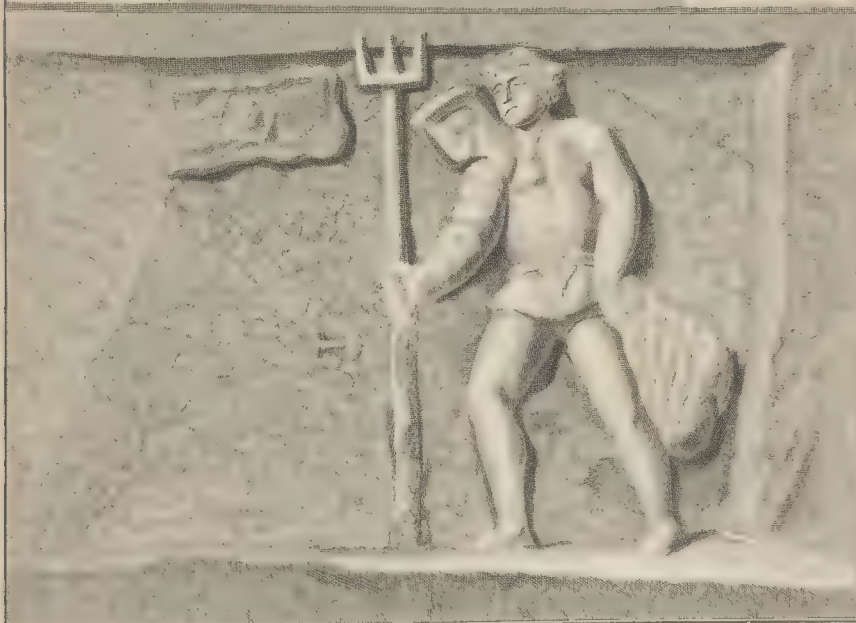
ASTIANAX



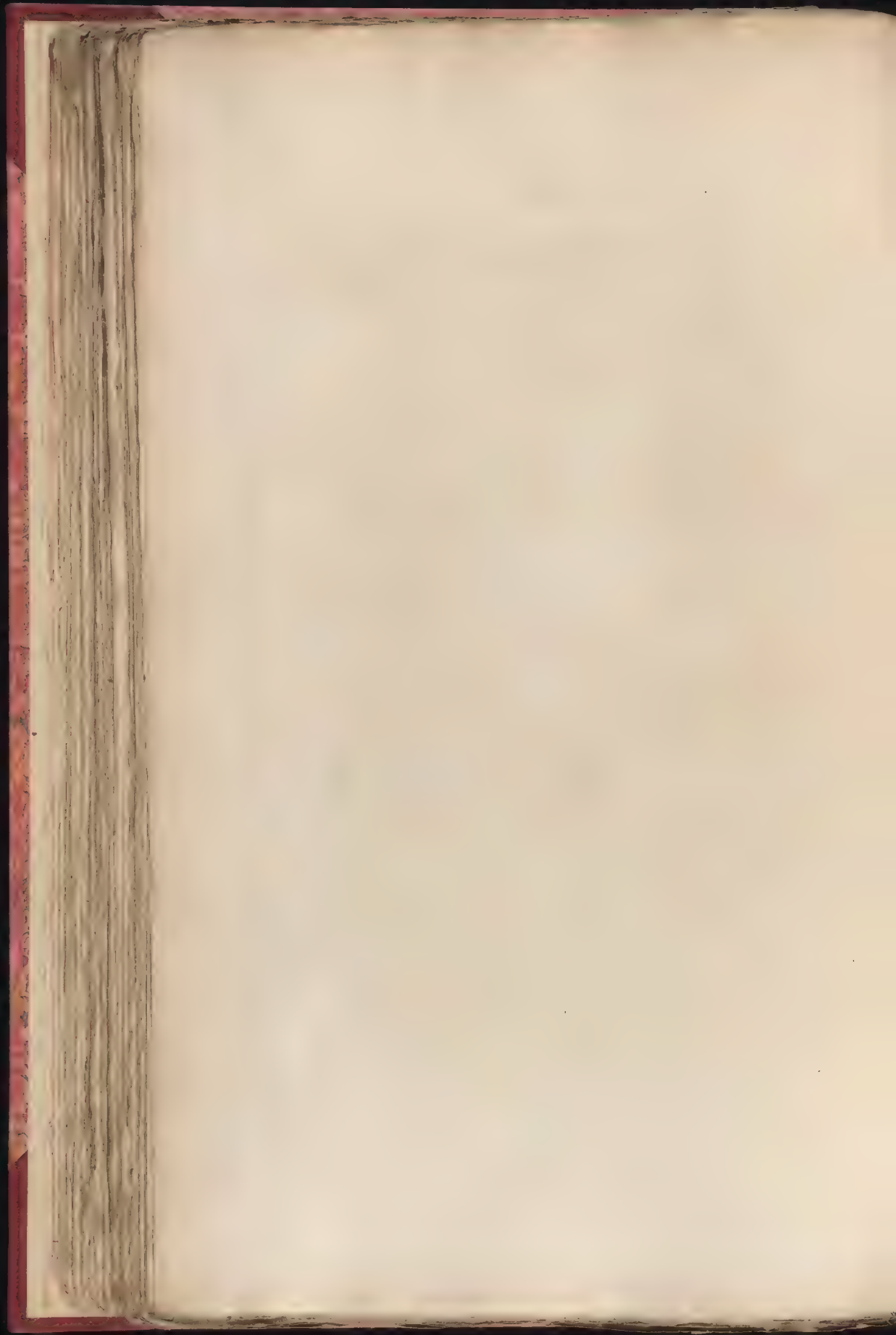
KALENDIO

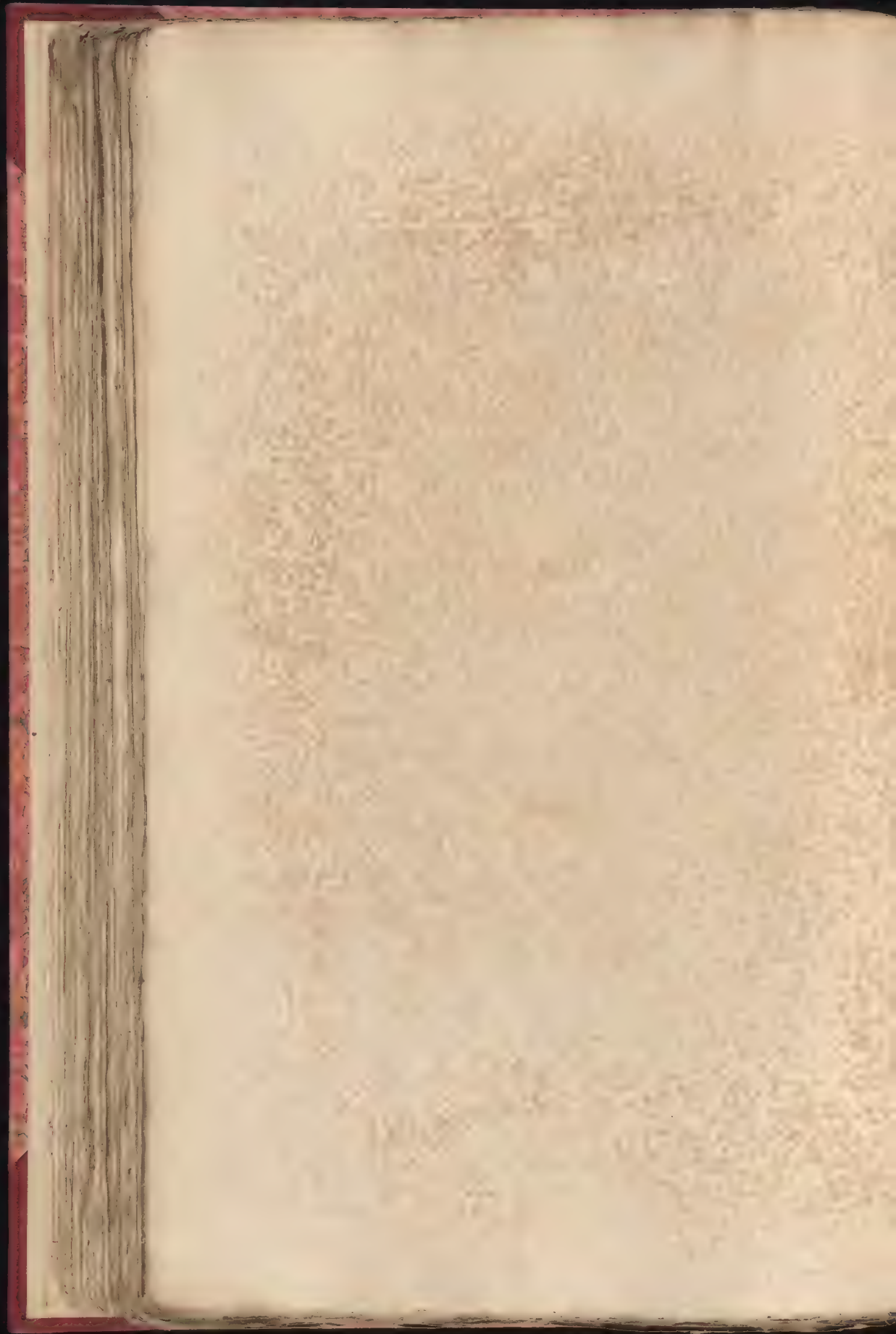
denique magnitudinis qua iuc
conspicitur. Ab opere autem in-
ter faciendum effracta fuisse vi-
detur, nam aderat etiam leutor
et pro a gladio trinitus quorum
velligia adhuc remanent, cetera
vero inter ridere fuit amissa.
Quod dextro gestat humero a ve-
tere le iohanne in Jo. viii. VIII. 208.
galerio dicitur quem ita describit.
*Galerio est humero impetum
gladiatoris, huiusmodi aliquod po-
tius, postquam finem rei, a ta-
bula reuaria colligit. Brachium
fatis abscidit, ut ne valuerit
huc pateat, item a iugulo circum-
datus est, unde p. uel velamen:
celera nudos. In eo autem ma-
gis haec a Kalendio decepta
quod galerum illa in sinistram
gerat humerum. At hoc forsitan
error: a iugis tribui debet, ut e-
tiam quod tridentem dextra manu
teneat. Nam cum reti prius uti
solebant, ut dextra ferrent, ratio
facile perfunderet. Unde dicto
loco Juvenalis:*

*Mors est tridentem,
Pythium vibrans pendente rotas
Nigunquam effudit. [dextera
Ubi ea mens poete esse vide-
tur, cum rete dextra pectus et
ad eam manu adversarium u-
deat, postea percutere soluisse,
prout in tabula apparet supe-
riori.]*



Altera ex his tabellis de Bartoli a. 1798. altera de 1798. archetipo, Sumpibus Societatis Antiq. Lond. descripta acrique incisa, fuit;
quorum utramque conservatur in. Musei. Richardi. Mord. M. D.





VIRI ILLUSTRIS
ROBERTI COTTONI equitis et baronetti,

BIBLIOTHECAE COGNOMINIS conditoris,

E F F I G I E S,

Ad archetypum opere pulcherrimo depictum accurate expressa.

I T E M

B I N A E T A B V L A E,

FRAGMENTA quaedam vetustissimi exemplaris libri *GENESEOS*,

PICTVRIS ELEGANTIBVS ornata,

Quae, ex domus Ashburnhamiae incendio, thesauri Cottoniani jam tum conservatricis, crepta Oct. 23,
1731, in Museo Britannico adhuc reponuntur,

E X H I B E N T E S.



DE

CODICE GENESEOS COTTONIANO DISSERTATIO HISTORICA.

QVANTI esset pretii codex libri *Geneseos* Cottonianus, dum adhuc integer manebat, ex elogio ejus collationibus viri eruditissimi, Ernesti Grabe, praefixo facile apparebit, quod ita se habet: "Liber aut circiter centenos annorum exaratus; quem de Philippis in Angliam secum tulerunt duo Graecorum episcopi temporibus Henrici octavi, ei dono offerentes, et perhibentes ex antiqua traditione receptum, quod olim domitium agnosceret B. Origenem. Elizabetha regina felicitis memoriae eum in bibliothecae Regiae archivis repertum dedit illustrissimo equiti, Johanni Fortescue, suo in Graecis praelector; qui eodem, consulens posteritati, beavit thesaurum Cottonianum. Haec in primo folio scripta sunt manu Richardi Jameſii, bibliothecarii olim Cottoniani." Cum minime igitur dubium esset, quin fragmenta pretiosi istius codicis, quae vim flammarum aliqua ex parte effugissent, omnium antiquitatis cultorum non oculos modo, sed etiam animos, aspectu jucundissimo pascere; praecipua eorum, quae tanquam ex naufragio recuperari, figurisque ornata adumbrari poterunt, in lucem binis tabulis disposita emittere visum est. In iis autem colligendis, explicandis, atque evanidis literarum ductibus investigandis Martino Folkes armigero, huic Societati pro praefide, sedulam operam navare placuit.

Ceterum alia quoque fragmenta libri *Geneseos*, simili ratione adornati, in bibliotheca Caesarea Vindobonensi reposita esse a Nisselio intelligimus, qui in hunc modum descripsit: "Codex manuscriptus Graecus, membranaceus, purpureus, aureis et argenteis literis majusculis, absque accentibus et distinctione vocum, ante mille et trecentos annos exaratus in folio; constat foliis viginti sex, quorum viginti quatuor prioribus continentur fragmenta *Geneseos*, exornata quadraginta octo aequae vetustatis picturis." *Supplement. Comment. Lambec. vol. 1. n. xxxi.* Horum autem exemplarium neq. alterum ab altero, nec utrumque a tertio aliquo factum fuisse satis manifestum est. Brevia enim et imperfecta sententiarum membra, quibus utraque folii cujusque pagina incipit ac definit, vir idem eruditus exhibuit, ex quorum numero unum tantum a Romana editione, et Morini Parisiis anno 1628 ad illam expressa, discrepare observat; contra vero ex collationibus codicis Cottoniani cum editione Romana factis viginti fere variae lectiones in locis iisdem occurrunt. Figuras etiam haud magis convenisse ex una atque altera utriusque exemplaris picturis adhuc conservatis apparet; quae cum ad idem plane spectant argumentum, nihil tamen similitudinis inter se habent. Quisquis autem harum deliciarum aequis acfimator imagines inter se contulerit, a Cottonianis elegantia, iustaque ad rerum naturam, quibus exprimendis designatae sint, conformatione, Vindobonenses longe superari facile agnosceat.

Inter cetera autem indicia, quibus codicis Vindobonensis aetatem Nisselius demonstrare conatur, absque accentibus et distinctione vocum exaratum esse more antiquo ait. Nec aliter sane Cottonianum a prima manu existisse, fas est conjectari; licet raras quaedam interpunctiones, ac lineolae sub vocibus duae, in fragmentis hodie appareant, prout in tabulis exhibentur. Haec enim, postea accessisse, merito suspicandi locus est. Et lineolae quidem inter conferendum cum alio quodam exemplari factas esse verisimile propterea videtur. Distinctiones etiam ab eadem manu profectas conjicere licet. Origenis certe aetate eas in usu fuisse nondum est compertum. Omnes autem veteres grammatici, qui de ratione interpungendi scripserunt, singula tantum puncta commemorant, quae pro triplici sede, summa nimirum, media, aut ima literarum parte, triplicem vim habuerunt. Atque eam distinguendi rationem hic adhibitam fuisse ex eo apparet, quod duo istorum punctorum, summum ac medium, aliquoties occurrunt. Quare utriusque codicis aetatem haud serant, prisci tamen moris speciem exhibent. Sin autem scrupulus adhuc residet, quasi codicis scripturam exaequant, quod nec puncta, nec lineolae, ab ipsis literis colore jam discrepent; id sane vi ignis, qua pergamenae est adusta, tribuere licebit.

Gracci

Græci versiculi picturis adjuncti ex editione Lamberti Bos, ad exemplar Vaticanum excusa, sunt desumpti, ubi voces, quae linea subiecta notantur, Cottonianis respondent; ni forsan codices varient, quod haud sciret repetitum est. Proinde ne quid deesset ad rem, quoad licuit, illustrandam, figurarum utriusque tabulae brevem explicationem hic adiacere operae pretium existimavimus.

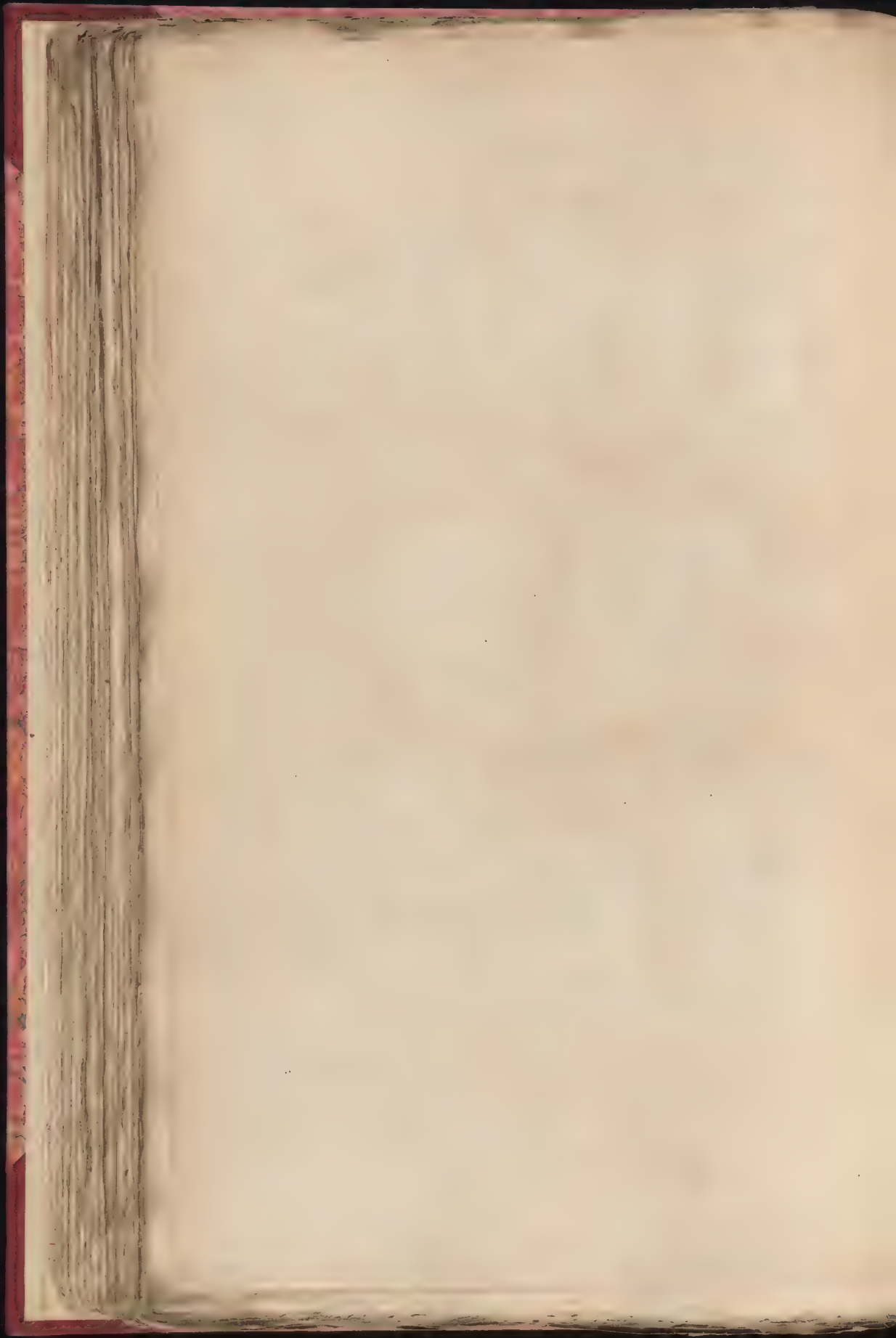
Tabula prima.

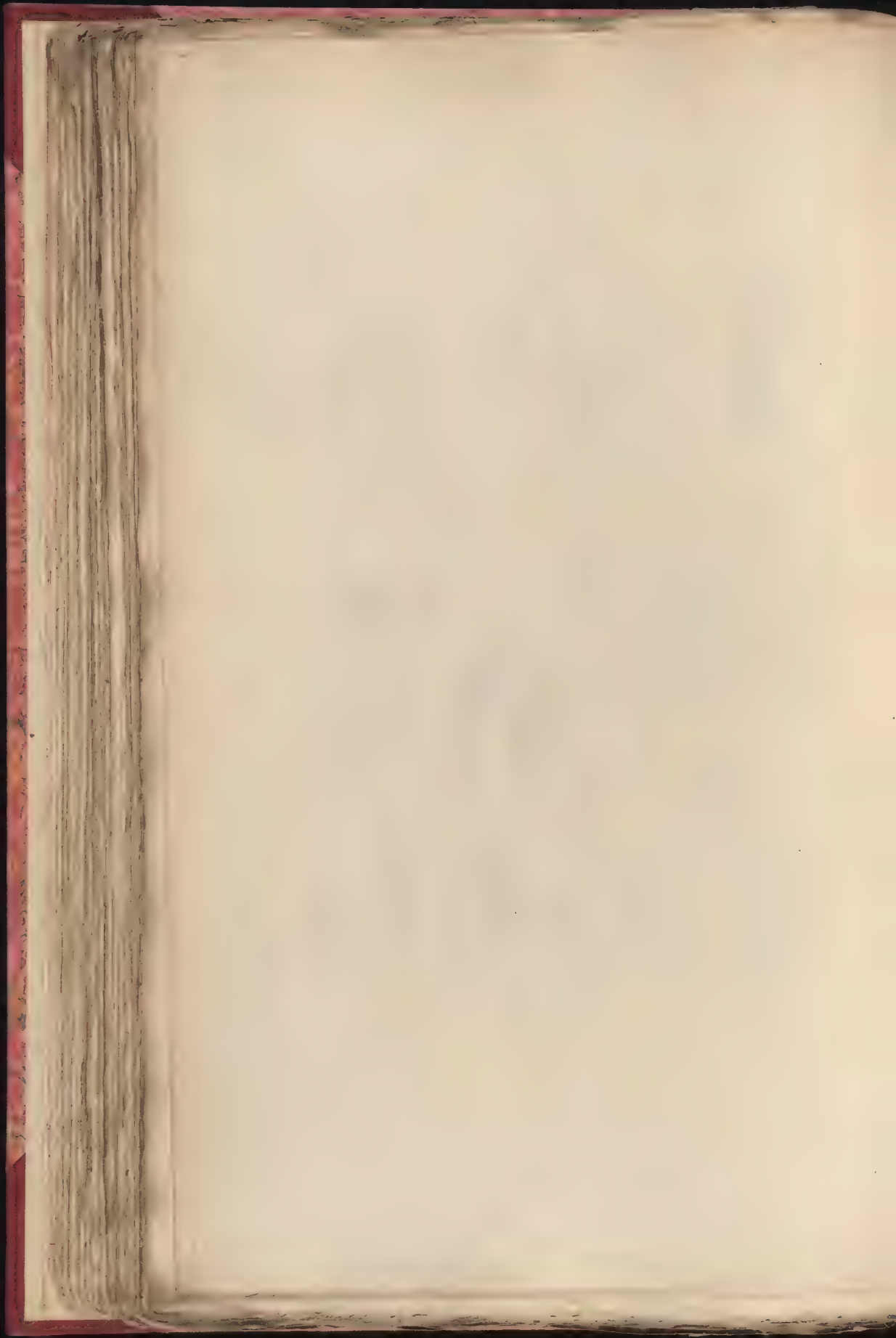
- I. Pocillatorum ac pistorum regis Pharaonis magistri, cum Iosepho posterioris somnium, quo cum triduo cruci affigendum significabatur, interpretante.
- II. Enoch candidis vestibus indutus, quippe e terris mox vivens transferendus.
- III. Mathusala sepulcro jam condito parentalia facta.
- IV. Lotus cum Sodomitanis, qui ad ostium ejus perurpendum accedebant, expostulans; cujus dextram angelorum alter prehendit, ut intra aedes ad se recipiat, caecitate Sodomitanis injecta.
- V. Abrahamus duos angelos pro tabernaculo ad epulas recipit, Sara intus adstante.
- VI. Iosephi cum fratribus in Aegyptum reversi primus in domo sua congressus.
- VII. Jacobus filium Benjaminem fratribus ejus tradens, ut, eo adsumpto, in Aegyptum rursus descenderent.
- VIII. Chamus, patris natura visa, ad fratres refert.
- IX. Semus et Japhetus, patris verenda veste operturi, averso vultu incedunt.
- X. Noë columbam ex arca emittens.

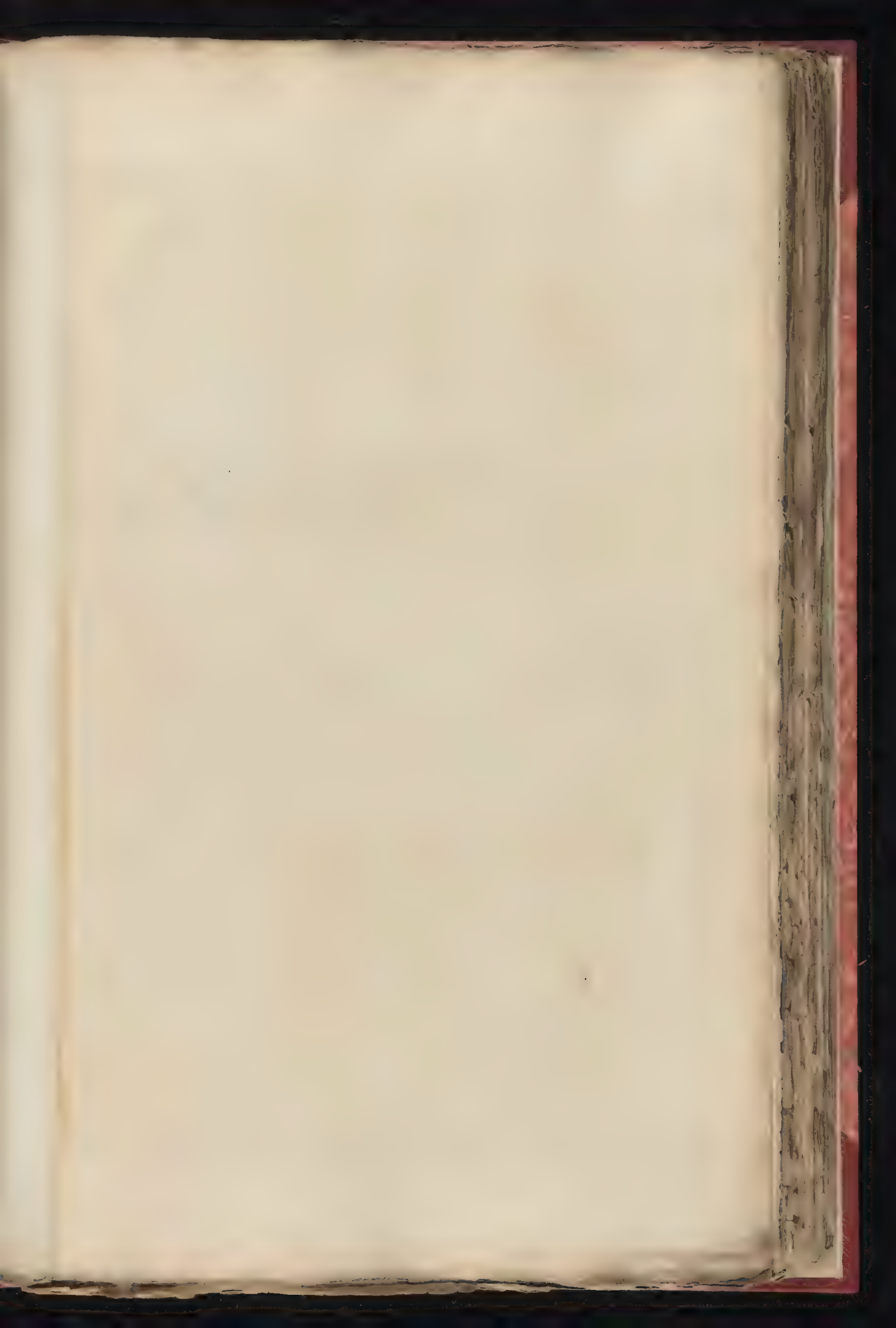
Tabula secunda.

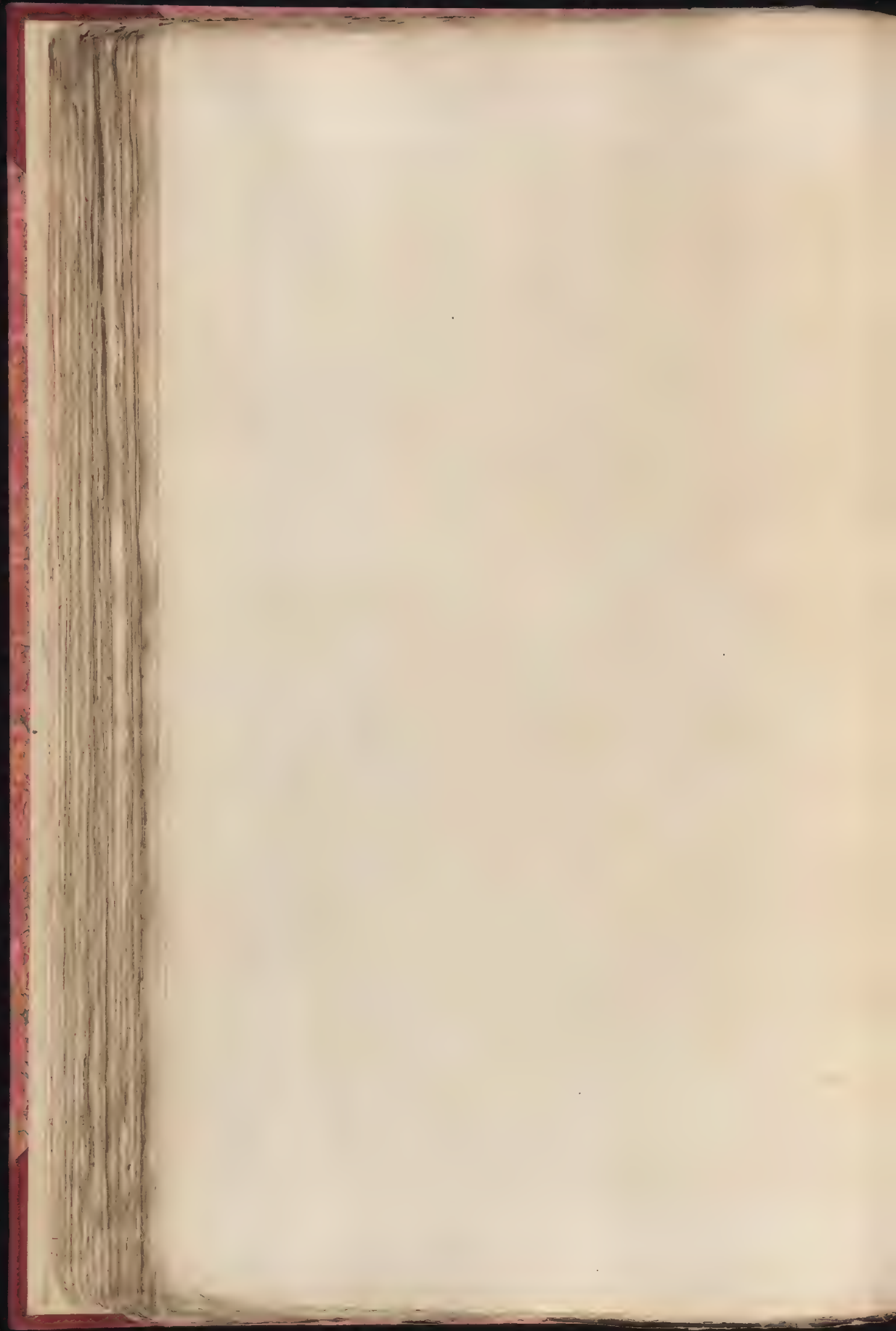
- I. Abrami et Hagaris nuptiae.
- II. Dei Abramum supinum cubantem, somnoque oppressum, alloquentis signum, dextra imminente denotatum. Infra autem Abramus, ut somno jam exproctus, ac sese attollens, exhibetur.
- III. Heber et uxor ejus decumbentes, cum filio eorum Phalego, tritavo Abrami, eis adsidente.
- IV. Haran cum filiabus Melca et Isca, quarum altera Nachori, altera (quae et Sarais dicta) Abramo nupsit.
- V. Hostium spolia ab Abramo in bello capta, quorum partem tribus sociis suis, Aneri, Escoli, et Mambræ, distribui voluit.
- VI. Sarais Hagarem increpans, quae nupta Abramo eam contemperat.
- VII. Abramus servo suo, ut jumento sarcinam imponat, mandans, Charra oppido in terram Chanaanem profecturus.
- VIII. Turris Babylonica, unde Deus, humana specie assumpta, turbæ infra collectæ sermonem confundit, per omnes terras mox dissipaturus.
- IX. Arphaxadus, Semi filius, cum uxore sua et filio Cainane.
- X. Abramus tres socios suos clypeis et hastis armatos alloquens, qui ad proclium, quo Codralmorem ac socios reges devicit, illum secuti sunt.
- XI. Rex Sodomæ (ut videtur) veste succincta, tanquam equum conscendurus, ut Abramo ab hostium chade revertenti obviam procederet.

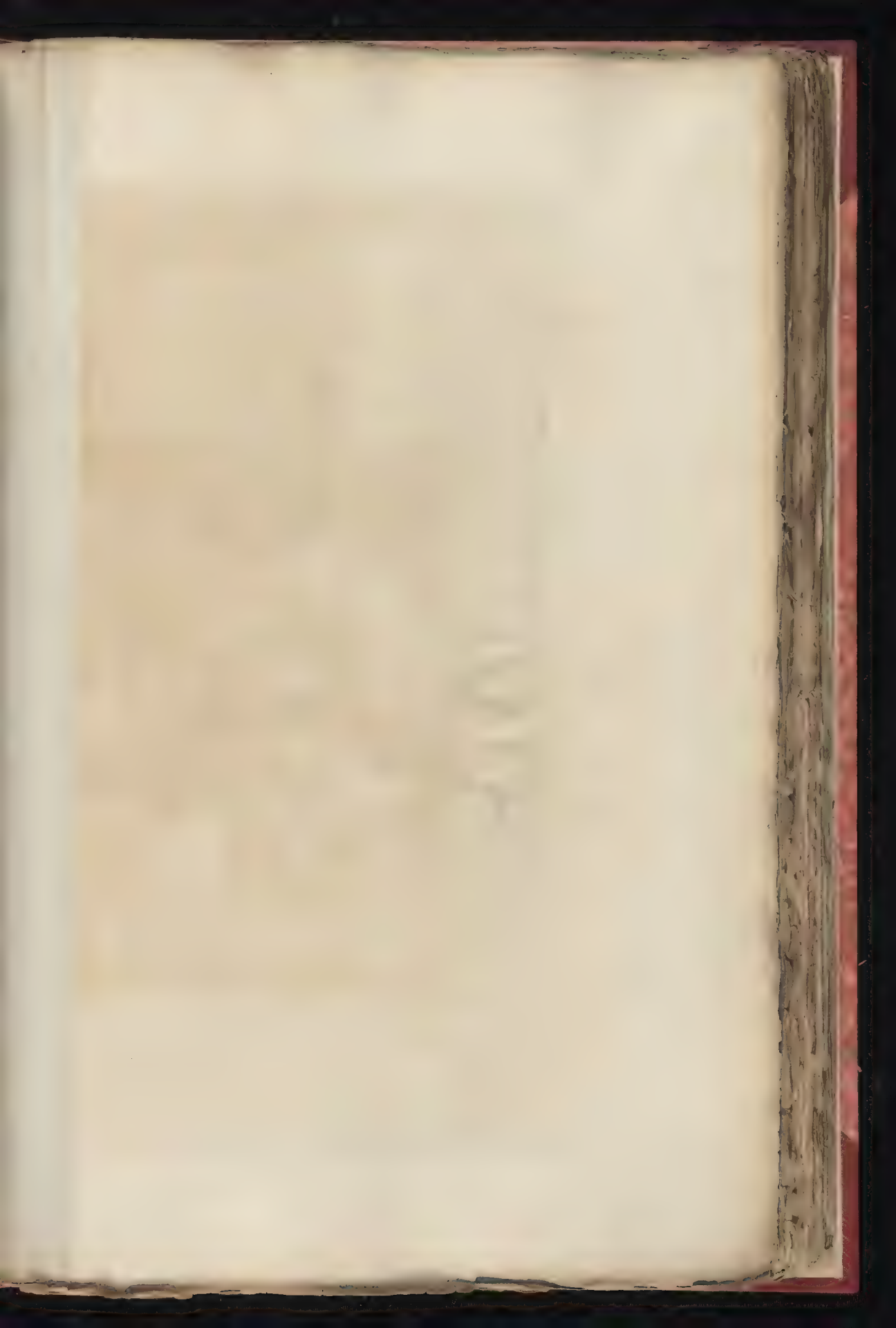












A VIEW of the COURT of WARDS and REMEDIES, with the



I cannot pretend to fix the precise time, when the picture was made, from which this print has been taken, the explication of the several persons here represented must depend on the circumstances, with which they are attended, as will be shown in describing them. *These*, who sit at the table, are more in number, than the fixed officers of the court. But as it was not unusual for the two *Chiefs Justices*, and sometimes the *Chief Baron*, to sit with them as *Judges Assessors*, this may account for the additional number. The main difficulty here is to be told of who these several persons are; which I shall now proceed to consider. The person who sits at the head of the table with his hat on, appears by his countenance to represent the *Lord Broomhall*, who was *Majesty* of the court from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign to his death in 1596. And the man at his right hand is the symbol of his office in this court. The next persons on each hand are *judges*, and may be the two *Chief Justices*, placed there as *Assessors*. The second on the right side of the table may be the *Sheriff*, who being the next officer to the *Majesty* might, like him, wear his hat, since two other inferior officers have their hats lying on the table. *THOMAS SACKVILLE* esquire held this office from 1580 to 1589. He has a *gold chain* about his neck, which was an ornament worn by other gentlemen at that time. The person opposite to him may be the *Attorney* of the court, as he was next in office, and appears in the *habit* of a lawyer. This officer from 1572 to 1589 was *RICHARD KINGSMITH* esquire.

Engraved by *J. Smith* after *CHARLES LENOX Cooke* of *RICHMOND*, LONDON. From the Original in the possession of *His Grace the Duke of Richmond*. — By the Society of Antiquaries.

Officers, Servants, and other Persons there assembled.



On the right side, as next in order, may be the *Receiver General*, who is reading a *prose*. The
from 1583 to 1593 was GEORGE GORING esquire. Two masters were indeed originally
prior, with a *foist* open before him, may be the *Auditor*. Two masters were indeed originally
WILLIAM TOLKE esquire held that office alone from 1551, till he died in 1588.
as at the lower end of the table, opposite to the *Master*, answer to the number of *Clerks*
and side, next the bottom of the table, stands the *Usher*, with a *red rod* in his right hand *lapped with*
in the year 1578 was MARKHAMPTRE SERVANT.
on the other side, stands the *Messenger*, with the badge of his office, being the *royal arms ensur-*
crest. LEONARD TAYLOR was in that office from 1565 near thirty years.
court, on the right side, stands the *Queen's Serjeant* in a *flower robe*, and a *frile* in his left hand
vision some *Chaplain* pleading. And beyond these other *Lawyers* on each side
without the bar, stand two *Serjants* in their *robes and coifs*. He on the left hand of the other, has a
which is still worn for one year upon taking that degree. And as THOMAS GENT was created *Ser-*
conference, with the aged countenances of most of the officers, may render it probable, that the
about that year. At which time SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY was L. C. J. of the King's
ANDREW esquire, of the *Common Pleas*, who was afterwards knighted

WRAY, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter &c.
LONDON: 1747.

By Thomas Goup



A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

COURT of WARDS and LIVERIES.

FOR the better understanding the nature and jurisdiction of this court, it may not be improper to inquire briefly into the antiquity of *wardships* in England. Now by *wardships* is here meant, *The custody, which, upon the decease of a tenant holding by knights service of the crown, the King had both of the person and estate of the heir, during his minority*. And the same may be applied to the heir of a tenant to any other Lord, who held under him by a like tenure; tho such only, who held immediately of the crown, will be considered here, as they alone came under the cognizance of this court.

It appears from history, that England has formerly been governed by different laws, as it became subject to foreigners of different nations; who, as far as they could, introduced the laws of their own country, when they settled here. Thus, as Mr. Selden has observed, when this island became subject to the Romans, the inhabitants were governed by their laws. *Duravit (sais he) juris Cæsarei heic regimen, sed pro variis ac mutatis subinde rerum statu aliter atque aliter se subinde habens, per annos trecentos ac sexaginta; id est, a Claudii Cæsaris temporibus usque in imperium Honorii Augusti, seu tempus, quo ab Alarico Gotto Roma capta est; id est, ab anno quasi 1. Christi ad annum ejusdem cccc. aut circiter*¹. Now those, who are acquainted with the Roman law, very well know, that there is nothing in it, which bears any affinity to the *wardship* described above. Nor is there any thing to be found like it in the Anglo-saxon laws, which came in afterwards. But on the contrary, in a law of King Hlotharius, who reigned in the seventh century, it is said: *Si vir moriatur, viventibus uxore et prole, justum est ut proles matrem sequatur; et unus paternorum suorum cognatorum voluntarius fidejussor statuatur facultates ipsius conservandi, usque dum decennis fuerit*². And the like is said in another law of King Ina, made not long after the former; which settled the maintenance, and extended the time to adult age³. The same also may be observed with regard to the laws of King Edward, who reigned in the eleventh century.

Sir Henry Spelman therefore thinks, that this *wardship* had its first rise in England at the Norman conquest; and that it was a branch of the *feudal law* then introduced among us⁴. Nor does my Lord Coke attempt to carry it higher⁵. And indeed this tenure seems to suit best with such governments, as were both founded, and supported afterwards, by military power. As to the nature of a *feude*, Cujacius thus defines it. *Feudum (sais he) est jus praedio alieno in perpetuum utendi fruendi, quod pro beneficio dominus dat ea lege, ut qui accipit, sibi fidem et militiae munus aliudve servitium exhibeat*⁶. By his calling it, *jus praedio alieno in perpetuum utendi fruendi*, it seems to have some affinity with what the Roman law calls an *emphyteusis*⁷. But since nothing appears in the general notion of a *feude*, as here described, which implies in it the *wardship of the body*; some have supposed, that, altho we might receive this also first from the Normans, yet, strictly speaking, not as a part of the *feudal law*.

¹ S. In. Ch. 1. c. 1. p. 1.

² Ibid. c. 1. p. 1.

³ Ibid. c. 1. p. 1.

⁴ Ibid. c. 1. p. 1.

⁵ Glouc. c. 1. p. 1.

⁶ Ibid. c. 1. p. 1.

⁷ Ibid. c. 1. p. 1.

⁸ Ibid. c. 1. p. 1.

⁹ S. In. 3. l. 1. de locat. et condu. c.

¹⁰ See Mr. Justice Wright's Introduction to the Law of Tithes, p. 92.

BUT to proceed to the use of *wardship* here in England. Lands held of the King were either by *knights service*, which drew after it homage, feutage, wardship, and other dependencies; or *scutage*, which consisted in fealty, tillage, rent, and the like inferior services, exempt from wardship.

It is the former of these which comes under our present consideration. And as this tenure of military service was at first created for the defense of the kingdom, binding the tenant to serve in the King's wars for a certain time¹; for the greater security of providing a successor upon his decease, the law, as has been said, gave to the King the custody of the heir during his minority, together with the profits of the estate. And these minors were called *wards*, of whom the King was *warden* or guardian; if males, till they arrived at the age of twenty one years; and if females, till the age of fourteen². During which time the King had likewise the care of their education, granting them an allowance for their maintenance and instruction suitable to their quality. But this wardship of body and lands being on the accession of King *Henry* the first complained of, among other grievances of the two preceding reigns, he thereupon promised the restitution of King *Edward's* laws. And accordingly by his *great charter*, in the first year of his reign, he made the following grant with respect to wards: *Si uxor cum liberis remanserit, dotem quidem et maritacionem suam habebit, dum corpus suum legitime servabit; et eam non dabo nisi secundum velle suum; et terrae et liberorum custodit erit sine uxor, sine alius propinquum*³. But in the reign of King *John* the old grievances had been revived, and heightened to that degree, as to engage the Barons, and other principal tenants of the crown, to demand a new charter, which was at length obtained; though not so full, as that of King *Henry*, particularly as to *wardship*, which still remained in the hands of the King. Nor was it altered by the following charter of King *Henry* the third; so that it continued in use till the reign of King *Charles* the second, as will be shewn afterwards.

BEFORE a particular court was erected for this service by King *Henry* the eighth, *masters*, or keepers, were appointed for the King's wards; and the revenues thereof were answered into the King's court of *Exchequer*⁴. Hence, among the officers appointed in each county, there was one called an *escheator*, whose business was to take care of such casual profits as fell to the King, and certify the same to that court. And accordingly, upon the death of any of the King's tenants, a commission was issued from thence, appointing an inquest for the King's use. This was called an *office*, and the return made upon such inquisition was termed an *office found*. Hence we so often meet with *inquisitiones post mortem*, which are the records of such inquests made by *escheators*, and other persons commissioned for that purpose. But in the first year of King *Henry* the eighth, it appearing that many flagrant abuses had been committed by *escheators*, and other persons commissioned to inquire into the King's wards, by returning false offices, to the great detriment of some, and utter ruin of others, an act of parliament was made in order to put a stop to these grievances⁵.

THUS stood this affair till the thirty second year of that Prince, when by another act of parliament a distinct court was erected for this service, called, *The court of the King's Wards*; which was to be a court of record, with a particular seal, and proper officers appointed for it. The officers mentioned in the act are, first the *master*, who alone had power to award process; then the *attorney*, *receiver general*, and two *auditors*, tho both these were considered but as one officer. And therefore, upon the death of *John Perrient*, one of the auditors, in the sixth year of King *Edward* the sixth, *William Tooke*, who survived him, acted alone till the thirtieth year of Queen *Elizabeth*; and after his decease that office was granted to *Walter Tooke* and *William Curle*⁶. These several officers, or any three of them, the master being one, were empowered as judges to hold a court; the nature and extent of whose jurisdiction may be seen in the act itself⁷. However, it was usual for the two Lords Chief Justices, and sometimes the Lord Chief Baron, to sit as judges assistants, or council with the court⁸. Two *clerks* also were appointed for this court by the act of parliament. And the master was empowered to nominate *feudaries*, *escheators*, and other ministers of the court. But in a subsequent act of the thirty third year of King *Henry* the eighth, mention is made of another officer, called the *surveyor*, who is named next after the master⁹.

By the former of these acts this court extended only to *wards*; but by the latter, *liveries* were annexed to it, and another *clerk* appointed for that service; from whence it received the additional part of its title, and was called, *The Court of King's Wards and Liveries*. Where by *liveries* is meant, *The delivery of siffin to the heir of the King's tenant in ward, upon suing for it at full age*. Great injuries had been often done, as well with regard to liveries as to wards, by the delays, fraud, and exactions of the officers concerned; which had long called for redress. But such was the nature of

¹ Sir James Ley's Treatise concerning Wards and Liveries, pag. 14. ed. ultior.

² Ibid. pag. 54.

³ Cap. 1. pag. 234, edit. Wilt.

⁴ Lord Coke, ubi supra, pag. 194.

⁵ Ibid. p. 197.

⁶ Lord Coke, Report xi. p. 2.

⁷ Cap. XLVI.

⁸ See L. C. J. Anderson's and Sir Jam. Ley's Reports.

⁹ Cap. XXII.

the evil, as not to admit of an effectual remedy by these statutes of King *Henry*. Nor could any other perfect cure be found for it, but a total abolition of such tenures.

ACCORDINGLY, in the eighteenth year of King *James* the first this was moved in parliament, at the desire of his Majesty; but meeting with obstructions it had not its wished for effect'. So that things continued in the same state through that and the following reign, till the year 1645; when the Lords and Commons passed an act, *for taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries*; and appointed, that, for the future, *all tenures should be turned into free and common socage*: Which was afterwards confirmed by Cromwell, in 1656. And upon the restoration of King *Charles* the second an act to the like purport received the Royal sanction, by which this court has been intirely abolished¹; agreeably to what Lord Coke had long before hoped for, that such a statute might *some time or other by the authority of Parliament take effect, and be established*'. As therefore the *Court of Wards and Liveries* is no longer any part of our law, but purely a matter of history, I have ventured to give a short account of it; which otherwise I should not have thought any ways suitable to my province to have attempted.

THE print, which accompanies this account, is taken from an antient original picture, painted on a large skin of parchment near a yard square, and not ill performed; tho it may be difficult to ascertain the hand at this distance of time. It represents a view of that court, with the several officers, servants, and others, as convened on some affair, which is hearing before them. A more particular explication whereof will be given in the print itself, which at the desire of his Grace the DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX, a Noble Member of this Society, and the present possessor of the picture, was drawn up by Mr. *George Vertue*. The place, where this court was held, is situated chiefly behind that of the court of Chancery in Westminster Hall, from whence there was a passage into the Court of Wards, and another from thence into the court of Requests, as appears by a plan published by Mr. Sandford'. But now that place is divided into several parts, and applied to other uses.

¹ Lord Coke, ubi supra, pag. 202.

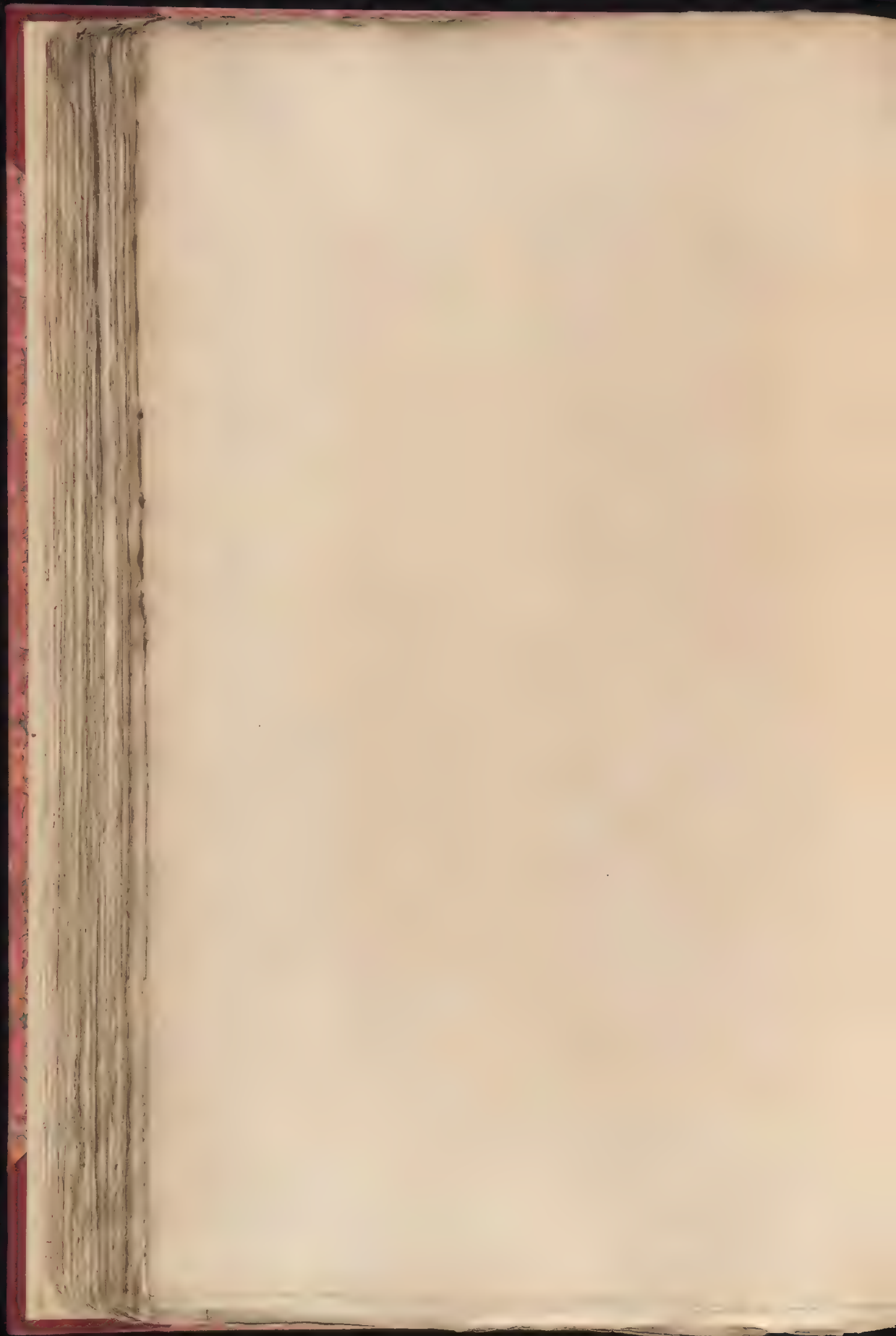
² Statut. 12 Car. ii. cap. xxiv.

³ Ubi supra, pag. 203.

⁴ Coronation of K. James ii. p. 108.

F I N I S.





V E T V S T A
M O N V M E N T A :

QVAE AD

RERVM BRITANNICARVM

MEMORIAM CONSERVANDAM

SOCIETAS ANTIQVARIORVM

L O N D I N I

SVMP TV SVO EDENDA CVRAVIT.

VOLVMEN SECVNDVM.



LONDINI: Anno Domini MDCCLXXXIX.

TABLE OF PLATES

IN VOLUME II.

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- 1—2. A portrait of Mr. Holmes, keeper of the records in the Tower.
3. Ancient deeds and seals.
4. A view of the Savoy from the river Thames.
5. The warrant for beheading king Charles I.
6. An ancient wooden church at Greensted in Essex; the shrine of St. Edmund the King and Martyr; and the seal of the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk.
7. Gloucester cross.
8. Three tessellated Roman pavements found at Winterton in Lincolnshire, 1747; with one at Roxby in that neighbourhood.
9. Doncaster cross.
10. Sandal castle in Yorkshire.
11. The Savoy hospital in the Strand, with the chapel.
12. Clithero castle in Lancashire.
13. A plan of the ground and buildings of the Savoy.
- 14, 15, 16. A view of the cathedral church and priory of Benedictines in Canterbury, with the effigies of Eadwin, a monk of that convent between the years 1130 and 1174, both drawn by himself; with a printed account of the said drawings.
17. An ancient lamp in two views; a vase, and two bells, all of brass.
18. Silenus and a lamp.
19. Third seal of Canterbury cathedral, and a mantle-piece at Saffron Walden.
20. Brass trumpets and other instruments found in Ireland, and a shield found at Hendinas in Shropshire; with an explanatory account.
- 21, 22. An antique bronze figure, from the collection of the late Mr. Hollis, with an explanation.
- 23, 24. Two views of the old palace at Richmond, with an account thereof.
25. View of the palace of Placentia at Greenwich, with an account thereof.
26. The east window of St. Margaret's church, Westminster.
27. View of the old palace at Hampton court, with an account thereof.
28. Portrait of Dr. Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, mezzotinto.
29. Seven plates of ancient monuments in Westminster abbey, with an account thereof; viz.
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31. The cumbent figure of Aveline.
32. The undervaulting and ornaments of the tomb.
33. The north front of king Sebert's monument.
34. The figures of Sebert and Henry III.
35. Heads and ornaments on Sebert's monument.
36. The

36. The monument of Raherus in St. Bartholomew's church, West Smithfield, with an account thereof.
37. Specimens of architecture in the said church.
38. Fountain at Rouen, erected on the spot where the Maid of Orleans was burnt.
- 39, 40. Font in Winchester cathedral, with an account thereof.
- 41, 42. Two views of the palace of Beaulieu, or New Hall, in Essex, built by King Henry VIII. with an account thereof.
43. Roman pavements discovered in Pittmead near Warminster, Wilts, with an account thereof.
44. Roman pavements found at Cirencester and Woodchester, with an account thereof.
- Six plates of monuments in Winchester cathedral, with an account thereof; viz.
45. Monument of Cardinal Beaufort.
46. Monument of Bishop Wainflete.
47. Figures of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Wainflete on their monuments.
- 48, 49. Parts and ornaments of the monuments of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop Wainflete, and Bishop Fox.
50. Monument of Bishop Fox.
- 51, 52. Two views of a reliquary in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. with an account thereof.
53. Monument of Henry Bourghier, the first Earl of Essex of that family, and of Elizabeth Plantagenet his wife, in the church of Little Easton, Essex, with an account thereof.
- 54, 55. Ruthvel cros in Annandale, with an account thereof.

FIRST PLATE

LONDINUM REDIVIVUM
*Restored by me to her Majesty
 a W. of the City's Configuration
 together with a Description
 in the Paper Office*



Scale of Miles & Feet
 1/2 1 1 1/2 2 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2 9 9 1/2 10

Southward

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| 1. Temple, Bar. | 23. The Mountain, in the Church. | 33. The River, Market. | 34. Newgate. |
| 2. The Court, Bar. | 24. The Church, Bar. | 34. The Church, Bar. | 35. The Church, Bar. |
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| 21. The Church, Bar. | 43. The Church, Bar. | 53. The Church, Bar. | 54. The Church, Bar. |
| 22. The Church, Bar. | 44. The Church, Bar. | 54. The Church, Bar. | 55. The Church, Bar. |

ANOTHER
 PROJECTION

[8]

The REFERENCES to the several Places in this PROJECTION,
 which were designed to have been put here, are not
 inserted in the original DRAUGHT.





Vera effigies GEORGII HOLMES generosi, k.s.s. et tabularii publici in Turre Londinensi
 vicecustodis; quo munere annos circiter LX summa fide et diligenna perfunctus, xiv
 kalend. Mart. a. d. MDCCXLVIII, aetatis suae LXXXVII, fato demum concessit. In FRATRIS sui
 erga se meritorum testimonium, hanc tabulam SOCIETAS ANTIQVARIORVM Londini, ejus
 commoda studiosissime semper promovit, sumptu suo aeti incidendam curavit, MDCCXLIX

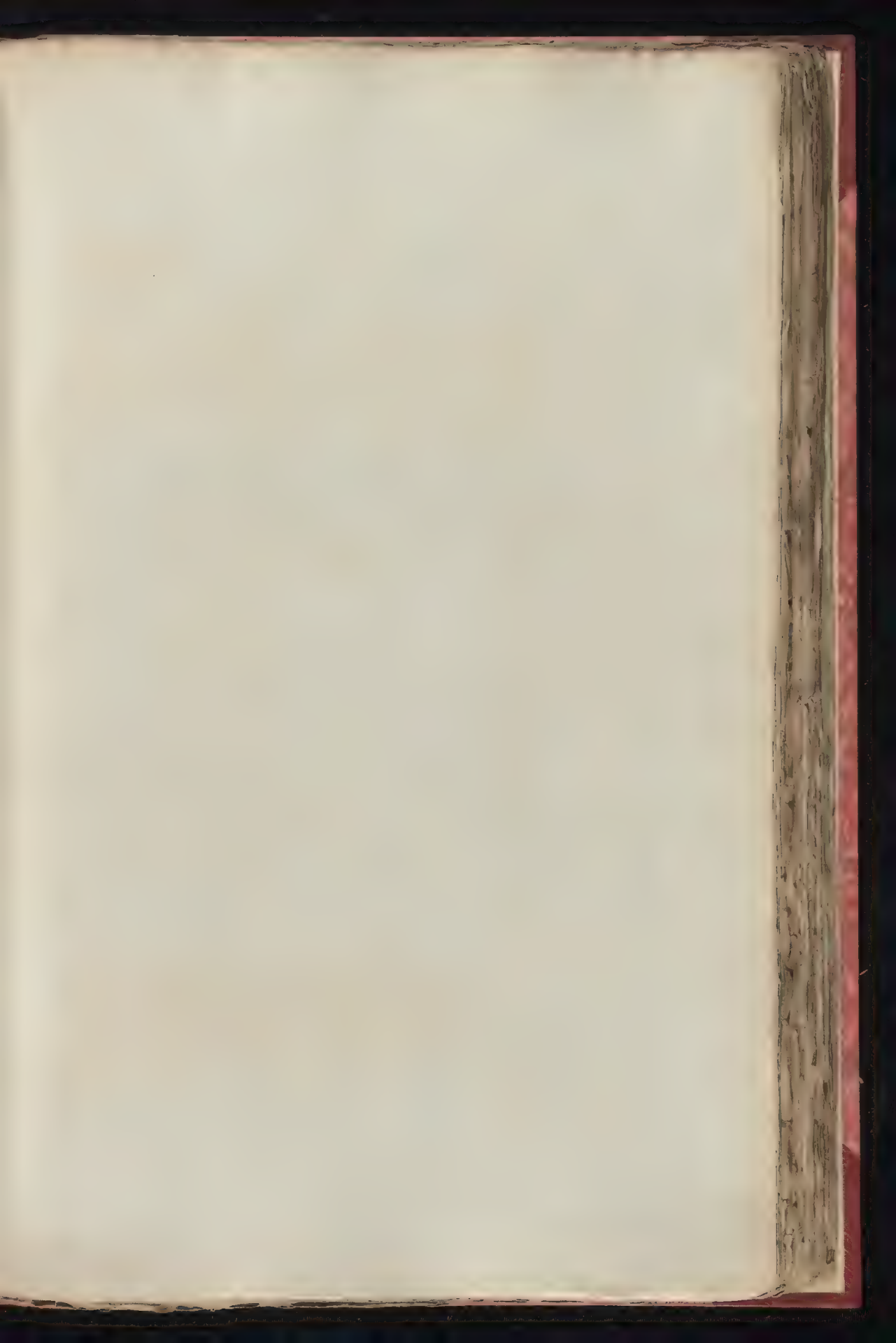
Ad. Smith del.

VIEW of the SAVOY
 from the River Thames.



In the year 1234, Henry Duke of Lancaster, who was the first Duke of Lancaster, and who was afterwards reposed in the tomb now built by Henry Duke of Lancaster at the expense of 12,000. Markes.
 In 1361, Henry the Fourth King was imprisoned there, and in 1369, came over again as a Prisoner, and there died.
 In 1361, that Prince being taken down by the Rebels of Kent and Essex, lay in House all the Reign of King Henry
 Fifth, when it was rebuilt in a beautiful manner, for the Hospital to relieve poor Apprentices, Strangers, and Children,
 and dedicated to St. John Baptist about the Year 1400. But that Hospital being afterwards suppressed by King
 Edward IV. a little before that time was enlarged and enriched with Land, by Queen MARY in 1557.
 Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery of St. John Baptist the Chapel was converted into a Church for the Use of the Savoy.

A A A The great Hall near the Towers &c. B B B The Chapel for the Savoy and Guards C C C The Church of St. Mary & St. John D D D The Towers &c. the Water &c.
 Drawn with the Plan of the Place by G. L. in 1730, and published at the Expense
 of the Proprietors Society London 1730.



At the high Court
Stuart King of

Whereas Charles Stuart King of England is
and other high Officers and Gentlemen upon Saturday
forbearing of his head from his body of 12th January
require you to be the said sentence executed in the
this instant month of January between the hours
day with full effect And for seeing this shall be
and other the good people of this nation of England
Doles.

To Colonel Francis Barker Colwell of m^{rs} Harrell Waller
and Lieutenant Colonel John Chapman and company
of them.

Jo. Bradshawe

M^r Giff

Comwell

Edw. Whalley



Lincesey

John Key

Waller

Go. Boncher

Aperton

The Hauler



John Blakemore

Hutchinson

Walling

Thomson

Dr. Temple

Harrison

Meyson



of Justice for the crimes and misdemeanors of Charles
of England January xxxth the 2^d in 1748. /

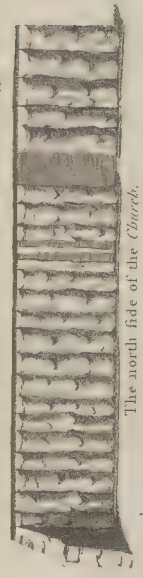
and standers combined assaulted and condemned of high treason
by law pronounced against him by that Court to be put to death by the
execution yet remitted to his death. The same therefore to wit and
upon Shrove before which shall appear the witnesses being the ... day of
of ... in the mornings and after in the afternoon of the said
to sufficient warrant and this and to require all Officers and ...
to be affording unto you in this printed Given under the hand and

My th	Harland	Simon Mayne	Tho. Wigan
Polham	Edm. Thelwell	Wm. Horton	John Denny
Deane	Wm. Martin	James	George Clement
Gabriele	Wm. Foster	John Denny	J. Denny
	Wm. Constable	John Denny	John Denny
	Rich. Spalding	Wm. Denny	John Denny
Blagrove	Wm. Canley	Wm. Denny	John Denny
ROWE	J. Barker	Wm. Denny	John Denny
in prison	Wm. Denny	Wm. Denny	John Denny
scope	John Denny	Wm. Denny	John Denny
Temple	Wm. Denny	Wm. Denny	John Denny

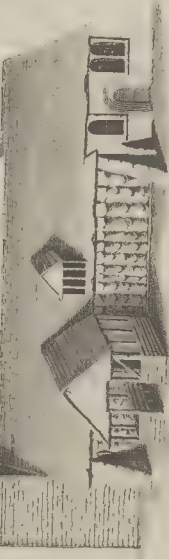
III
A fragment of the *Alkyon*,
of *S. Edmunds Bay*.

In this plate are delineated—

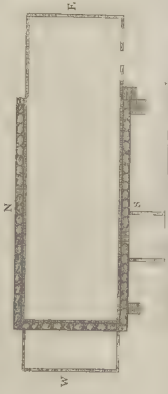
- I. An ancient WOODEN CHURCH at *Churchend* in *Essex*.
- II The SHRINE of *St EDMUND* the *King* and *Martyr*.
- III The SEAL of the ABBOT of *St Edmund's* *Bury* in *Suffolk*.



The west end of the *burck*.



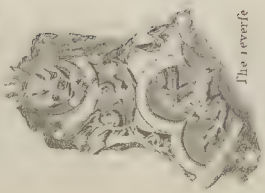
II
The Shrine of St. Edmund.



Copied from a beautiful MS. of the life of *K. Edmund* written by *J. Lydgate*, and dedicated to *K. Henry IV.*, now in the *Harleian Library*.



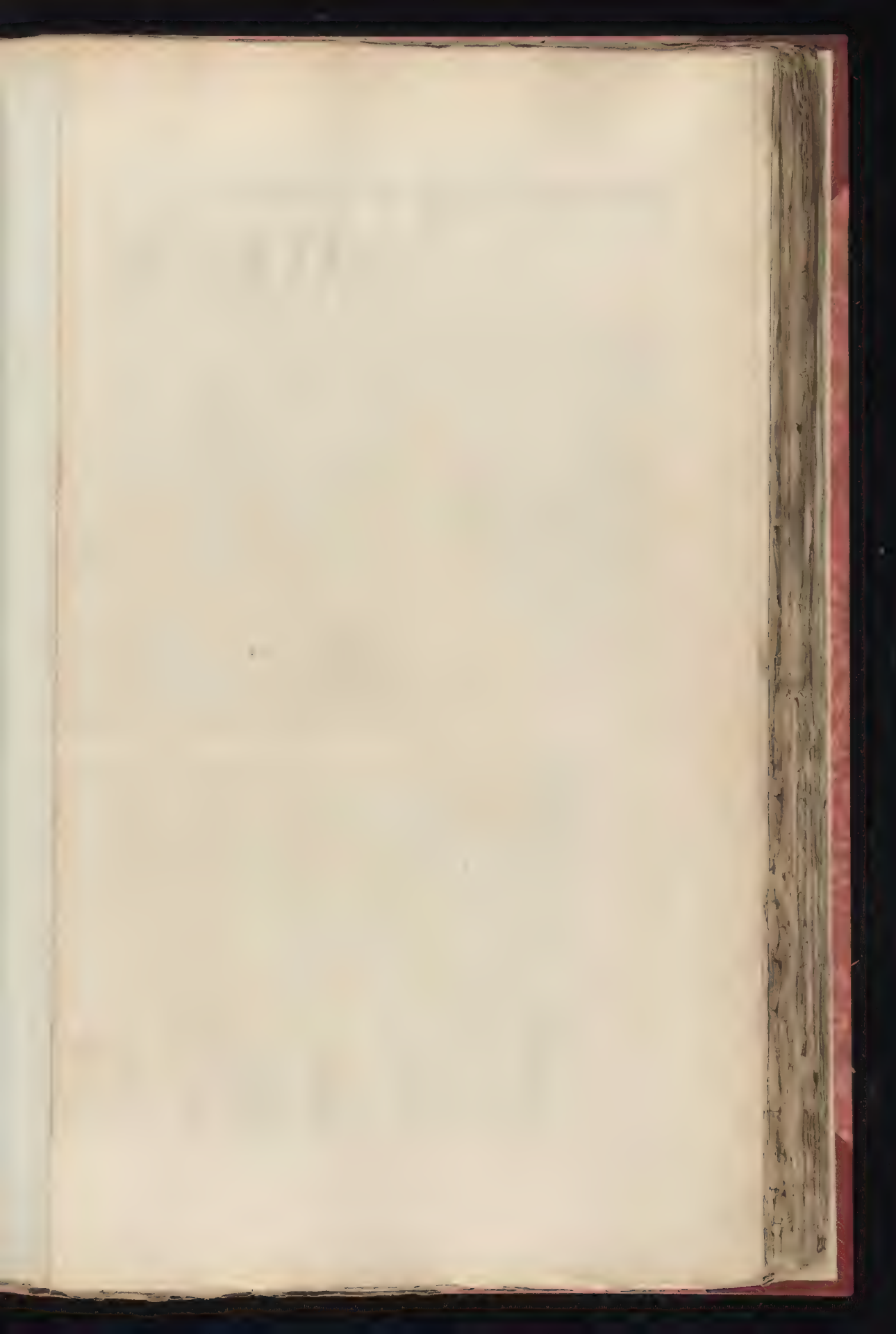
The front.



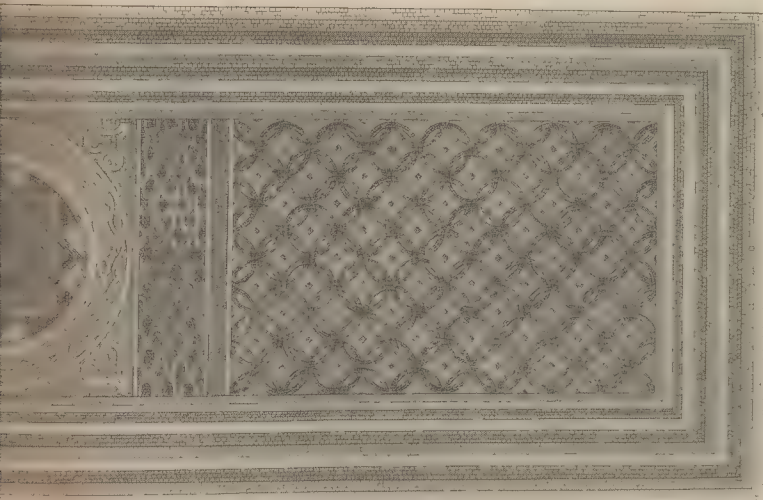
The reverse

puer. huiusmodi. fundus





I
 Tria primum ex his paramentis contigua tibi sibi invicem tractantur, quarum primum trilemma, quod e
 substantiam conservata licet. In medio enim Ophioceras, ubi altharem pulchrum, quem bruta venerantur, ante sua casu
 delicta, et in quatuor angula totidem creatur: vnam conspicimus, bruta, ubi prout modum terra spacia, ut solitas
 hostem tenens occupat. Etiam vero curvam exhibet, currentem, quae omnia regit et habundantiam suam non immerito crescentis.



damant 1752 1752

DONCASTER CROSS

Vol II plate 10



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III. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

III



III. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

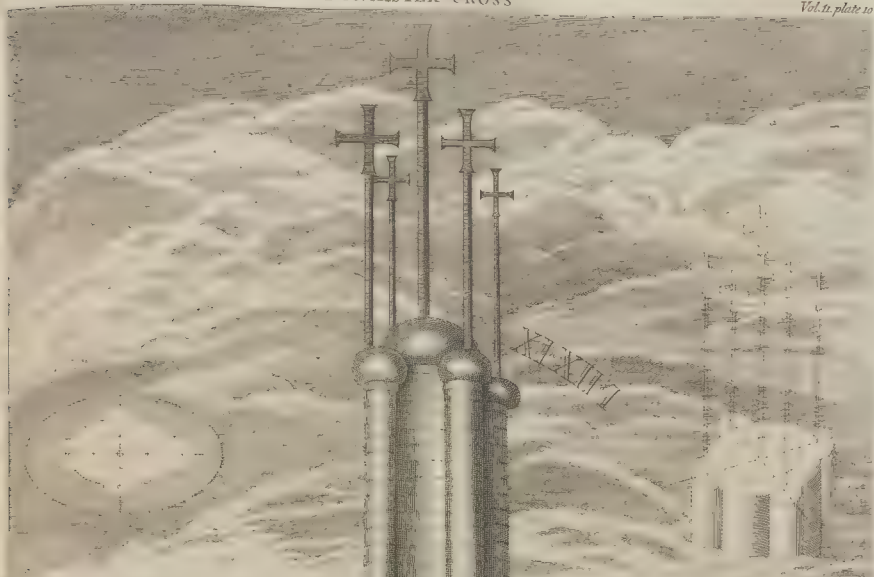


prima ex his pagamentis contigua for. sibi invicem localantes quarum primum trichino. scilicet
 in medio enim Cyphena sedet edharum pulchra quem brata circumdant amantia cantu
 et a quatuor angulis totidem crateris cuncta conspiciuntur. Secundi autem partem mediam loris spectis, ut videtur
 eximio corpusculi. Tertiam vero coram asubet carentem. Quar omnia copae et fidelitatis signa non immerito connotantur.



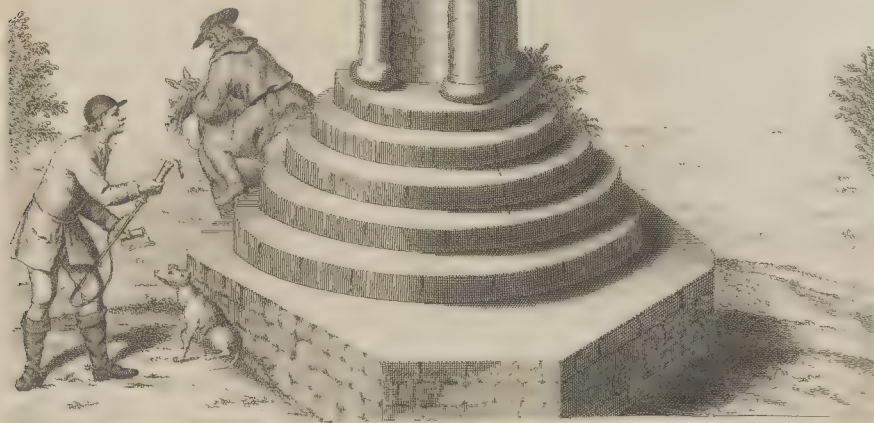
compositum illis. scriptis. R. archiep. Dunelm. fecit. m. d. c. lxxv. ann. 1575





This drawing of DONCASTER CROSS is taken from an old painting formerly in the collection of the learned antiquary, Ralph Thoresby of Leeds, who mentions it in his diary, and has printed the inscription round the pillar in his Museum, p. 489. His father, Alderman Thoresby of Leeds, in the year 1674 purchased the collection of coins, paintings and other curiosities of the Lord Fairfax, and his son, St. Thomas, among which was this painting. It is now in the hands of Dr. Anthon, a member of this Society, together with a fragment of an ancient script relating to it, which also belonged to the Alderman. It contains the following account of the cross: "This is the history of the cross, as it was first built, which was defaced in the year of our Lord 1644, by the earl of Manchester's army, coming out of the south to the siege of York, and was after the manner of a cross, with four shafts, built and set up by William Fitzwilliam, Mayor of Doncaster, 1678. And the said earl of Manchester, when endeavouring to pull the whole shaft down, got a cudgel, forge hammer and broke off the four corner crosses, and then flung the ropes to the middle cross, which was stronger & higher. And then he pulled the whole shaft down, but it did not break, 'if and falling upon one of the men legs with him, 'was nearest it, and broke his leg; so they troubled themselves 'no more about it.' As there is no date, nor name to this paper, it is not certain when, or by whom, it was written. The by what the printer says, it is plain, that he remembered the cross, before the damage it received by the soldiers; and that the painting truly represents it in its former state. Our historians leave us in the dark, with regard both to the time and occasion of erecting this cross. I should do justice much as mention it, nor any edition of Camden, except the last by Sir John Stowe, which has likewise the inscription written in the old or Norman language, in the same manner and form of words, in which it is here copied, from the area of the painting. * ICEST EST LA CRUCE: OTE: D: TILLAK: ALME: DE: EN: FACE: MERCIAM: R. But there is a mistake in the last of joining together, the last is TILLAKI, for the latter name of the person, as of the whole was one word. Where

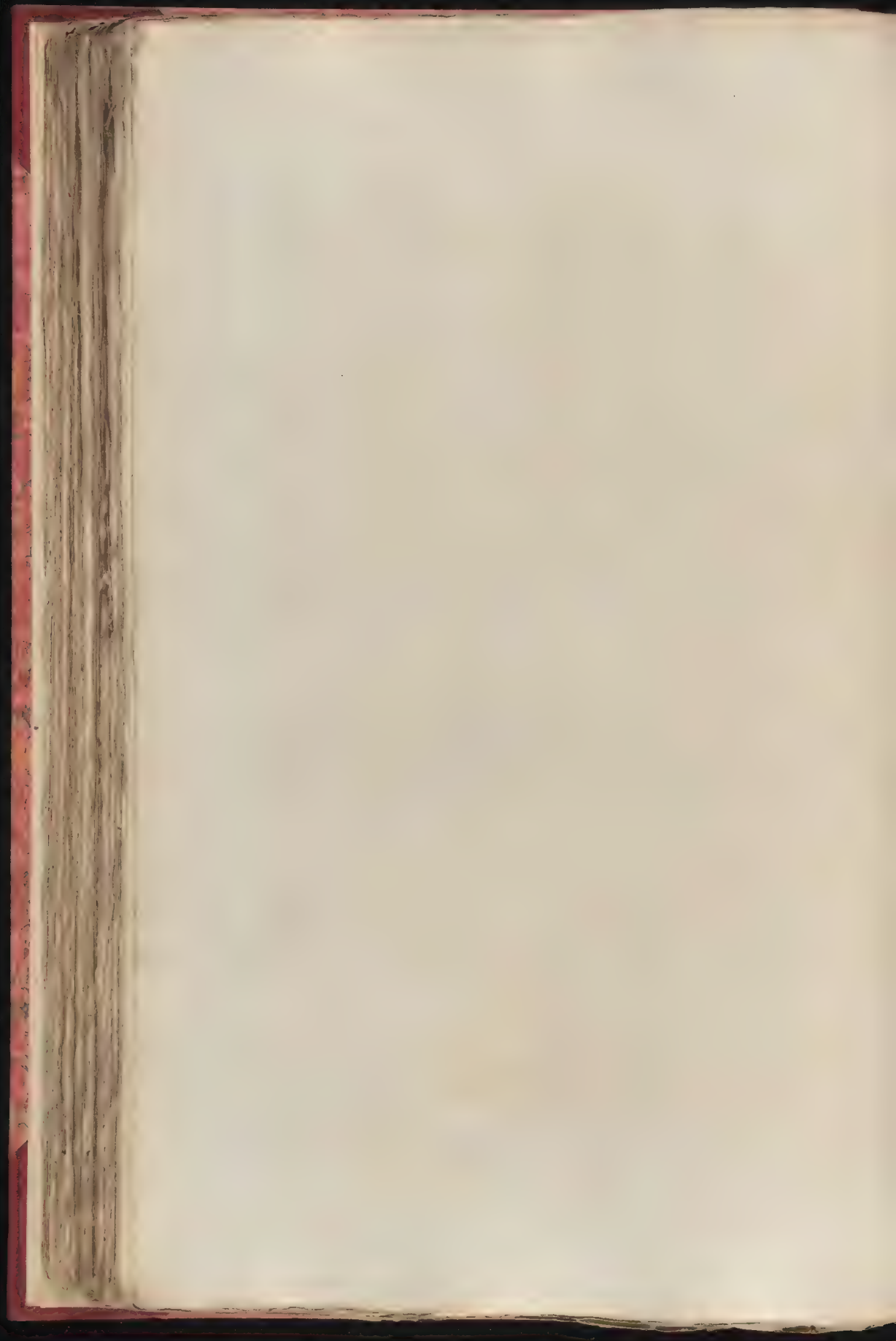
Whereas, Mr. Thoresby very justly separates them into three different words, TILLAKI KI. With this emendation the whole inscription may be thus rendered in English. This is the Cross of Ote de Tili, to whose soul God shew mercy. Amen. The words KI whole, and ALME soul, are so spelt in several MSS of our old statutes; and the rest are attended with no difficulty. The present inscription, which differs in some of the words, being modern, can be of no moment in this enquiry, and therefore need not be recited. As to this Ote de Tili, who built the cross, it appears, that Otto or Ote de Tili was Seneschallus comitis de Combroc, and witness to a grant of Hamelin earl of Warren, Monast. Angl. V. p. 406. He was likewise a witness to the charter of the foundation of Eboracshire abbey, 17 Sept. 1152. Ibid. p. 357. And he afterwards received two grants, made by Henry de Lacy to the same abbey, Ibid. p. 362. His name also appears to several other grants, and writings of different kinds, during the two following reigns; which are too many to be here enumerated, so that this Ote de Tili must have lived to an advanced age, and very probably was the same person, who erected the cross; as he was steward to the earl of Combroc, and witness to several grants of lands not far from Doncaster. Since it was customary for such writings to be attested by the neighbouring inhabitants, and generally by those who were nearest of kin. The cross stands at the south end of the town, in the road towards London, so that strangers may pass on either side of it. It is composed of five columns, a large one in the middle, and four small ones around it, covering pretty nearly to the cardinal points. The numeral figures in the area, on the right side of the cross near the top, seem to have been placed there in the painting to shew the hour when the sun shone upon the south face of it. The circumference of the column is eleven feet seven inches, and its height 28 feet. The two human figures with the horse and dog, are not in the painting; nor the scenes on each side of the cross.



G. Vertue sculptor

North prospect

Sculpit. Societatis Antiquar. Lond. 1752.



The SAVOY HOSPITAL in the STRAND.

179 II. Plate XII



AN historical account of the Savoy, so called from Peter earl of Savoy, who built a palace there, has been given already in Plate V of this Volume. But that palace being destroyed by the rebels of Kent and Essex, this hospital was erected there by H. Henry VII. in memory whereof the date of its foundation, with the two following Latin verses written in the margin of these times, were placed over the gate towards the street

HOSPITIUM HOC INOPI TURBE SAVOIA VOCATVM
SEPTIMVS HENRICVS FVNDAVIT AB IMO SOLO.

That inscription remained till the building was burnt down, not long after the great fire of London in 1666, as Newcourt relates, Repertor. Vol. I. pag. 696.



The CHAPEL of the HOSPITAL.

THIS chapel now serveth as a parish church to the tenements near adjoining, and others in the neighbourhood, and is reckoned in the bills of mortality as one of the seven parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, by the name of St. Mary Savoy

G. Worne delin. et sculp.

Published according to the order of Parliament Nov. 29 1753

Samuel's Society, Anti Lond. 1753.





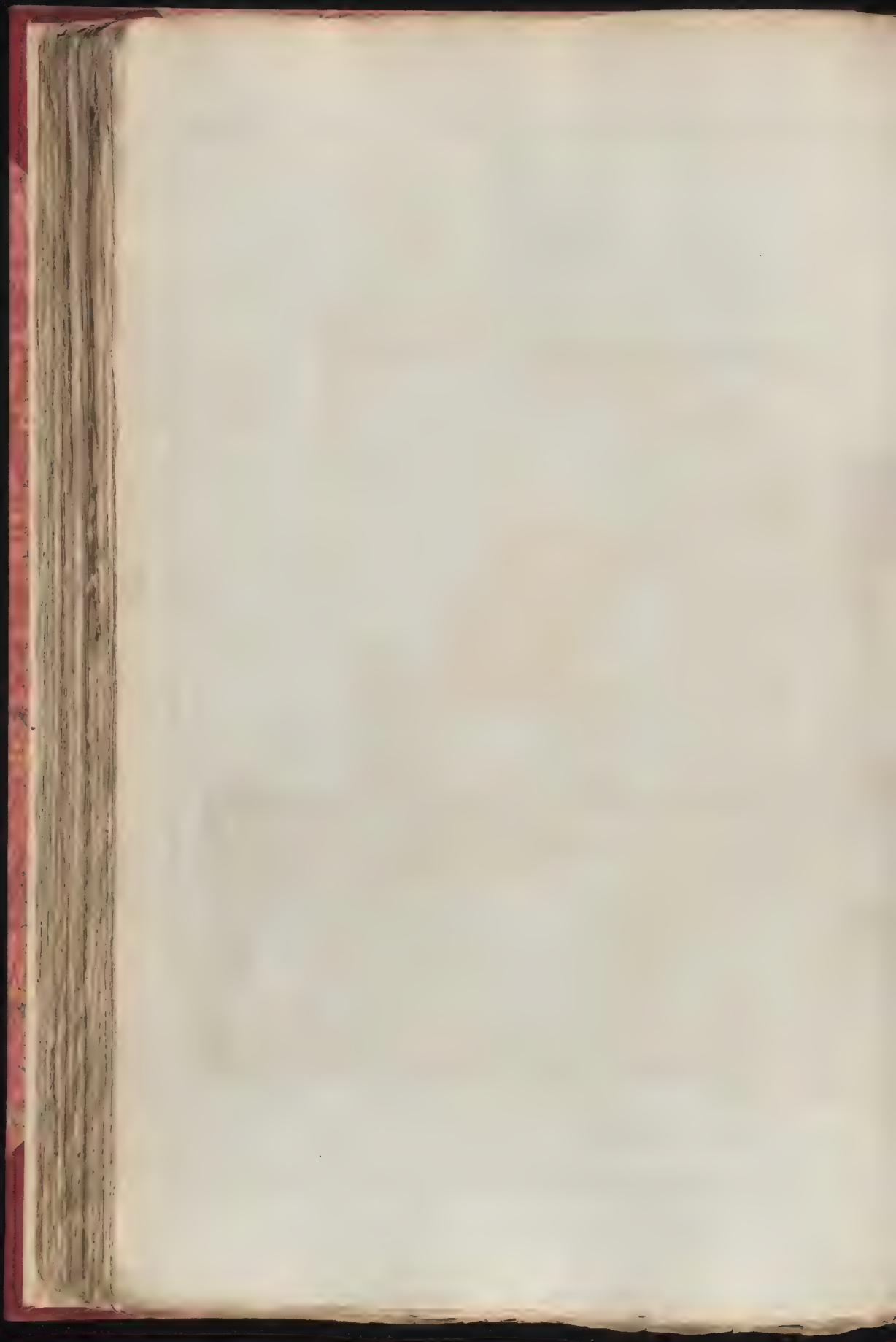
CLITHEROE CASTLE in LANCASHIRE.

THIS castle is situated at the bottom of a very high mountain, called Pendle hill, near the river Ribol in Blackburn hundred. It was built in the reign of A. Henry the second, by Robert de Lacy, lord of the Manors of Pontefract, and fourth descendant from Ilbert de Lacy, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Within the walls he himself had a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, for the benefit of his household to reside, with monks, and servants, and depending this life, January 22, 1173, was crowned in Kirkhall Abbey in the county of York, which had been founded by his father Henry de Lacy, about the year 1147. This print was engraved from a picture that belonged to the Bishop of Lancaster, & published by this society of engravers.

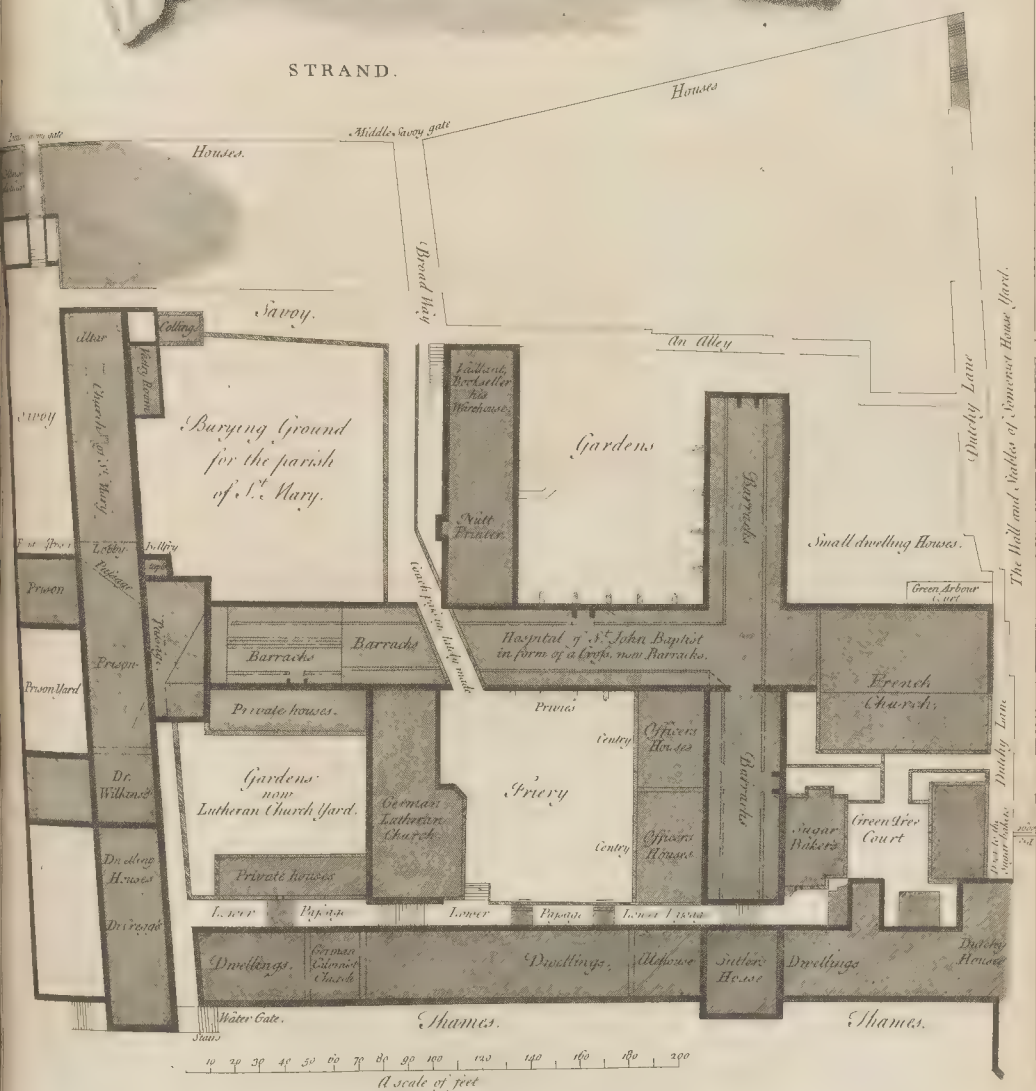
of the engraver.

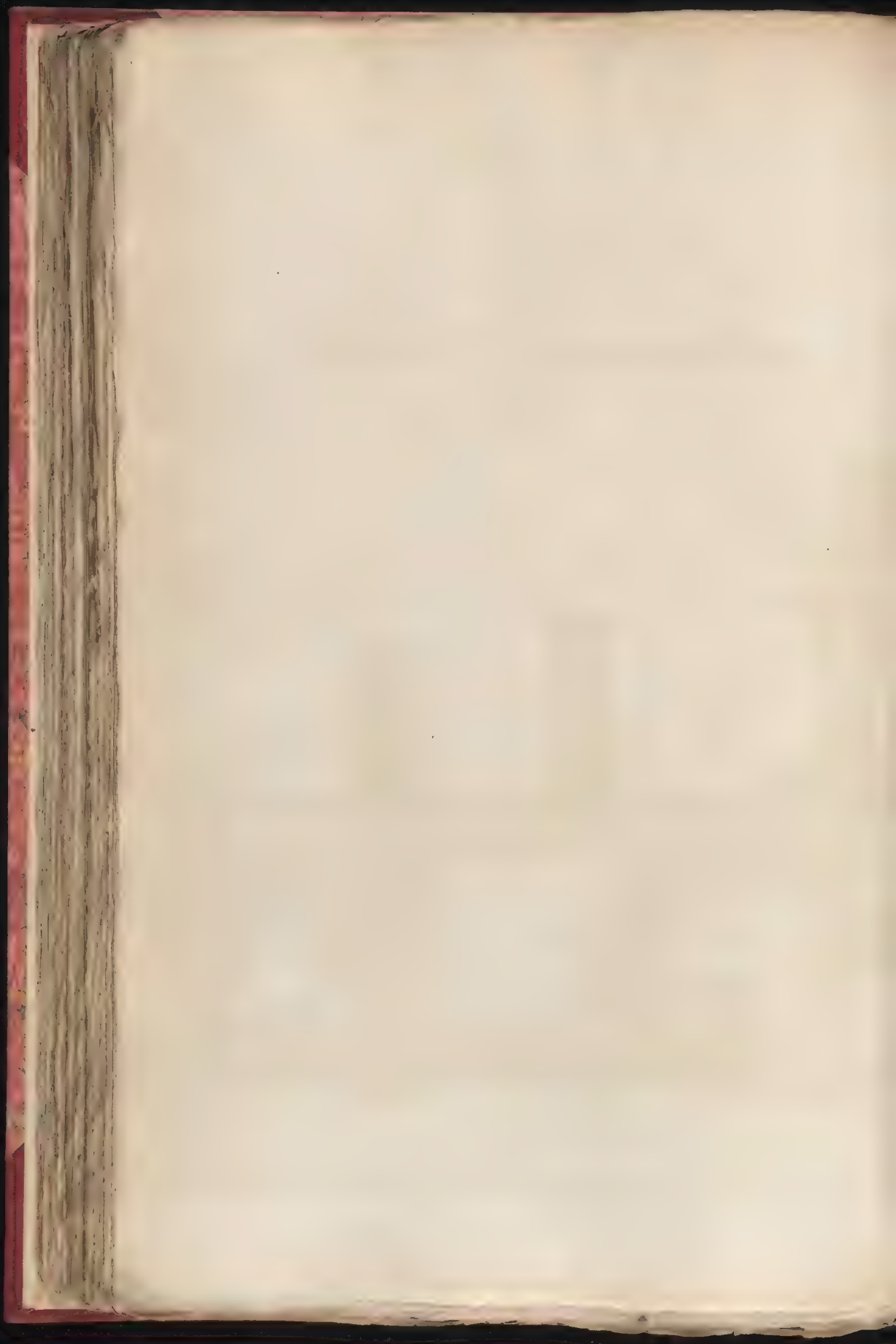
Published according to the Act of Parliament, Dec. 22, 1753.

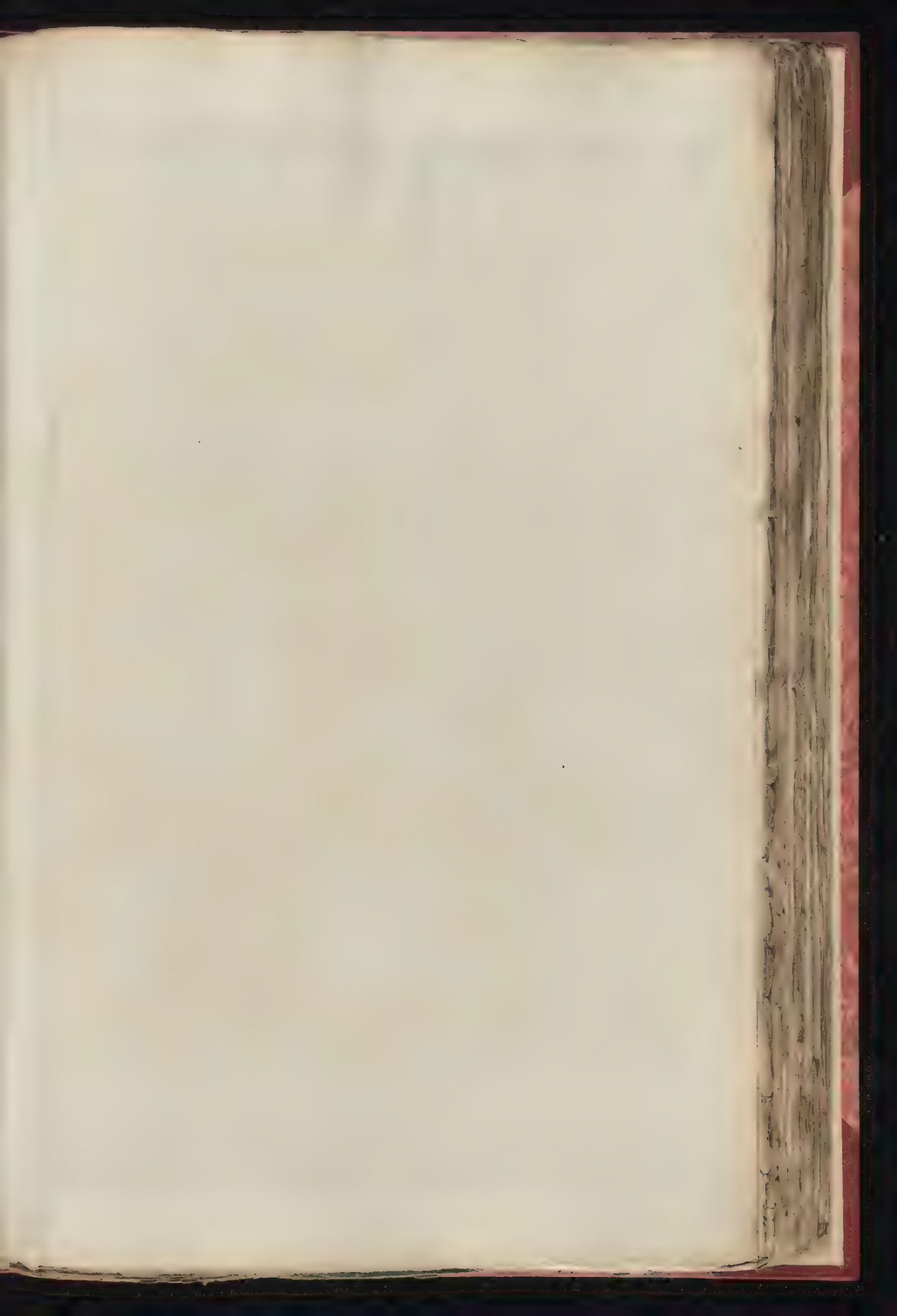
Shewen, Street, And. Lond. 1753.



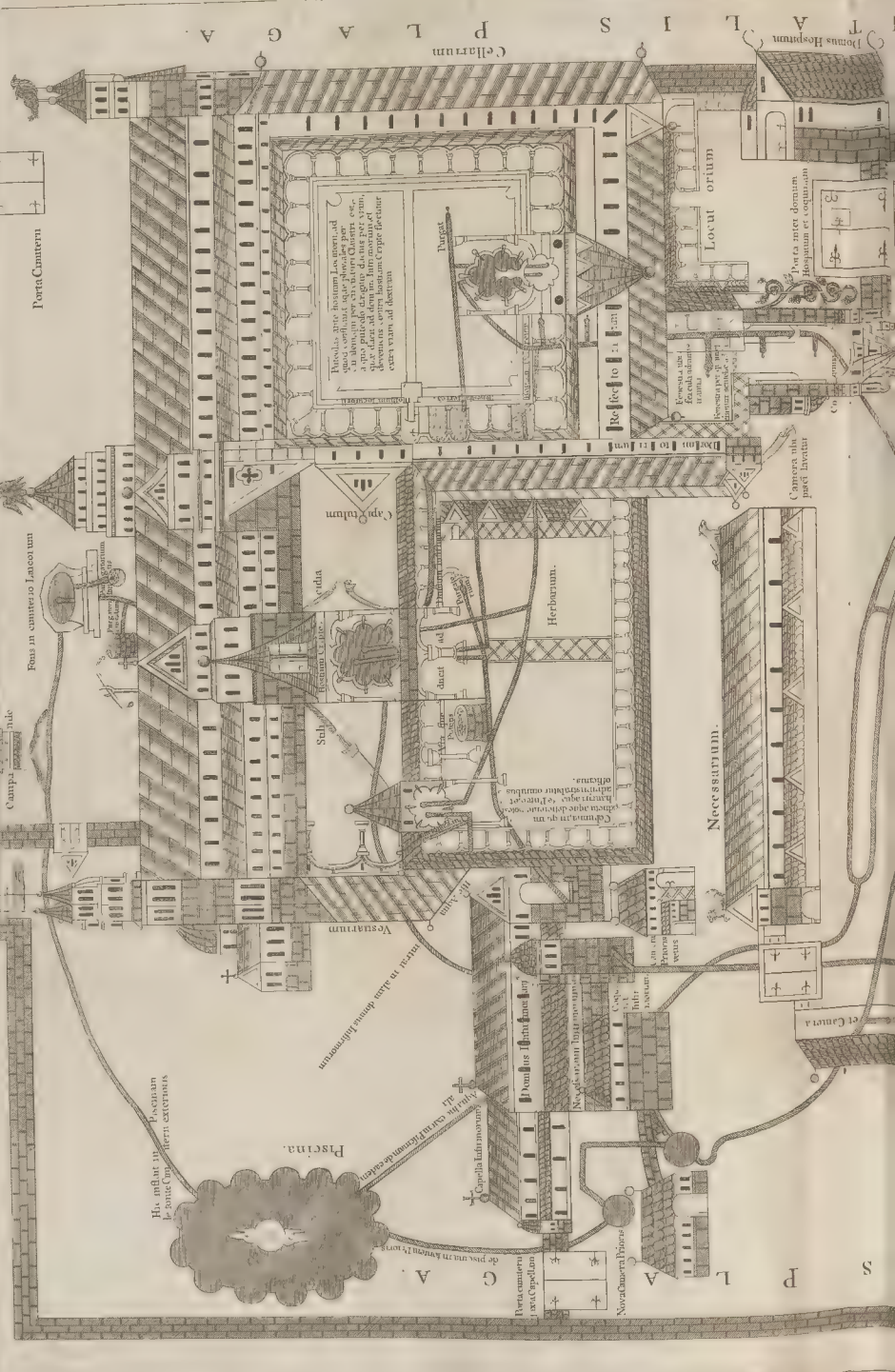
A PLAN of the Ground and Buildings in the STRAND,
called the SAVOY, taken in the Year 1736.

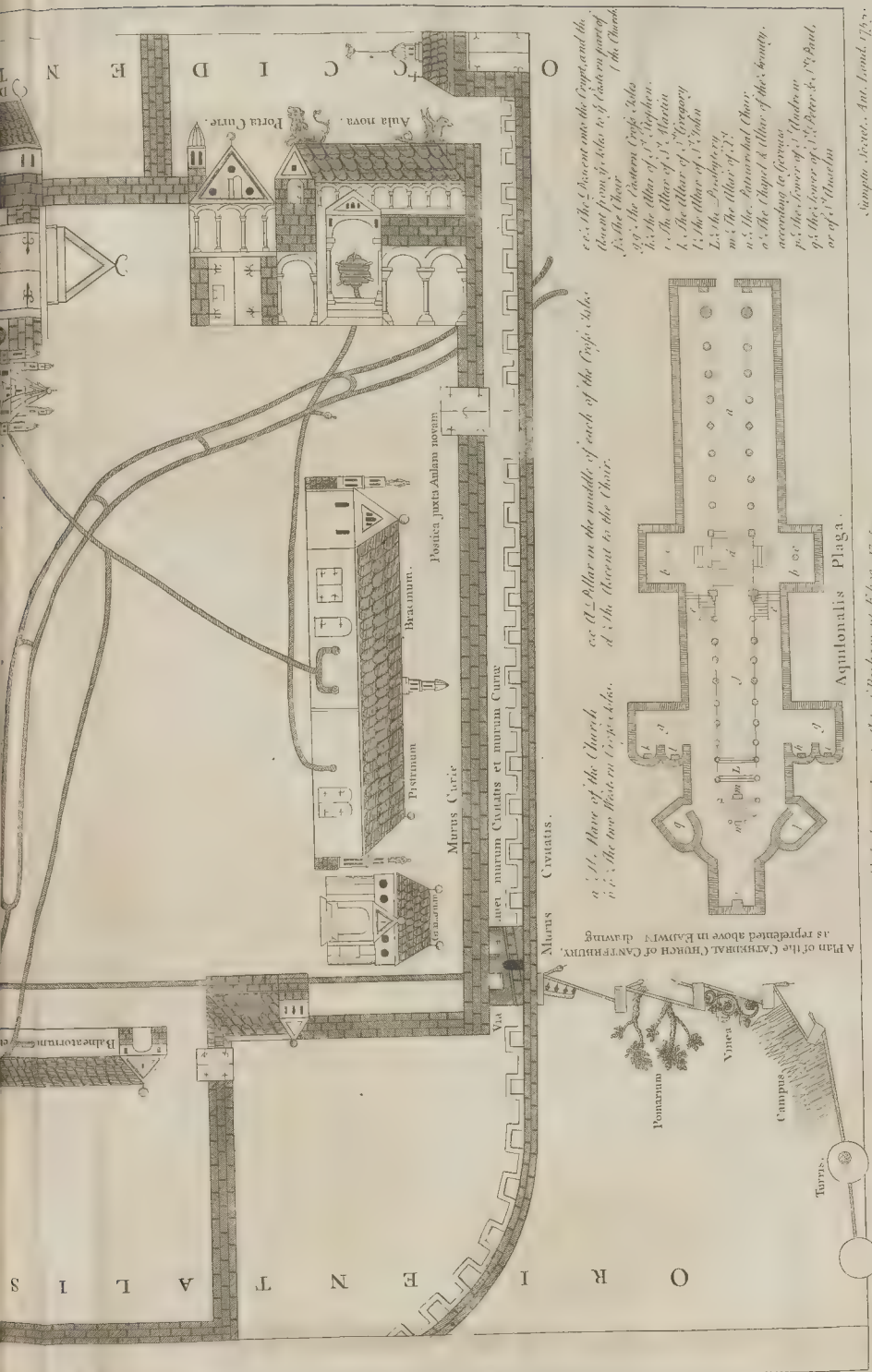






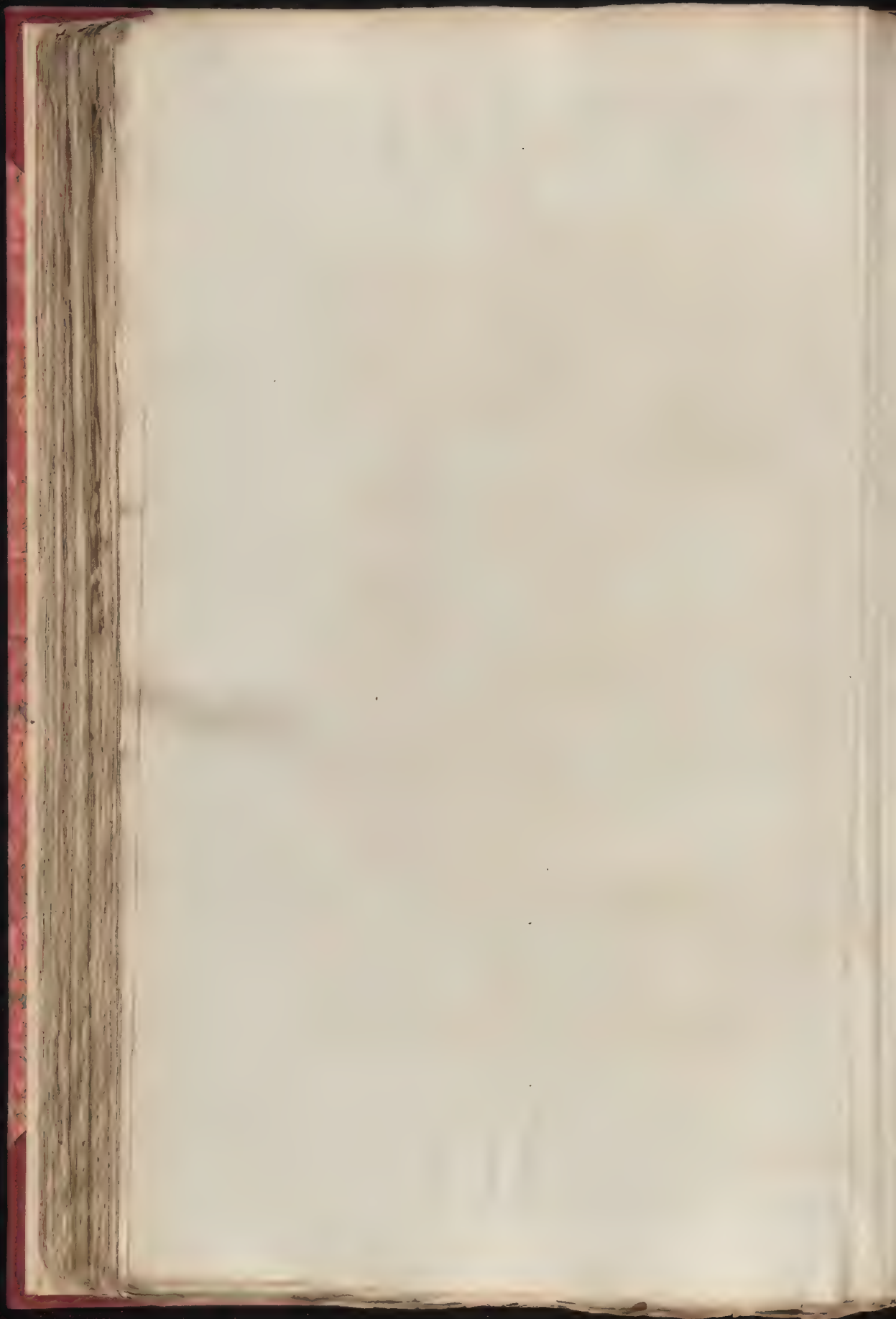
ECCLESIAE Cathedralis et PRIORATVS Benedictinorum CANTVARIAE facies Borealis ab EADWINO ejusdem Conventus Moncho inter annos MCXXX et MCXXXIV delineata
 Loc II. Planus XV

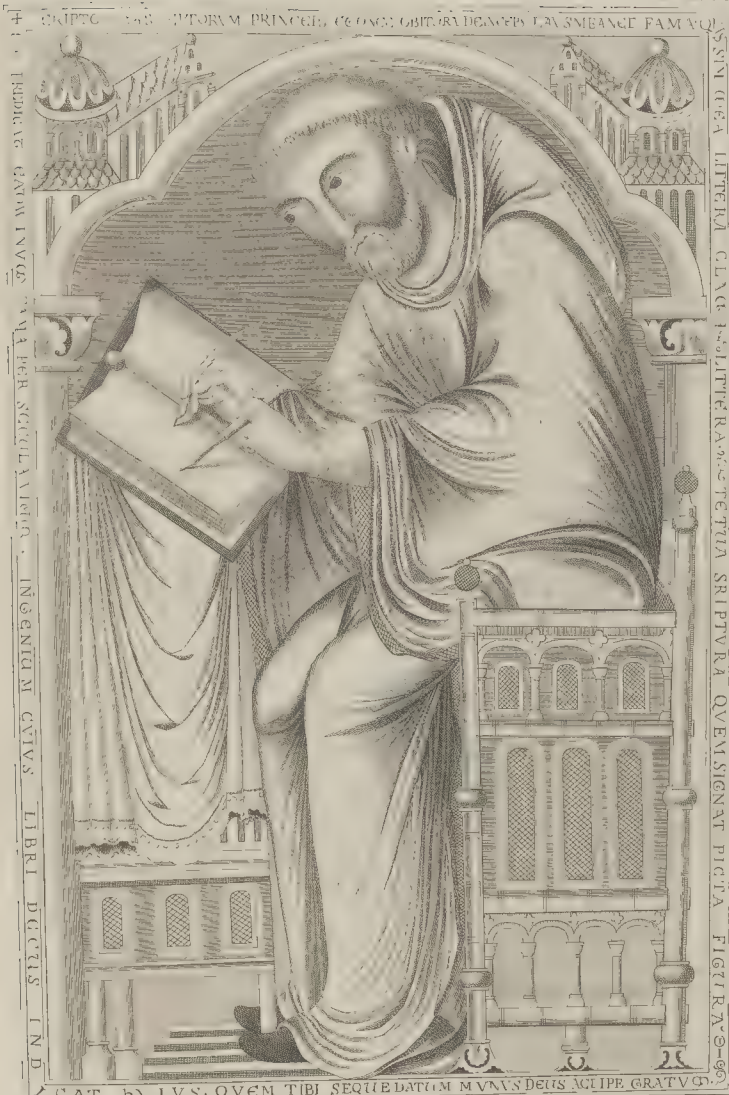




A Plan of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of CANTERBURY, as represented above in ENGLISH DRAWING.

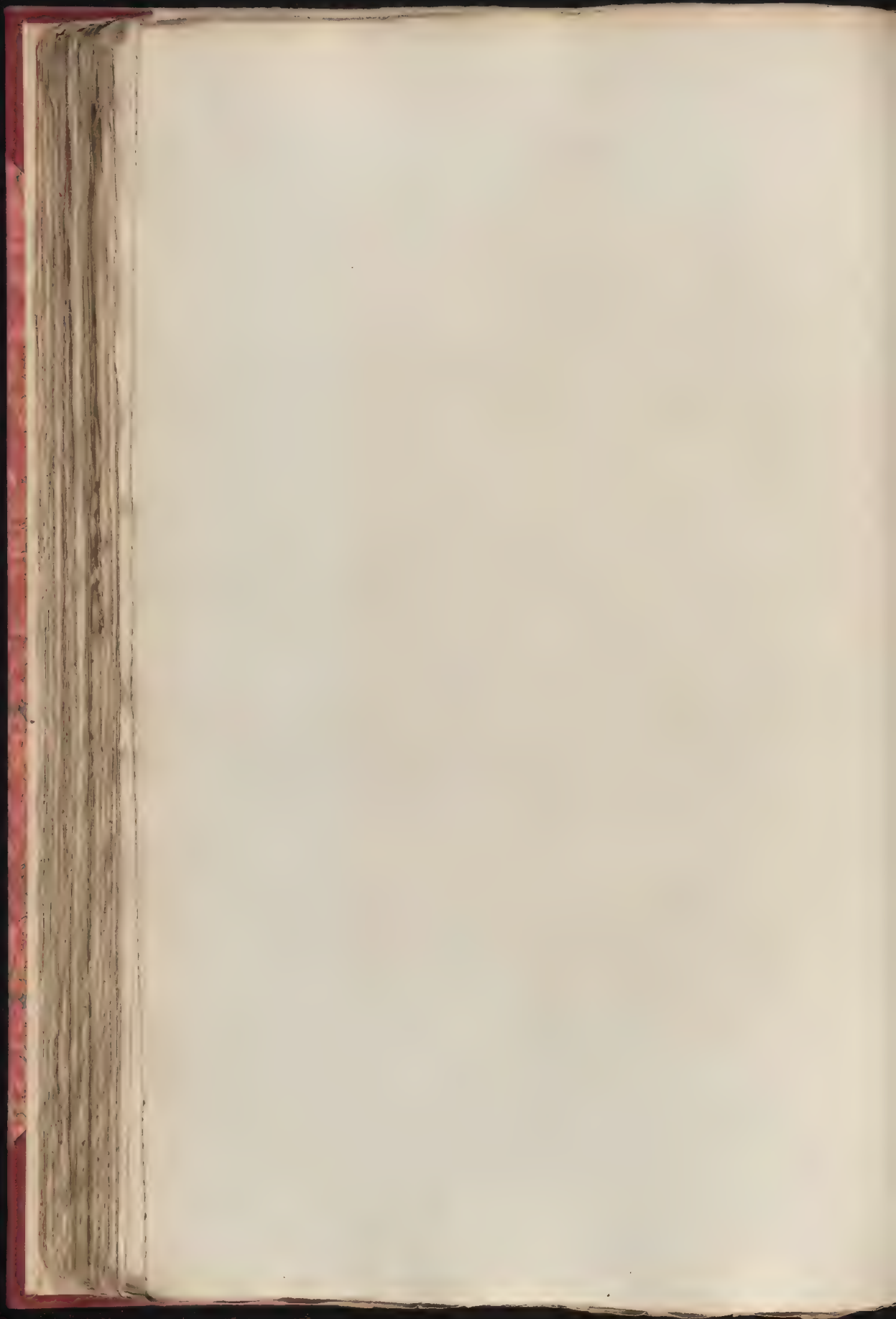
a & *b*, those of the Church
c & *d*, the two streets in the City.
e & *f*, the two streets in the City.
g & *h*, the two streets in the City.
i & *j*, the two streets in the City.
k & *l*, the two streets in the City.
m & *n*, the two streets in the City.
o & *p*, the two streets in the City.
q & *r*, the two streets in the City.
s & *t*, the two streets in the City.
u & *v*, the two streets in the City.
w & *x*, the two streets in the City.
y & *z*, the two streets in the City.





q. Viri. sculptu

EADWINI Monachi effigies ab ipso delineata. Sumptibus Societ. Ant. Lond. 1733.
Published according to Act of Parliament Rel. 10. 1733.



AN ACCOUNT OF two antient DRAWINGS,
One representing
 The CATHEDRAL CHURCH and MONASTERY at CANTERBURY,
And the other
 The EFFIGIES of EADWIN the Monk,
 As they are delineated in PLATE XV and XVI.

THE original drawings of these PLATES are extant in an antient and curious manuscript, belonging to Trinity college in Cambridge; copies of which were sent by the Reverend Dr. Charles Mason, a senior Fellow of that college, to the Reverend Dean Lyttelton, who communicated them to this Society. The manuscript, which contains those drawings, is described by Mr. Wanley, as beautifully written on parchment, in a large folio volume, illuminated with letters of gold, silver, and vermilion; and adorned with many historical figures, agreeable to the times, in which it was written. It contains *Psalterium D. Hieronymi triplex Latinum*, with several other sacred poems taken chiefly from the Scriptures, and versions of them in the Saxon and Norman languages. The author of it was Eadwin a monk, whose name is inserted in a prayer subjoined to it, as was not unusual in antient Psalters. And from the form of the characters, and a note in the Calender prefixed to the the Psalter, xi kal. Maii, where it is said, *Obiit pie memorie Anselmus Archieps*, the same learned antiquary concludes, that it was written about the time of King Stephen. He conjectures likewise, that this Eadwin was a monk of Christ church, the cathedral at Canterbury, as well from the name of Anselmus, and several other Archbishops of that see, mentioned in the Calender; as also from an index of the books formerly belonging to the library of that church, wherein among some others written by one of the same name, mention is made of *Tripartitum Psalterium Eadwini*, the same probably with that now under consideration; which, as he further remarks, was a present from Dr. Thomas Nevile, Dean of Canterbury, to Trinity college. However, he does not think these reasons conclusive, with regard to the residence of this monk; but leaves it as a matter dubious, and not easy to determine. Nor does he appear to have been at a greater certainty, with respect to the name or situation of the monastery, as his own words evince, which here follow: *Finem versus codicis habentur bina folia, quorum priori delineatur scenographia cujusdam monasterii; posteriori vero extat effigies ipsius monachi Eadwini scribentis, dextra calamus metallicum (neque enim hic codex pluma scribi posset) sinistra scalpellum sive culcillum tenentis*¹.

But the Reverend Dr. Jeremiah Miller has plainly shewn, that the former of these drawings, exhibited in PLATE XV, is a representation of Christ Church with the Monastery at Canterbury, as they stood between the Years 1130 and 1174. For the proof of this he has first given a brief historical account of that cathedral; and then compared the draught of it, as expressed in the plate, with the description of Gervais, a monk of Canterbury, before the choir was burnt down in 1174². And to render the comparison more plain and easy, he has likewise copied the plan of the cathedral, as delineated by Mr. Battely, from the description of Gervais. The latter of which is inserted at the bottom of the plate, and the account itself here subjoined.

THE records of this church, says the Doctor, ascribe the first foundation of it to King Lucius; and tell us, that Ethelbert at his conversion gave it, together with his palace, to Augustin the monk. In the year 1011 both this church and city were burnt by the Danes; but the former was soon after repaired by the care of Agelnothus, who was Archbishop of this see from 1020 to 1038. Eadmer, who lived in that time, gives a short description of the church, from which Mr. Battely in his *Antiquities of Canterbury* has formed a plan of it³; but from both these it is evident, that Eadwin's drawing could not be the representation of Eadmer's church. About the year 1067 this church was much defaced by fire, and Archbishop Lanfranc at his coming to the see in 1070, finding it in a ruinous condition, rebuilt the whole church from the foundation. His successor Anselm took down the choir, with an intention to enlarge it; but being prevented by death, that work was carried on and completed by Ernulph and Conrad, successively Priors of the church, from the last of whom it received the name of the Glorious choir of Conrad. The whole church was dedicated with great pomp by Archbishop William Corbail in 1130, King Henry the first and his Queen, David King of Scotland, and a great number of the nobility assisting at that solemnity.

¹ Hudsf. Antiq. Liter. Septentr. Lib. alt. p. 168. ² Di combist. et repar. Durahm. ecclief. apud Decem scriptor. col. 1293. ³ Part II pag. 7. fig. 1.

On the 5th of September 1174 this choir was so destroyed by fire, that they were obliged to take it down, and rebuild it from the ground. However the antient crypt, which was under the choir, remained in its former situation. And it seems probable likewise, that the pavement of the choir was not taken up: for when that part of the church was new pewed about 40 or 50 years ago, the workmen discovered between the joints of the pavement quantities of lead, enough to make several glue pots; which might have been melted, and dropped down from the roof, at the time of this fire. The towers also of *St. Anselm* and *St. Andrew*, which stood near the east end of the church, were not taken down. The care of this work was committed to a Frenchman, one *William* of *Sens*, an able and experienced architect, as we may judge by the specimen he has left us in the present choir, which was begun, tho not completed by him. For after he had been employed four years in this work, he was unfortunately disabled from continuing it, by a bruise received in the fall of a scaffold; which occasioning him to return into *France*, he was succeeded by one *William* an Englishman, who in about five years more finished the eastern cross isles, with *Becket's* chapel and crown, so that the whole was completed in the year 1184.

The remaining part of the church, from the great tower, or *Angel steeple*, inclusive to the west end, continued in the state, wherein Archbishop *Lanfranc* left it; till Archbishop *Simon Sudbury*, who came to the see in 1375, rebuilt the two great cross isles, as he would have done the nave, had he not been prevented by death. But the old nave, which he had pulled down, was soon after rebuilt by the convent, assisted therein by the benefactions of the two succeeding Archbishops, *Courtenay* and *Arundel*. Archbishop *Chicheley*, successor of the latter, built the tower at the fourth west corner of the nave, commonly called *St. Dunstan's* or *Oxford steeple*. The corresponding tower on the north side appears evidently to be of an older date, tho the precise time of building it is not known. It is called *Arundel steeple*, not because that Archbishop built it; for *Mr. Battely* finds in the records of the church a charge in the year 1316 (fourhundred years before *Arundel* came to the see) of money expended in bells for the new steeple, on the north side of the church¹, as it was then called; from whence it is reasonable to conclude, that it was erected about the latter end of the preceding century. It therefore owes its name *Arundel* to a ring of bells given by that Archbishop, which were placed in this tower, when *Angel steeple* was taken down, where they had formerly stood, and which was now the only remaining part of *Lanfranc's* building. But about the year 1490 it was taken down by *William Selling* Prior of the church, who began to rebuild it, and his successor *Thomas Goldstene* in 1517 completed that noble structure, which now stands in the same situation, and is commonly known by the name of *Bell Harry tower*.

From this account of the fabric it appears, that this drawing must represent the church, either as it stood in *Lanfranc's* time, or as it was afterwards improved, and enlarged by Archbishop *Anselm* and Prior *Conrad*. The choir of *Lanfranc*, which stood but a little time, is not described by any author; nor could *Gervais*, who lived in the following century, find any account of it. And as there is so great a conformity between this drawing, and the description which *Gervais* has given us of the church, as it stood from the year 1130 to 1174; there can be no doubt, but that the drawing is to be referred to that time. *Gervais* had seen the choir of *Conrad*, before it was burnt down; nor is it improbable, that he was a monk in the convent at that very time. He likewise saw, and particularly describes, the progress made in building the present choir from the year 1174 to 1184; and therefore from his account, which may be depended on as authentic, we may illustrate *Eadwin's* drawing of that church.

Gervais begins his description with the great tower, which, as he says, stood in the middle of the church, and had on its summit a gilt cherub, from which it received the name of *Angel steeple*; and accordingly we see this cherub represented in the drawing. From the great tower the nave of the church, extending westward, was supported by a row of eight pillars on each side; and terminated in two lofty towers with gilt pinnacles, agreeably to the representation made of them in the drawing. On each side of the great tower was a cross isle, from which you descended by a few steps into the crypt, and ascended by many to the upper or eastern part of the church. The choir was formed by a row of nine pillars on each side, extending in a direct line eastward from the great tower; and at the end of these were placed three more pillars on each side, forming a semicircle. These pillars supported arches, and the wall over them was pierced with small and obscure windows, such as are represented in the drawing. This was the interior structure of the choir. The outward wall, which extended from the western to the eastern cross isles, had only three windows. The breadth of the eastern cross isles was equal to two arches of the choir, the walls of these isles being on a line with the fifth and seventh pillars. From the eastern cross the wall went in a direct line (having one window

¹ *Antiquities of Canterbury*, Part II. pag. 23.

in it opposite the high altar) to the tower of St. *Andrew*, which projected beyond the walls of the church; and on the fourth side of the choir there was another tower corresponding to it, dedicated to St. *Anselm*. From these two towers the wall being lighted with windows formed a semicircle; and joined at the east end of the fabric to the chapel of the *Trinity*, which extended eastward beyond the walls of the church, tho it was joined to them. This chapel, with the towers before mentioned, and the semicircular wall between them, are represented by *Eadwin's* draught in a situation exactly corresponding with *Gervais's* description of them. There is indeed a very general conformity between the drawing and description, except in the instance of the windows. For whereas *Gervais* speaks only of three windows between the two cross isles, the drawing represents four in the upper, and five in the lower story. So likewise in the wall between the upper cross isle and the eastern tower, *Gervais* says there was but one window; whereas in the drawing there are seven in the upper, and nine in the lower story. But here the error is manifestly in the drawing, as well with regard to the distance between the isle and tower, as in the number of windows. For as the lower part of these towers still remains, and the present isles are built in the same situation with the old ones; it appears by their position, that there was not room enough between them to admit of more than one large window, much less the number here represented. It is observable likewise, that there is no proportion observed between the number of windows in the upper and lower story; nor any agreement between the number of windows in the nave of the church, and the number of arches, of which that nave consisted. Which shews, that either the windows in this drawing were made at random, as might perhaps be the case; or, which may be equally probable, that in those early buildings they did not regulate the number of windows by the number of arches, that supported them, as they afterwards did in all the Gothic structures.

It is indeed easily to be perceived, that *Eadwin* was no master of perspective. However there is such a general conformity between this drawing and *Gervais's* description, that it seems to be a faithful representation of the church of *Canterbury*, as it stood between the years 1130 and 1174. But of all this edifice no part is now remaining, except the lower part of the two eastern towers; which, as *Gervais* expressly tells us, were not taken down, when the choir was rebuilt after the fire in 1174; but the architect was obliged to contract the new choir in the part opposite to these towers, where they encroached on the isles of the church, as may be seen in the plan of the present building. The other plan, which Mr. *Battely* has given us of this church, as it stood before the year 1174, being made on the authority of *Gervais's* Description, is added to the plate, in order to illustrate the inside of that fabric.

As to the other buildings represented in this drawing, they were undoubtedly erected by Archbishop *Lanfranc*, who, as *Radulfus de Diceto* informs us, built the church, with all the offices belonging to it, and the wall that surrounded them². The *aula nova* at the north west corner of the clove, or at least the staircase leading up to it, is still remaining, and shews great marks of antiquity. Those, who are curious, may possibly trace out other remains of these antient buildings; the only design of this paper being to ascertain the place and time, to which this drawing is to be ascribed.

To this account of Doctor *Milles* I shall only take leave to add a passage from *Gervais*, where he says: *Non enim solummodo chorus incendio hoc consumptus est, verum etiam domus infirmorum, capella Sanctae Mariae, cum aliis quibusdam curiae officinis* &c. What *Gervais* here calls *capella Sanctae Mariae*, seems to be the same, as in the drawing is called *capella infirmorum*, and is there joined to the *domus infirmorum*. And by his naming those buildings in particular, as having been destroyed by the fire, he leaves room to imagine, that others of them escaped that calamity; among which latter might be the *aula nova*, mentioned by Dr. *Milles*.

In the original drawing part of the gateway, at the north west corner, has been cut away in binding the manuscript; and very probably the wall of the monastery likewise, on the western side. There is also at the end of the same manuscript a single leaf, which contains a rough sketch of some parts of the monastery, with the water courses, the elevation of the gate on the north side, and the vineyard without the walls. But it was thought unnecessary to communicate this to the public, tho a copy of it has been transmitted by Dr. *Mason* for the satisfaction of the Society.

There are very few antient drawings of this sort, which have so long escaped the injuries of time. And therefore, as this appears to have been carefully done, the buildings and other parts being distinguished by different colours; and has likewise been preserved in such perfection; it was thought, the publication of it might not be unacceptable to the curious. The learned *Mabillon* having seen a like

¹ *Antiquities of Canterbury*, Part II. pag. 91.

² *Apud Decem scriptores*, col. 484.

³ *Ubi supra*, col. 1250.

Two views of an ANTIQUE BRASS LAMP, purchased out of the collection of Baron Haptenaer at the Hague, ann. 1750, and now in the possession of Charles Chauncy, M.D.

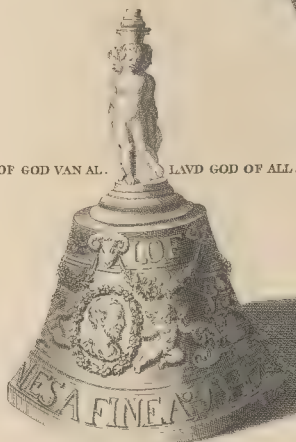


A BRASS ANTIQUE VASE, purchased out of the same collection, and now in the possession of the Gentleman above mentioned.



LOF GOD VAN AL. LAND GOD OF ALL.

O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI.



IOHANNES A FINE A^o 1547 ME FECIT.

PETRYS CHEYNEVS ME FECIT 1366.

An ANTIENT BELL, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

An ANTIENT BELL, formerly belonging to a Monastery in Essex, and since to the late Earl of Oxford.

These several draughts are about the size of their respective originals.



Figura I.

SILENI ICVNCVLA EX AERE.



Figura II.

LAMPAS ANTIQVA EX AERE.

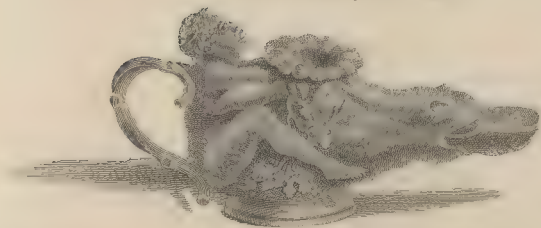


Fig I HAEC p̄ncipa, Silenū sedentem, et symbolis, conjunctis adornatum, duplici conspectu exhibet. Caput p̄leo tectum est, et p̄cto hederarū i eductum; aureas magnas habet et acutas barbamque p̄volutam; dextra cyathum, sinistra cantharum genu innexam, tenet; iura cothurnos, pedes, pedes sunt molles, cauda longa et inflexa ab imo dorso dependet. In lampade istum nitidam hanc imaginem, faciem fuisse, conjectari licet. Venter enim cavus est et foraminis orbe in cantharum, ubi cohaerent, patens, ad oleum recipiendū accommodatus, in cuius ore elychnium collocari potuit. Ante lucernam antiquā, quae edidit Lacetus, unam atque alteram, Sileni imaginem diverso corpore, sibi exhibentis, praetuler. L. III. c. II. et L. VI. c. 53. Et oppidū autem Aesculaneū ruitis, anno circiter 1748, haec effusa est, atque a Lyde Browne a. m. gero, Societate hujus, sodale, quae adhuc possidet isthuc allata.

Fig II LAMPAS haec, capitis, asinum formam ostendens, ausa palatium referre, et bacchantis dorso annata, in postera parte instructa est. Bacchantis autem comitibus, pampinea cornuata, manusque decipitata, p̄voluta tenens. In fronte, alius, supra aures, foramen ad oleum infundendum, vas recipiendū, apparet. Denique etiam, alius, ruitis pampinea adornata sunt, linguaque eius ad elychnium tendendam praeterea et curata. In Nobilis Pembroke comitis thesauris haec lampas olim reposita fuit, postea vero, ea publica auctore, ubi veniū exponebatur, idem, qui in supra diximus, hanc delatam, fidei sua perquisitor, eam paravit, et cum multis aliis veteris aevi monumentis conferret. Eius lucerna, ad caput equi, speciem q̄formis, quae in plerisque parum ab hac diffinit, Montfauconius in lucem edidit, Tom. V. pl. CXLI et CLXXIX.

Hanc tabulam, ad archetypum magnitudinem a se delineatam et sumptu suo aeri incisam, Societati donavit iōdalis ejus bene meritis ARTHVRVS POND.

Published according to W. A. 1. 7. Parliament, March 17. 1757.



Fig. I.

THE THIRD SEAL OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



THIS print was taken from a curious impression of the seal in red wax, formerly in the possession of St. Andrew Romaine, and exhibits both its faces. The front represents a prospect of one side of the church, with three towers; in the centre is a folding door; and over that a bust of our Saviour, with the characters IC and XC, for Jesus Christus. (Below the bust are the vestiges of other letters, but so defaced by time, as to render them not legible. Beneath the door is the word METROPOLIS in plain characters. And round the verge is the following inscription; STILLVM ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTVARIÆ PRIME SEDIS BRITANNIÆ. The reverse of the seal is adorned with buildings, as the front; in the middle is a draught of the effigiation of Abp. Becket; and this inscription is placed round the verge, in two hexameter verses: EST HVIC VITA MORI PRO QVA DVX VIXIT AMORI MORS ERAT ET MEMORI PER MORTEM VIVIT HONORI. The edge of the seal was also circumscribed with the following verse twice repeated; SIT MICH CAUSA MERA SALVS IVS INTEGRA CERA. And agreeably to this, Mr. Casley has observed, that St. Austin's church at Canterbury, St. Andrew's at Rochester, and Trinity church at Norwich, had all their convent seals lettered about the edges; Pref. to the Catal. of Mss. in the King's Library, p. XV. From the above account it appears, that this seal must have been made after the death of Thomas Becket. (And Mr. Somner has shewn it to be the third and last common seal of that cathedral, till the time of R. Henry VIII. See Ant. of Cant. edit. Batteley, p. 126.

Fig. II.

A DRAUGHT OF A MANTLE PEICE AT SAFFRON WALDEN IN ESSEX.



THIS ancient and curious relique of English workmanship was found in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, and is now placed over her kitchen chimney. It consists of a thick & large oaken beam, eight feet six inches in length, and one foot three inches in breadth at the centre beautifully carved in relief, with the following device, sacred to the taste of those times. The figure of a TON is cut in a scroll, between the syllables MYD and DYL, and being read after them makes up the word MYDDYLTON; which not improbably was the name of the person, who possessed the building at that time. And upon the side of the vessel is a single letter, seemingly an R, to denote his christian name. The date of the year also, 1387, in Arabian figures, is placed at two transverse angles of the same letter. It is likewise observable, that all the letters, figures, and bolt of the ton, are formed of the twigs of vines, stripped of their leaves. And the extreme parts of the work, at each end of the scroll, are in like manner adorned with vine branches, intermixed with clusters of grapes. The design of this curious & elaborate performance might possibly be to represent the fertility of some vineyard then belonging to that house. For the custom of planting vineyards, and making wine of the grapes, had long before obtained in England, as we learn from William of Malmesbury De gest Pontif. Angl. lib. II. p. 283. And as to the device of the ton, both the Greeks and Romans used on some occasions to represent their names by symbolical figures, in which they have been since followed by other nations. Thus Pliny mentions two Lacedæmonian architects, named SAVROS and BATRACHOS, who having built some temples at Rome carved on the bases of the pillars the figures of a Lizard and Frog (which in the Greek language are called by those names) with a view to perpetuate by that means their own memory, Lib. XXXVI. cap. 6. And Vaillant has published two Roman coins, struck by QVOCONIVS VITVLVS, one of the monetarii, or masters of the mint, having the head of Julius Cæsar on the front; and QVOCONIVS on the reverse, with the figure of a Calf in the area, and under it VITVLVS, his cognomen, in the exergue; Fam. Rom. in Voconia. But this mixed way of doing it, by a figure joined to some part of the name, seems to have been a later invention. The both have been often practised among ourselves, several instances of which may be seen in Camden's Remains, under the title of Rebus or Name devices. And one of the latter sort, similar to this at Walden, but a century after it, was that of Abp. MORTON; whose name, as a benefactor to the rebuilding of Belliary steeple at Christ Church in Canterbury, was expressed in the stone work by the syllable MOR, and the figure of a TON; See the Ant. of Cant. edit. Batteley, p. 126.

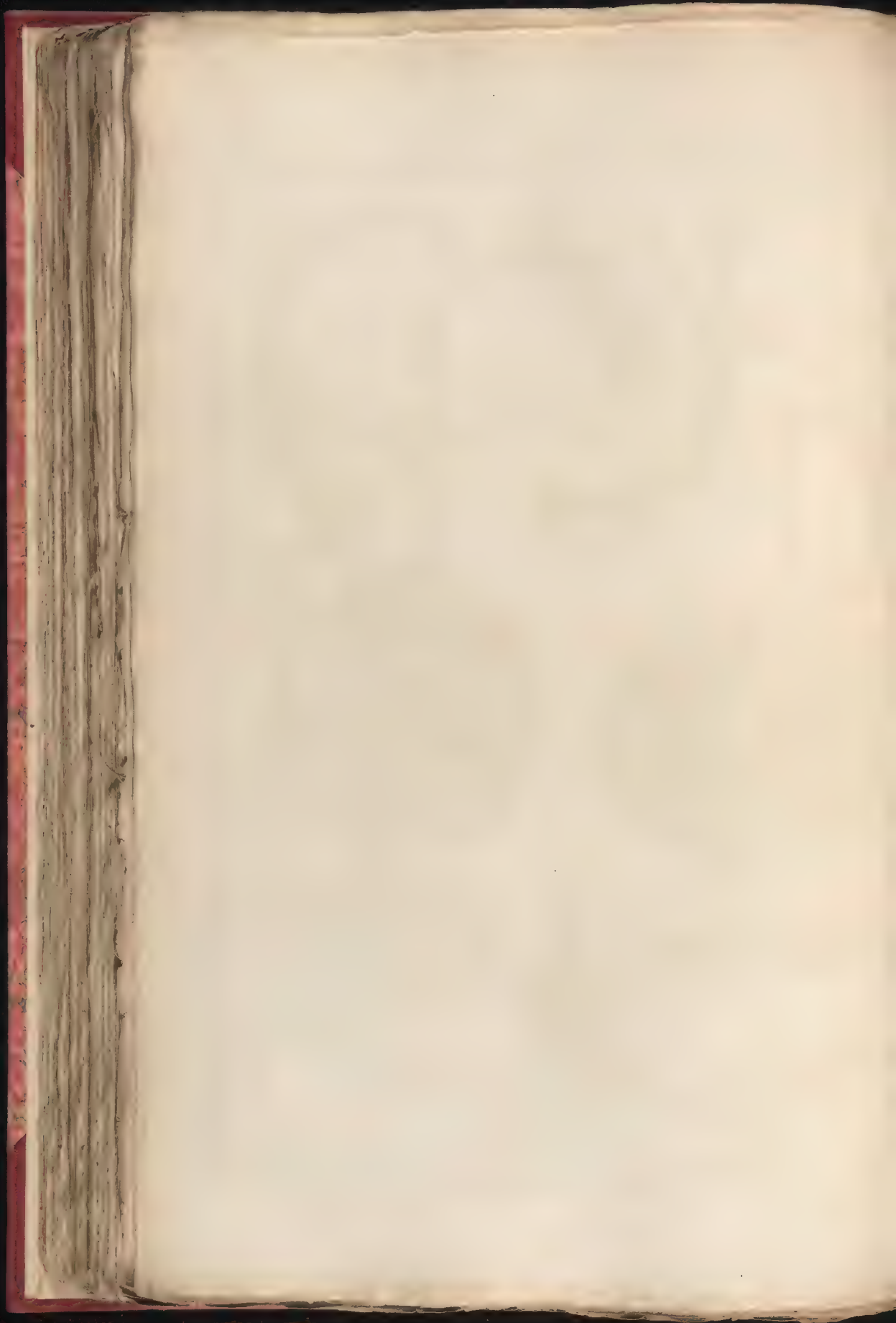
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EXPLANATION

O F

P L A T E XX. VOL. II.

FIG. I. and II. are Representations of two curved Instruments of Silver, found in Ireland, something in the manner of ancient Fibulæ.

Fig. III. IV. V. Three brass Trumpets found (with Ten or a Dozen more) in a Bog between Cork and Malin in the Kingdom of Ireland. They are imagined to be some of those Instruments, which the Northern Nations made use of in Battle. Σάλπιγξ δ' ἔχουσιν [Galli] ἰδιοφυῖς ἢ βαρβαρική. ἐμφυσῶσι γὰρ ταῦται, ἢ προσβάλλουσιν ἦχον τεχνῶν ἢ πολεμικῆς ταραχῆς οἰκίου. *Tubas habent proprii generis et barbaras: His enim insulant, et emittunt sonum asperum, et bellico tumultui accommodatum.* Diodor. Sic. V. 30. Τὰ δὲ πάλιν ὁ κοσμὸς αὐτὰς ἢ δορεῖται ἐκπληττεῖ τῆς τῶν Κελτῶν δυνάμεως. ἀναρμήντοι μὲν γὰρ ἦν τὸ τῶν βιχαντῶν ἢ σαλπικτῶν πλῆθος· οἷς ἅμα τὸ πάντες ἐρασιπύδοι συμπασιανίζοντο, τηλικαύτως ἢ τοιαύτη συνέβαινε φέεσθαι κραυγῇ, ὥστε μὴ μόνον τὰς σάλπιγας ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, ἀλλὰ ἢ τὰς ἑταρήμενους τόνους συγκινῶντας ἐξ αὐτῶν δοκεῖν προσέειναι φωνήν. *Sed rursus illos stupore quodam percellerat, quia ornatus Gallici exercitus, quo tumultus ipse et clamor. Nani præter buccinatorum tubicinumque prope infinitam multitudinem, uniuerso exercitu ululatum infansul tollente, talis tantusque exortus est clamor, ut non tubas solum ac milites, sed etiam resonantia e proximo loca vocem per se viderentur edere.* Polyb. l. ii. Add Liv. V. 37. fin. & 39. Eustath. ad Homer. Iliad. Σ. 219. Smijth's Hist. of Cork, IV. 10. Molineux' Append. to Boad's Nat. Hist. of Ireland, p. 197.

Of these, Fig. V. consists of one entire piece of fine Brass, closed at the small end, near which it has a large oval hole, for sounding, in the manner of the German Flute at this day. The two Rings were probably designed to receive a String, by which it was to be carried or supported. Fig. III. and IV. are of a different Construction; They consist, at present, of two pieces, viz. a curve Pipe, and a small strait Tube, fitted exactly to enter into the small end of it. These were not sounded, as the former, but from the end, in the manner of a common Trumpet. The Mouth-piece to both seems wanting.

More of this sort were found some years ago, near Carrickfergus, in the North of Ireland: two of which were brought into England, and are probably the same which are now deposited in the British Museum.

The Shield or Target, marked VI. VII. and VIII. was found under ground within the Area of the Camp at Hendinas, a Hill which lyes to the North-west of Oswestry in Shropshire (of which see Camden p. 657.) Fig. VI. is a Perspective view of the outer Surface, as Fig. VII. is of the inner. Fig. VIII. is a Section through the Centre. That part which is to the right hand of the perpendicular line V. T. X. is a Section from the Centre, through the middle of the Wood, which supported the Handle, marked F. H. in Fig. VII. and that part, which is to the left of the same line, is a Section from the Centre to the place marked E in Fig. VII.

A. A. A. in each of the Figures denote the Iron Circle, which encompasses the extreme edge of the outer Surface, which was opposed to the Enemy. a, a, a, a, &c. are nine concentric iron Circles ranged between the extreme Circle A. and the Umbo of the Shield.

B. B. The Iron Radii, which are continued from the Umbo to the Circumference, crossing the nine concentric iron Circles *a, a, a, &c.* and forming a kind of Net-work.

C. 1. C. 2. Two pieces of a whitish hard Leather, lying one on the other, immediately under the Iron Net-work, but which were originally hid by

D. D. D. A piece of softer Leather, which lay over the above-mentioned, and formed the inner Surface of the Shield.

E. E. an Iron Circle of the same Diameter with A, encompassing the extreme edge of the inner Surface, as that did the outer.

F. F. Pieces of Wood supporting the Handle.

G. G. A Piece of Iron covering the upper edge of F.

H. A Loop made in the Iron Hoop E. E. in which this part of the Wood is inserted.

I. I. Is Straps of Iron, which secured the Wood of the Handle immovable in its place,

K. L. K. M. and K. N. Iron Pins or Rivets, which are inserted in the Iron Radii B. B. and concentric Circles *a, a, a, a, &c.* where they cross each other; and passing through the two pieces of Leather marked C. 1. C. 2. connect the whole. The Heads of these Pins were each of them covered with a small globule of Brass: but the other Ends were not visible, when the Shield was entire, being hid by the softer piece of Leather marked D. D. D. And it is to be observed also, that the Pins marked K. L. pass quite through the piece of Wood F. which supported the Handle, but those marked K. M. entered only a little way into it.

P. Q. The Pins which connect the two large Iron Hoops A. and E. together. These were topped with a larger globule of Brass than the rest.

R. R. The extreme Projection of the Umbo.

S. S. A Circle of Brass at the extremity of that Projection.

T. T. A Piece of Steel, passing through the middle of the Projection R. R. and the brass Circle S. S. The upper end is broken off; but probably finished in a point, as expressed by the dotted lines S. V. and V. S. Which circumstance rendered the Shield an Offensive as well as Defensive Weapon.

The Diameter of the Shield is 11 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$, or pretty exactly a Roman Foot.

Fig. IX. is a Section of [Fig. X.] an oval Brass Ornament of chased Work, somewhat like the Embossment of a Horse-bit. It was found, together with a long Brass Pin and a Brass Needle, one on each side of a Skeleton, in the Isle of *Sangay*, between the Isles of *Oril* and *Harri*, to the West of *Scotland*. Exactly the Fellow of it is in the *British Museum*.

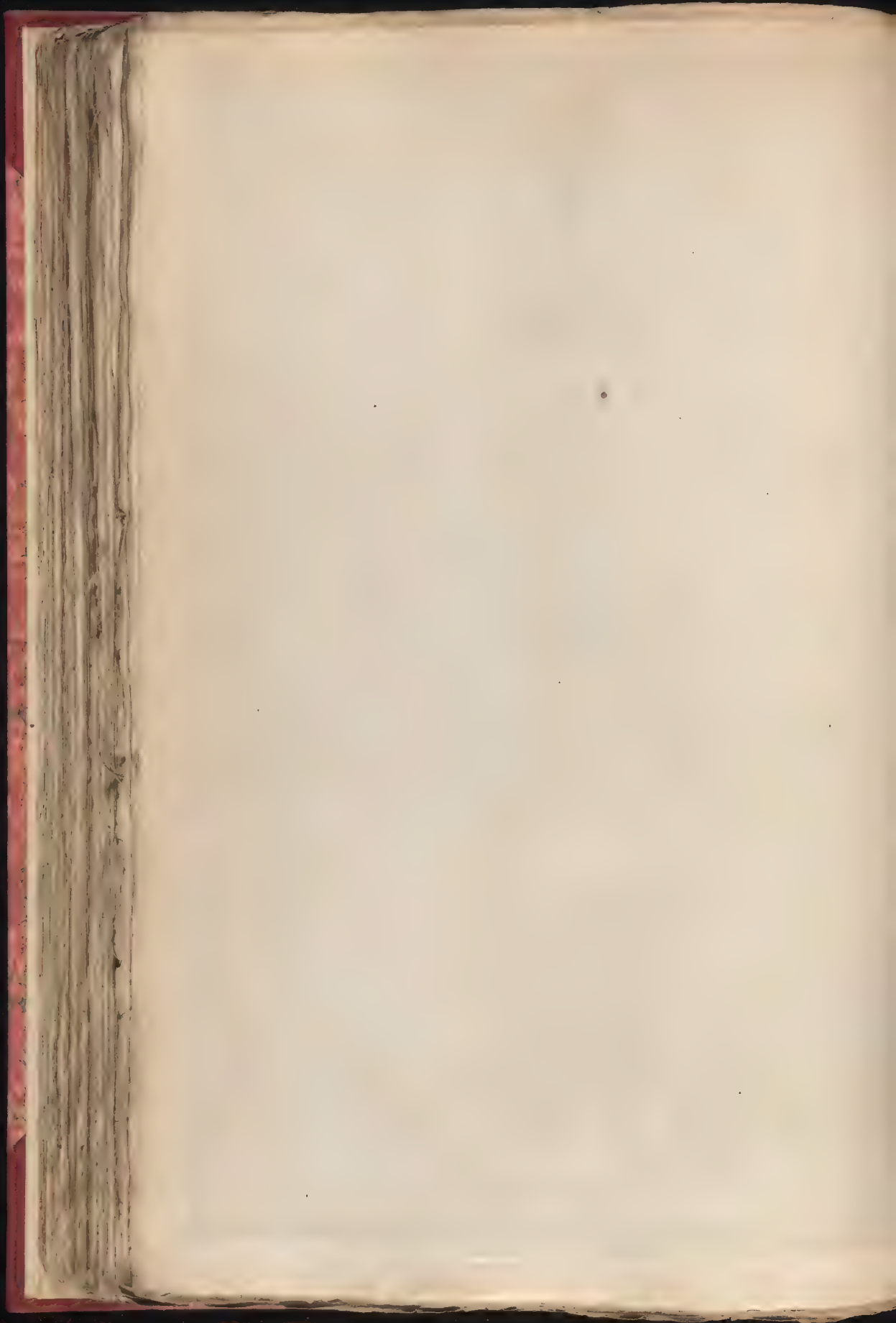




From an unique Bronze in the possession of Thomas Holli. Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

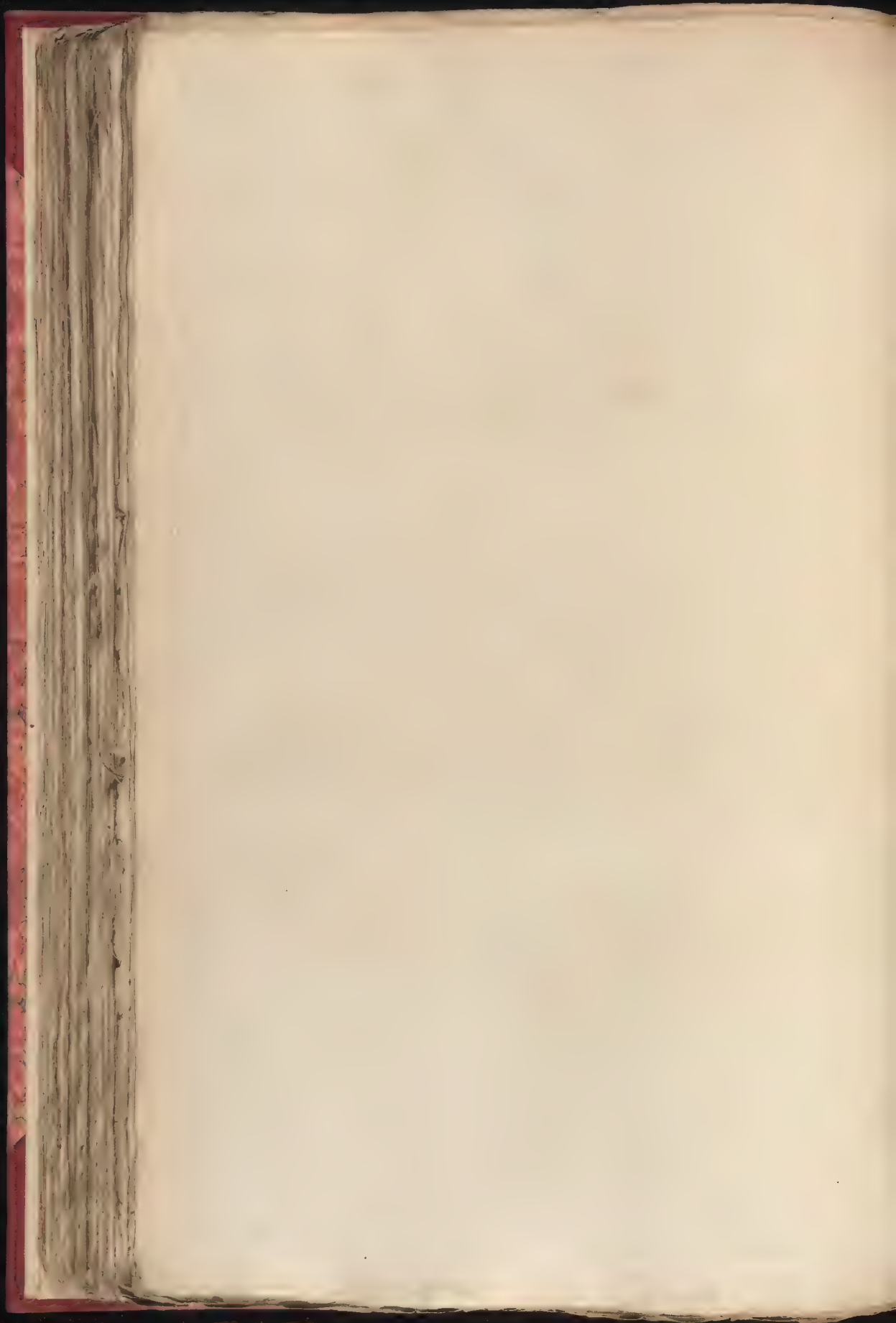
Amplius Societas Antiquariae Lond. MDCCCLX

Thom. Hoff





From an antique Bronze in the possession of Thomas Hollis Esq FRS FSA



E X P L I C A T I O

TABVLAE XXI. et XXII. Vol. II.

ICEVNEVLAM hanc summo artificio et elegantissima manu elaboratam, in Asia olim, ut fama est, re-
pertam, ad nos e Liguria, ubi eam precio comparaverat, advexit THOMAS HOLLIS ex Hospitio Lin-
colnienfi Armiger, vir cultioribus literis promovendis egregie natus.

Quod ad Figuræ rationem adinet, istius generis esse creditur, quod PANTHEVM Vetustas nominavit.

DIS DEABVS
C. IVLIVS C. F. ARN.
AFRICANVS BRISEL
LO. OPTIO. EQVIT.
COH. VII. PR. 7. IVLI
SIGNVM. AEREVM
PANTHEVM
D. D. V. L. L. M.
DEDICATVS. X. KL.
AVG. BARBARO ET
P. N. C. 157. REGVLO COS.

Ideo autem *Pantheae* istae Imagines appellabantur, quoniam plurium Deorum sive Figuras sive
Symbola una caselatura complecterentur. Operosa enim Veterum Superstitio, uti Deos ΣΥΝΝΑΟΤΣ,
aliquando etiam ΣΥΜΒΟΜΟΤΣ, ita ΣΥΜΜΟΡΦΟΤΣ quoque (sic sit eo utri vocabulo) habuisse traditur.

Ad Bacchi cultum pertinere hanc Effigiem nemo dubitabit, qui istius Dei munera, symbola, aut
satellitium denique norit, quo eum ubique legimus stipatum:

BACCHVM in remotis carmina rupibus
Vidi docentem (credite posteri)
Nymphasque discentis, et auris
Capripedum SATYRORVM acutas b.

Caput est ejusmodi, quale FAVORVM Satyrorumve in antiquis Tabulis perpetuo repraesentatur. Os
protervum, labra in risum soluta, frons cornigera, aures acutae, hircinae, planissime ostendunt agreste
illud Numen, cujus consortio Bacchus delectari perhibetur.

NYMPHARVM deinde genus, id enim adjiciendum erat, foemineo pectore exertisque mamillis simulare
voluit Artifex, et, quod restaret adhuc, Deo ipsi assignare.

* Reines. Inscript. I. 3. Fabretti, Col. Trej. Cap. VII.

b Horat. II. Carm. 19.

.. JACENTVM itaque, sive in Bacchi potius symbolicam Imaginem, Figura ipsa definit; Femora
videmus, crura tibiasque paulatim in truncum Arboris exire: quae pampinis late serpentibus
vestita, non leve, sed certissimum argumentum subministrat, cujusnam Dei sacra eo commento desig-
narentur. Ea pars praeterea vicem Hermæ quodammodo sustinet, cui scilicet superna pars inniteretur;
neque ab ejus forma et figura multum abludit.

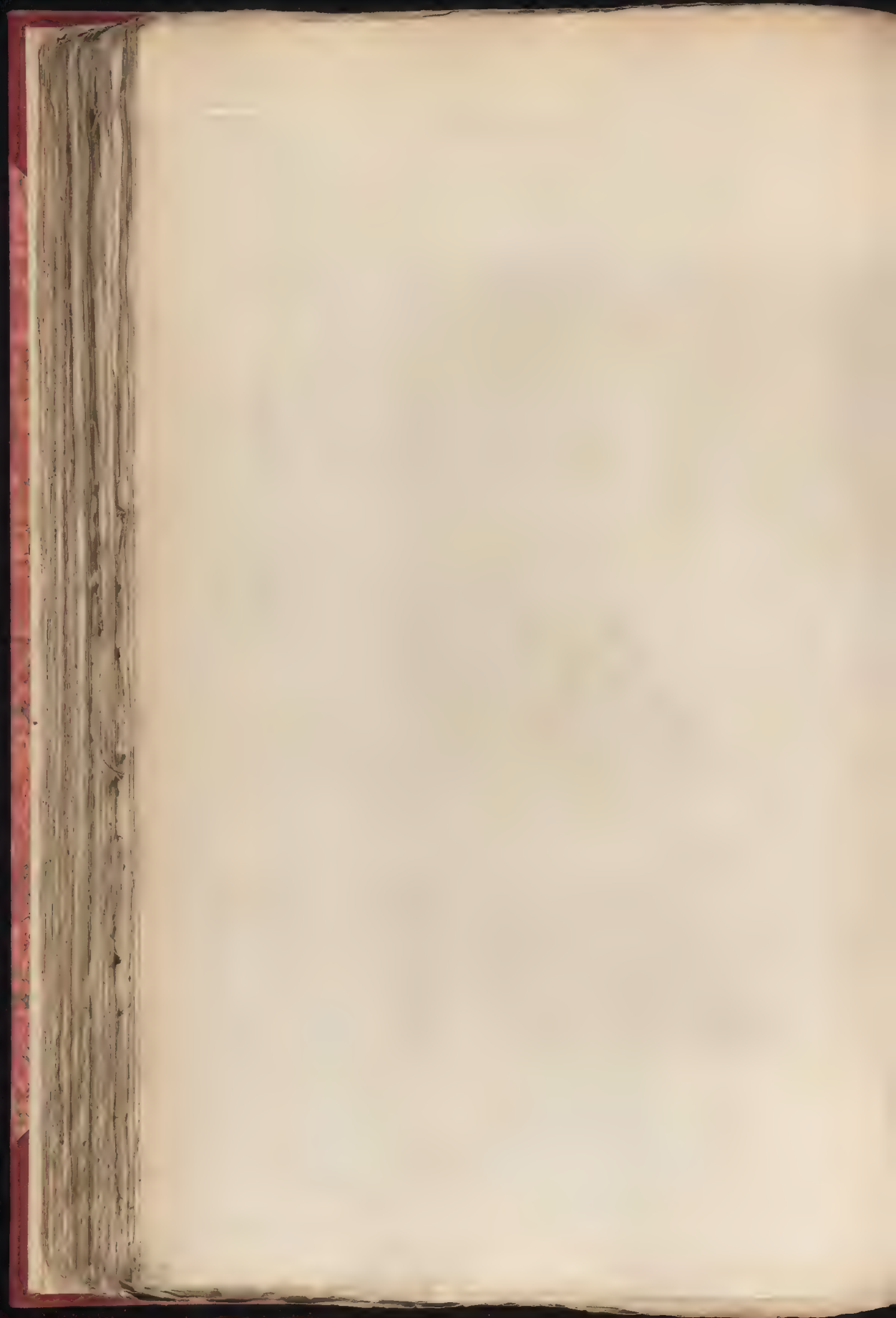
Liceat et hoc quoque adjicere, Opificem, quisquis demum fuerit, potuisse Virgili^c ista in animo
habere, et voluisse quoque posteritati commendare istius rei memoriam sculptura sua adumbratam,

*Hæc memora indigenæ Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant,
Genisque virum, truncis et duro robore nati.*

Admonendus est Lector, Basin non esse ejusdem vel ætatis vel artificii, cujus est Imago. Inveteravit
opinio, eam a celeberrimo MITCH. ANGELO fuisse exsculptam, et in unoquoque latere ita ornatam uti
hic describitur.

^c Æn. VIII. 314.





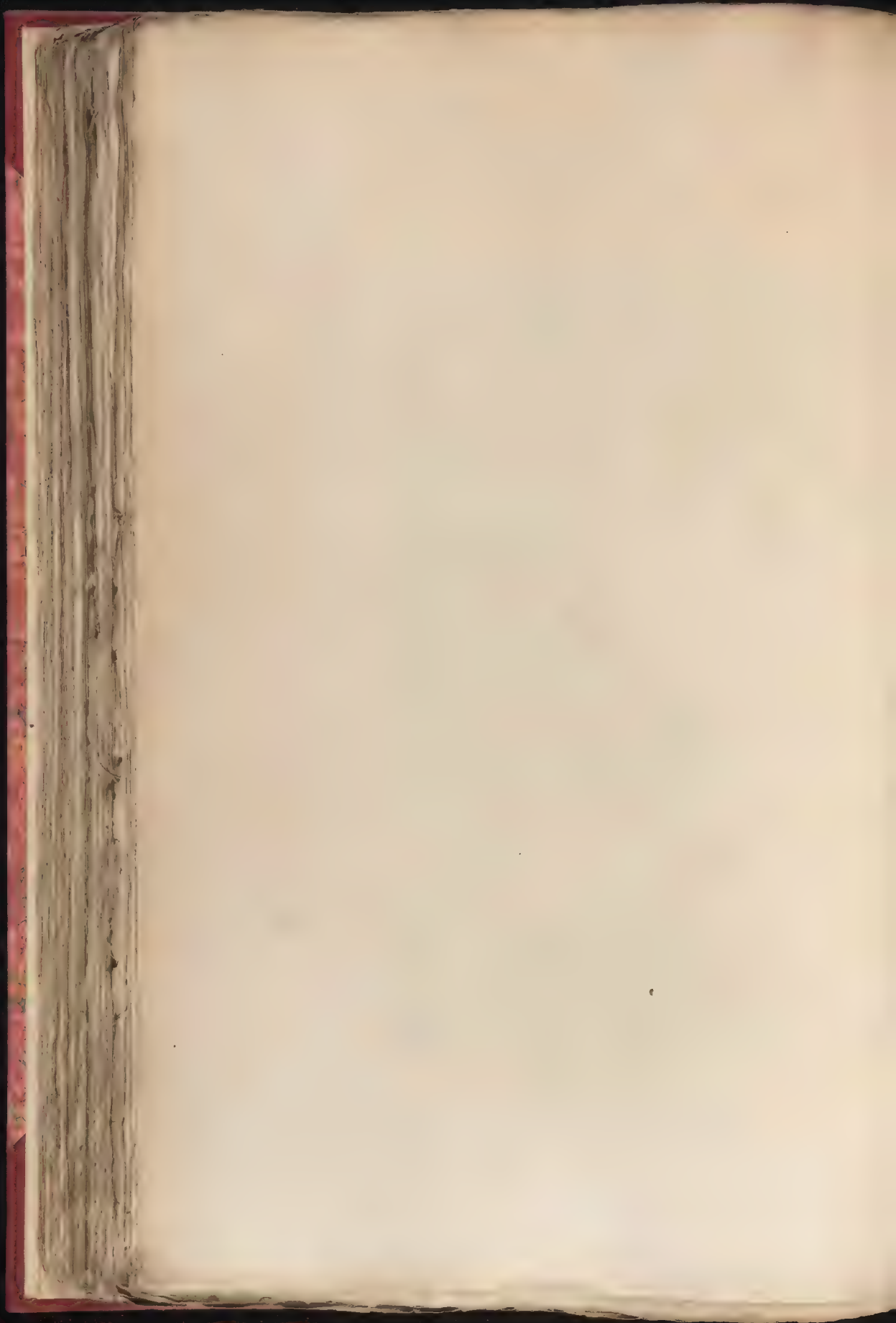


*A View of RICHMOND PALACE, pointing the Green, as built by King Henry III.
From an Original Drawing in the possession of Lord Viscount Bessborough at Richmond.*

Stamphard, Sculpsit, Antiquarium Londini MDCCCLX.

Published by W. Baskett, at the Theatre Royal, in the Strand.

1711, 1712, 1713



A N A C C O U N T

O F

The old Palace of RICHMOND, in Surrey.

THE Palace of Richmond (or West Sheen) was erected by King Henry VIIIth, on the Site of a more antient one, which was accidentally destroyed by Fire on the 21st of December, 1498; the King at that Time residing there.

This had been a Royal Mansion from very early Times; for here (*viz.*) at his *Manor of Sheen upon Thames* (as the Record expresses it) King Edward I. received the Commissioners who had been sent to Lanercost Priory in Cumberland, for the Purpose of establishing a new Civil Government in Scotland, in Consequence of an Act which had passed in the foregoing Parliament, *de Ordinatione Scocie* *.

How much earlier than this Reign our Princes resided at Sheen does not appear; but this indispensible Record carries the Antiquity of Richmond, or more properly of Sheen Palace (for Henry VIIIth, changed the Name from Sheen to Richmond, he having been Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire, before he acquired the Crown) near a Century higher than our Histories do; who all assert, that King Edward III. first built here, and from the *Splendor* of the Fabrick, named the Place *Sheen*. 'Tis probable King Henry III. was the original Founder of a Royal Mansion in this Place, and perhaps left it to his Son Edward I. to complete. Had it existed any considerable Time before Edward I. Reign, some public Records would certainly have born date there, and some Mention would likely have been made of it by our old Historians.

In the Conqueror's Survey no such Manor as Sheen occurs; so that it was then entirely waste and uninhabited; or, what I am more inclined to believe, was at that Time comprehended within some adjoining Manor.

King Henry VIIIth having, as is before said, rebuilt this Palace, died here. His Son Henry VIII. by Letters Patent, dated 21 Jan. Anno Reg. sui 33rd. granted it to his late Queen, Anne of Cleves, for her Life, by the Name of the Lordship and Manor of Sheen, otherwise called Richmond; and she surrendered it by her Deed-poll to King Edward VIth ^b, dated the 3d June, Anno Reg. sui 2nd, from which Time it remained in the Crown; and here the great Queen Elizabeth departed this Life.

On what Occasion, and at what Time it was demolished, neither History nor Tradition informs us with any Certainty. At present very little of the old Palace remains; which is the more to be lamented, as by the annexed Plates, one of which is engraved from an original Painting (whose Dimensions are 9 Feet 10 Inches by 4 Feet 11 Inches) done, as is supposed, by a Scholar of Rubens, early in the Reign of King Charles I. and the other, from an antient Drawing in the Hands of the Earl of Cardigan. There appears much Gothick Magnificence and Grandeur in this antient Royal Fabrick; but as from hence we can form only a general Idea of it, the following particular Description both of the Palace and its Environs, copied from the original Return made by the Commissioners of Parliament, Anno 1649, the Year after the Death of the said King, may not be unacceptable to the Curious *.

RICHMOND COURT.

ALL that Capital Messuage, Palace or Court-house, commonly called Richmond Court, consisting of one large and fair Structure of Free Stone of two Stories high, covered with Lead. The lower of which Stories conteyns one very large Room called the Great Buttery, well floored and lighted, and one other little Room called the Buttery Chamber, another Room called the Silver Scullery, and one other little Room called the Saucery, and a large and fayr Passage. The higher Story conteyning one fayr and large Room 100 Feet in length and 40 in breadth, called the Great Hall. This Room hath a Screen in the lower End thereof, over which is a little Gallery and a fayr Foot Pace in the higher End thereof; the Pavement is square Tile, and it is very well lighted and feeled, and adorned with Eleven Statues in the Sides thereof; in the Middt, a Brick Hearth for a Charcoal Fire, having a large Lanthorn in the Roof of the Hall fitted for that Purpose, turreted and covered with Lead. *Mem.* In the North End of the great Hall there is one Turret or Clock Case covered with Lead, which, together with the Lanthorn in the Middle thereof, are a special Ornament unto that Building.

The Privy Lodgings, consisting of a very large Free Stone Building of curious Workmanship three Stories high, all covered with Lead, conteyning twelve Rooms upon every Storie; the lowest whereof conteyns one fayr Room, called the Waiters Chamber, floored with Boards; three Rooms called the Robe Rooms; four Rooms belonging to the Master of the Horse; one other Room, called the Servants Dining Room; and three other Rooms belonging to the Groom of the Stole, all well floored, lighted and feeled. The middle Storie conteyns one Room, called the Lobby, arched over-head, and covered with Lead, in the Middle of which Roof is a fayr Lanthorn; one other fayr Chamber floored with Board, called the Guard Chamber; one other Room called the Prefence Chamber; one other Room called the Privy Clofet; one other Room called the Privy Chamber; one other Room called the Passage;

* Tyrell's History of England, vol. I. p. 162. Also Rot. Claus. 33 Ed. I.
Autograph in Curia Augmentations, apud Wells.

^b Rymer's Fœd. Tom. xiv. p. 710.

* I x

one other Room called the Bedchamber, one other Room called the Withdrawing Chamber; one other Room called the Duke of York's Bed-chamber; one other Room called the School Chamber; and one other Room called the Room for the Pages of the Bed-chamber; one other Room used for a Passage, being all of them well lighted and feeled, and matted upon the Floors, and in themselves very pleasant and useful. The third Storie conteyns twelve Chambers very well lighted, feeled, and most of them matted, and all fit for present Use. *Mem.* That the Structure last mentioned is leaded and battayled, and hath upon it fourteen Turrets all covered with Lead, standing a convenient Height above the said Leads; which Turrets very much adorn and set forth the Fabrick of the whole Structure, and are a very graceful ornament unto the whole House, being perspicuous to the Country round about.

Innermost Court. In the Middle of the Structure last mentioned is one paved Court, of 24 Feet broad and 40 Feet long, which renders all the Rooms thereof, that lye inwards, to be very light and pleasant.

Canted Tower. One round Structure or Building of Free Stone, called the *Canted Tower*, four Stories high, covered with Lead and embattled, conteyning one Cellar and four handsome Rooms, one above another, and one Stayr-case of Stone 120 Steps in ascent: This Tower is a chief Ornament unto the whole Fabrick of Richmond Court.

Chapel. One fair and large Structure or Building three Stories high, called the Chapel Building, covered with Lead and battelled; the lowest of which Stories conteyns one fayr and spacious Cellar, very well arched, called the Wyne Cellar, and one little Room in the Side thereof. The middle Storie conteyns three Rooms used for the Yeomen of the Wyne Cellar; and two Rooms called the Groom Porters Rooms. The third Storie conteyns one fayr and large Room 96 Foot long and 30 Foot broad, used for a Chapel. This Room is very well fitted with all Things useful for a Chapel; as fayr Lights, handsome Cathedral Seates and Pews, a removeable Pulpit, and a fayr Case of carved Work for a Payr of Organs.

Queen's Cloist. Queen's Clofet, consisting of one Pile of Building of two Stories high, covered with Lead and battelled, adjoining to the said Chapel Building on the East Side thereof, conteyning one Room below-stayrs, called the Princess Mary's Kitchen, one other little Room used for a Poultry Room, and a little Room belonging to the Groom Porter; and conteyning one large Room above-stayrs called the Queen's Clofet, well matted, lighted and feeled, having a fayr Windowe therein opening into the Chapel, and three other Rooms, called the Passages above-stayrs.

The Prince's Cloist. The Prince's Clofet, consisting of one other Pile or Structure of Stone Building, covered with Lead and battelled, being two Stories high, adjoining to the said Chapel Building on the West Side thereof, conteyning below-stayrs, one Room called the Ewry, two little Rooms called the Vestry Rooms, and one large Payr of Stayrs leading from the Middle Court to the Chapel, and one fayr Room, called the Prince's Clofet, well matted, lighted and feeled, having one fayr Window opening into the Chapel, and one Room or Passage, and two little Rooms, Part of the Lord Chamberlain's Lodgings above-stayrs; and also consisting of one other Pile or Structure of Building, two Stories high, covered with Lead, and battelled with Stone, lying between and unto the aforesaid Buildings, called the Hall and Chapel Buildings towards the South, conteyning two long fayr and large Passages twenty seven Yards long, the one below-stayrs and the other above, of singular Use and special Ornament to the Fabrick of the whole House; and also consisting of one other Structure of Stone Building, two Stories high, called the Middle-gate, covered with Lead and battelled with Stone, lying between and unto the said Hall and Chapel Building towards the North, conteyning one fayr arched Gate, and one large Payr of Stayrs, leading into the Great Hall, and one little Room belonging to the Yeomen of the Buttery below-stayrs, and two Rooms, Part of Lord Chamberlain's Lodgings above-stayrs. Unto the North-east Corner of this Building adjoins one other little Building, two Stories high, covered with Lead and battelled, conteyning three little Rooms below-stayrs, and three above, two whereof were Part of the Lord Chamberlain's Lodgings.

Mem. That the aforesaid Structures, called the Great Hall Building, the Passage Building, the Building adjoining to the West Side of the Chapel Building, and the Middle-Gate Building, do include within them one fayr Court, paved with Free-stone, 67 Foot long, and 66 Foot broad, in which Court stands one very large Fountain of Lead.

The Ward-robe. The Wardrobe and other Offices consist of three fayr Ranges of Building, embattelled and guttered with Lead, and tyled in the Roof, two Stories high, lying round one fayr and spacious Court, sixty-six Yards long, and sixty Yards broad, all paved, conteyning very many good Rooms and Lodgings both on the first and second Storie, and divers Garrets, and one fayr Payr of strong Gates, leaded, arched and battled with Stone over-head, leading into the said Court from the Green lying before Richmond-House. The Rooms and Lodgings in these three Ranges of Buildings did usually serve for several Offices, and did belong to several Officers of the Court; to wit, the Cupbearer, Carver, Sewer, Grooms of the Privy Chamber, the Spicery, the Chandlery, Cofferer, the Clerk of the Green-Cloth, the Apothecary, the Confectioner, the House-keeper, the Wardrobe, and Wardrobe-keeper, the Porter, the Chaplains, and the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber. Betwixt the First of these three Ranges of Building, which stands on the West Side of the said great Court and the said Hall Building, there is one other Pile of Building two Stories high, part covered with Lead and battelled with Stone, and the rest tyled, guttered with Lead and battelled with Stone, conteyning a Pantry Room and three Larders, and three other little Rooms below-stayrs, and four Rooms and one little Gallery above-stayrs, used for the Pantry and Larderie Men; and also of one other Range or Structure of Brick Building adjoining unto the three last-mentioned Ranges of Buildings, and severed therefrom with a fayr Payr of strong Gates leading from the said Richmond Green into the Royal Cellar Court, lying all along the North Side.

Side of the Privie Garden, and facing to Richmond Green for all the whole Extent thereof, being a Tiled Building well guttered with Lead and batteled, and adorned with divers Pinnacles covered with Lead. This Range of Buildings conteyns divers choice and fayr Rooms both below-stayrs and above, and one Tennis Court. From this Range of Building, one other Range or Pile of Buildings, Part of Brick, and Part of Wood, of two Stories high, extends itself all along the S. E. Side of the Privie Garden and Orchards, two hundred Yards in length, unto the Privie Lodgings aforementioned, conteyning below-stayrs one open Gallery paved with square Tyle, lying to the said Privie Garden and Orchard, and one clofe or Pryvy Gallery floored with Plaster of Paris above-stayrs. These Galleries are very pleasant and useful to the whole Houfe. In the Sides of these two Galleries, are two little Rooms below-stayrs usually belonging to the Gardiner.

Privy-st. On the Out-side of the said Galleries and adjoining thereunto, is one Pile of Building, called *The Fryers*, conteyning three Rooms below-stayrs, and four handsome Rooms above-stayrs, now used for a Chandler's Shop ⁴.

Privie-kitchen. The Privie Kitchen consists of one Parcel of Building paved with Stone, and tyled over head, fitted with several fayr Ranges and Dreffers, a Cock and Pipe of Lead; one great Payr of Iron Racks unto the Kitchen. A little Parcel of Building conteyning four Rooms below-stayrs, and four above stayrs, belonging to the Master Cook, and the under Cooks.

Livery. Livery Kitchen, consisting of one square Building, floored with Stone, fitted with four several Ranges, Dreffers, Side Tables, Cock, and Pipe of Lead. This Room is tyled a good Part thereof, and hath in the Middle a large spyred Turret leaded all over, which renders it a special Ornament unto the rest of the Buildings.

Flesh-larder. The Flesh Larder, Pastrie, and Fish Larder, consisting of one Pile of Building, two Stories high, adjoining to the said Livery Kitchen, being Part of Brick and Part of Wood, tyled over-head, conteyning one fayr Room, called the Flesh Larder, below-stayrs, and four Rooms and one Garret above-stayrs; over it one other Room, called the Boyling-house, and one Room over it. Two Rooms called the Pastrie Houfe, fitted with Dreffers. A kneading Board and Oven for that Purpose, and two Sheds below-stayrs, and three Rooms above-stayrs, belonging to the Yeomen of the Pastrie. One other Room called the Fish Larder, floored with Stone, over which are three Rooms and one Garrett, usually belonging to the Clerk of the Kitchen.

Mom. The last-mentioned Pile of Building stands round one little Court near adjoining to the Water-side.

Poultry-house. The Poultry-house, consisting of one Parcel of Building, Part of Brick and Part of Wood, tyled over-head, conteyning four Rooms below, and four Rooms above; and also one other Building, called the Scalding-house, Part of Wood and Part of Brick, tyled over-head; conteyning two Rooms below and three above. One Shed, called the Aumery Room; and one Parcel of Building, the Ale Buttery, now in decay; which said Poultry-house, Scalding-house, Aumery Room, and Ale Buttery, lie round one other Court, lying next to the Water-gate, aforesaid.

Woodyard-lodging. Woodyard-Lodging, consisting of one Parcel of Building, Part of Brick and Part of Wood, covered with Tyle, conteyning one Room, called the Pitcher-house; and another Room, called the Coal-house; and two other Rooms below-stayrs, and six Rooms and one Garret, over them, belonging to the Scullery Men; and also of one Shed, conteyning two Rooms, used for the Clerk of the Woodyard; also one other Building of Brick, covered with Tyle, called the Store-house for Coals, standing in the West-side of the Wood-yard; and of one other Parcel of Building next adjoining to the said Water-gate, conteyning a large Houfe of Office.

Plummary. The Plummary, consisting of one other Range or Parcel of Building, facing to the Lane leading from Richmond Green to the River of Thames, tyled over-head, and batteled to the Lane; conteyning one Room, called the Plummary, and several other Rooms and Lodgings belonging to the Clerk of the Works.

Armory. The Armory, consisting of one Parcel of square Building of Bricks, tyled over-head, and guttered with Lead, standing in the North-west Corner of the great Orchard hereafter mentioned, in the Side of the said Lane, leading from Richmond Green to the River of Thames, formerly used for a Cistern Houfe, and now used for an Armory-house; conteyning one large square Room, floored with Boards, well waynscotted, and fitted for that Purpose.

Bakehouse. The Bakehouse, consisting of one Parcel of Brick-building, situate, standing, and being upon Richmond-Green, upon the West-side thereof, and lying between one Messuage and Tenement in the Possession of Mr. Bentley, on the South, and one other Messuage and Tenement in the Possession of Mr. Roberts, on the North, conteyning two little Ranges of Building, consisting of several convenient and necessary Rooms; and also consisting of one other Parcel of Building, wherein the Keeper of Richmond Little Park did usually live.

Mom. That in the said Clock-case, upon the great Hall, there is one large Bell, and a Clock under it, very useful for the whole Houfe, having a fair Dial or Finger upon the End of the said Great Hall, facing into the Great Court.

Cesterns. There are belonging to Richmond Court, two Cesterns of Lead, set in Frames of Wood, standing upon the Backside of the said Privy Kitchen: Unto which Cesterns belong three several Pipes of Lead, coming from three several Conduit-heads; to wit, one of them coming from the Conduit in New-Park in Surrey, called the White-Conduit; one other coming from a Conduit in Richmond Town Fields,

⁴ A no doubt, this was part of the Priory, or House of Observant Fryars, founded here by K. Henry the VIIth, and not demolished at the Dissolution. See Tanner's *Natalia Monach.* Fol. Edin. p. 545.

called the Red Conduit ; and the other coming from a Conduit or Spring, near the Alms-houses in Richmond, close upon the River of Thames. The Water coming into these two Cisterns is by several small Branches conveyed into all the principal Rooms of Richmond Court, and is of singular Use thereunto.

Privy-Garden The Privy-Garden conteyns three Roods and twelve Perches, surrounded with a Brick Wall twelve Feet high.—In the Middle, a round Knot divided into four Quarters, edged with Box for Flowers ; in the Center of which Knot is a fayr Ewe-Tree, &c.—On the Wall sixty-one Fruit-trees. A Lead Cestern with a Leaden Pipe to furnish the Garden with Water.

The Privy-Orchard has thirty-nine Fruit-trees.

A Pigeon-houfe, in the House-keeper's Yard.

The Great Orchard is cut out into one great Square, and one little Triangle, all planted with Cherries and other Fruit, to the Number of two hundred and twenty-three Trees. Here is a handsome Bird or Turtle-Cage, wherein Turtle-Doves are now kept.

The whole Messuage, called Richmond Court, and the Scite thereof, is bounded with Richmond Green upon the North, with a Lane leading from the said Green to the Thames on the West, with the said River upon the South West, with a Parcel of Land, called the Fryery, upon the South, and with a Way or Lane leading from Richmond Green, into the said Fryers, upon the East, and conteyns upon Admeasurement, ten Acres, one Rood, and ten Perch.

Richmond Little-Park. All that Parcel of impaled Ground, commonly called Richmond Little-Park, lying and being within the said Parish of Richmond, bounded with the Town-Field of Richmond on the East, and North East with certain Lands in the Possession of the Earl of Ancram : Upon the North, with the River of Thames. The Walls of the late Monastery of West Shene, and two Meadows thereunto adjoining, called the Great and Little Meadow, upon the West, and with the Pallace of Richmond, and Richmond Green upon the South and South East, conteyning in the Whole, upon Admeasurement, three hundred and forty-nine Acres, one Rood, and ten Perches of Land.

The Lodge. All that Messuage, Dwelling-houfe or Lodge, with the Appurtenancys, situate, lying and being in or near about the Midst or middle Part of the said Park, consisting of one handsome Brick Building, tyled, and guttered with Lead, conteyning a Hall paved with square Tyle, a Parlor floored with Boards and Waynscotted round, a Buttery, and two Cellars under it, two Ground Chambers, two Closets, and a Passage, also floored with Boards ; one handsome Dining-room well floored, lighted, and ceiled ; a Withdrawing-room waynscotted round, three Chambers, and three Closets, all floored with Boards, very well lighted and ceiled, and seven Garrets, all floored with Boards, and very well lighted and ceiled, and very fit for present Use. And also consisting of one other Range or Pile of Brick Building, conteyning a fayr Stable well planked, paved, and ordered for ten Horses to stand a-breaft, with a boarded Loft over the same for Hay, a Pigeon-houfe, and a Coach-houfe in the End thereof. And also of one Barn of four Layes of Building well tyled and *killed* on two Sides and one End thereof. And also consisting of one Garden called the Houfe Garden, conteyning threecore and eight Perches of Land, fenced Part with Brick and Part with Deal Boards ; in the East Corner whereof is one little Garden-houfe, and within which there are planted twenty-eight Wall Fruit-trees, seventy-six Fruit-trees, and two Cypress Trees in a very decent Manner. And also of one other little Garden, called the Kitchen Garden, conteyning thirty Perches of Land, in which Garden there are forty-four Fruit-trees, planted. And also of one little Court lying before the said Lodge, walled on each Side thereof with Brick, in the End whereof into the Park stands a fayr Gate of good Ornament to the Houfe. And of one other Court or Yard lying between the said Lodge and the Kitchen Building, in which Yard there is a Water Pump, very useful to the said Lodge, conteyning upon Admeasurement in the Whole, three Roods and five Perches of Land.

The Fryery. All that Parcel of Land or Meadow-Ground, with the Appurtenancys in Richmond aforesaid, called the Fryers, adjoining to the Pallace of Richmond upon the South, conteyning three Acres and two Roods of Land.

Richmond Ferry. *Mem.* That the Passage of Water, called Richmond Ferry, with all and singular Profits, Commodities and Advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining, were by the late King James, by his Letters Patent, bearing Date at Westminster the 9th Day of March, in the fourth Year of his Reign over England, granted, and demised unto Edmund Cooke and Edmund Sawyer, of London, Gentlemen, to have and to hold to their Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, from the Feast of the Annunciation of Mary the Virgin, which was in Anno Domini 1622, for fortie Years thence next ensuing, and fully to be compleat and ended, yielding, and paying therefore yearly, during the said Term, at the Feast Days of Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of Mary the Virgin, into the Receipt of the King's Exchequer, the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, by even and equal Portions.

Richmond-Green. Richmond-Green conteyns twenty Acres more or less, excellent Land, to be depastured only with Sheep ; is well turfed, level, and a special Ornament to the Pallace. One hundred and thirteen Elm Trees, forty-eight whereof stand all together on the West Side, and include in them a very handsome Walk. There belongs also to the said Manor of Richmond, a Piece of Common or uninclosed Ground, called Kew-Green, lying within the Township of Kew, conteyning about twenty Acres.



The Royal Palace of Placentia in Sicily.

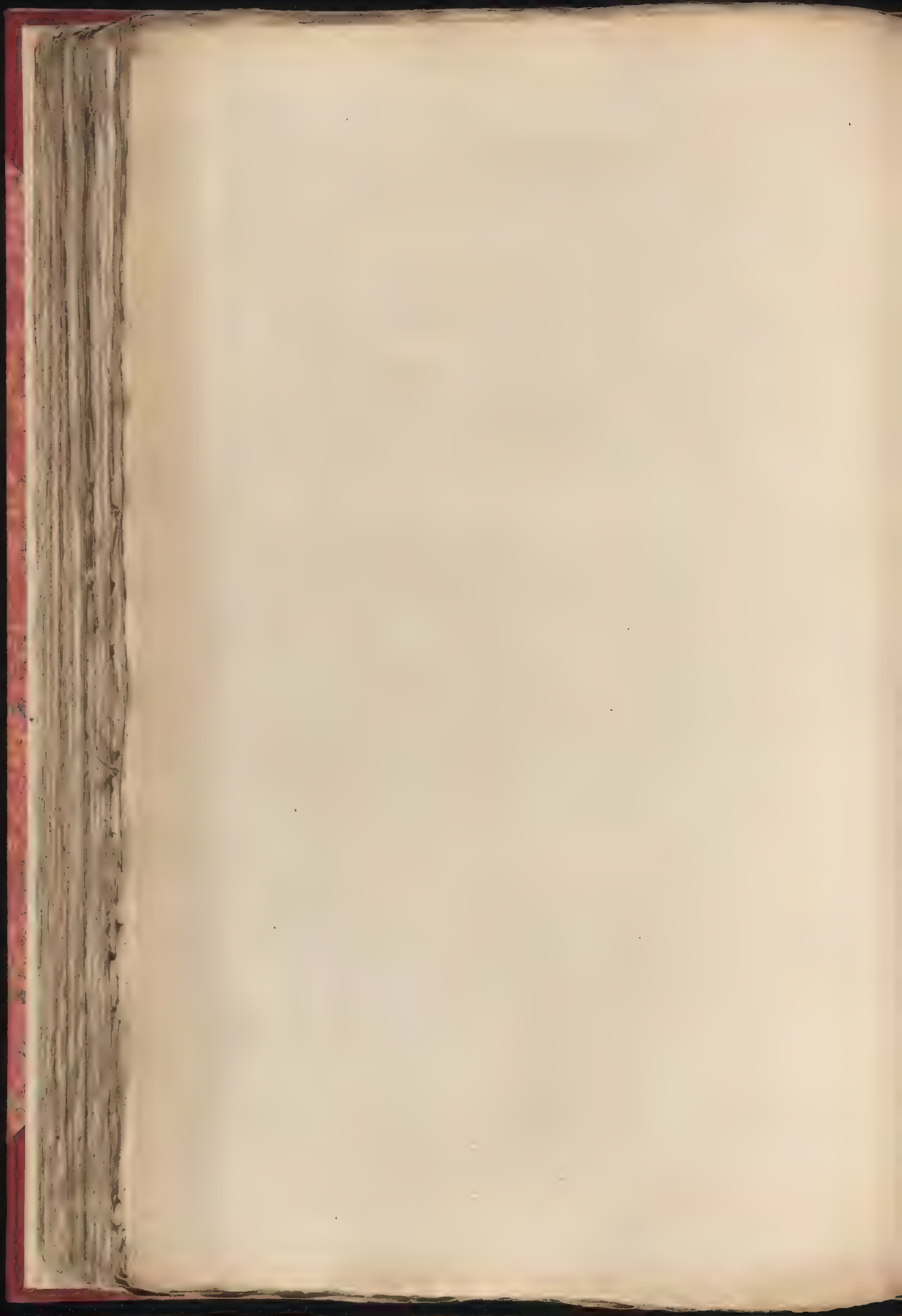


PLATE XXV. VOL II.

AN ACCOUNT OF

THE ANCIENT ROYAL PALACE

OF

PLACENTIA,

IN

EAST GREENWICH.

GREENWICH, or Grenewick, *vicus viridans*, called, in antient Deeds and other Writings, East-Grenwick, in order to distinguish it from Deptford, which was heretofore called West-Grenwick, probably from its Situation on the verdant Banks of the Thames.

Before we mention the Palace, it may not be improper to give some Account of the Lands on which it was erected. They, together with Lewisham, Woolwich, and other Appendages, were given to the Church of St. Peter, in Ghent, by Elfrude, Niece to King Edgar, and Wife to Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, for the Health of her Soul, and the Souls of her Husband and his two Sons, Arnulf and Adenulf.

Dunstun, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been Abbot of St. Peter's, at Ghent, is said to have prevailed upon King Edgar to renew and confirm the aforesaid Grant by his Charter, dated 964. The same Grant was renewed by Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, Henry I, II, and King John. Pope Eugenius and his Successor Alexander confirmed these Royal Grants; but a Dispute arising between the Abbot and Convent of Ghent, and the Bishop of Rochester, concerning the Churches of East Greenwich and Lewisham, the same Claim was by Pope Clement referred to Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, whereupon those Churches were appropriated to the Abbey of Ghent, Anno 1218, which Sentence was confirmed by Richard, Bishop of Rochester, Anno 1239.

By Domesday Book it appears, that, soon after the Conquest, the Manor of Greenwich, as Parcel of the Possessions of the Bishop of Lisieux, paid Service to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Kent.

King Edward I, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at Westminster, the 5th of May, Anno Regni 3^o, granted a Licence to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peters at Ghent, to sell the said Manors of Lewisham and Greenwich, with their Appurtenances, to Walter, Bishop of Rochester, to be held by him and his Successors of the King of England, and his Heirs in *capite*.

The Alien Priories being, by Parliament, given to King Henry V, in the Second Year of his Reign¹, this Prince, the Year after, granted the Manors of Lewisham and Greenwich, &c. formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Peters at Ghent, to his new erected Carthusian Abbey of Sheene.

The Palace, of which a View is engraven, from a Drawing in the Possession of Dr. Ducarel, was begun by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the Reign of Henry VI, who also granted his Royal Licence to the Duke and Alianora his Wife, to inclose the Park, and afterwards to build a Tower or Castle, which was finished by Henry the Seventh. The Duke is said to have given the Name of Placentia to this Palace and District, on Account of their agreeable Situations; but Stow asserts that this Name was given by Henry the Seventh. King Edward IV, enlarged the Edifice; and in the 5th Year of his Reign, granted it to Elizabeth, his then Queen². Henry VII, added a Brick Front towards the Water-side, and built a House adjoining to the Palace, probably the low Building, which is at the East End thereof for the Reception of certain Observant Fryers, who came to Greenwich about the

¹ Rot. Parl. 2^o 2^{de} Hen. V. n. 19.

² Pat. 5 Edw IV. p. 1. m. 15.

latter

latter End of the Reign of K. Edward the Fourth, from whom they had obtained a Chauntry there, together with a small Chapel of the Holy Cross. This House, together with the Manors of Lewisham and East Greenwich, being conveyed, and assured, to King Henry VIII, his Heirs, and Successors, in the Twenty-second Year of his Reign^a; he spared no Cost to render it a splendid and magnificent Palace. Queen Elizabeth made several Additions to these Buildings; another Front towards the Gardens was built by Queen Ann, Wife to K. James I, who also laid the Foundation of the House, next the Park, where the Governor of the Hospital afterwards resided, which House was finished and adorned in a superb Manner by Henrietta Maria, Queen to King Charles the First.

In this fair Palace, in which the Kings and Queens of England heretofore have taken so great a Delight, were born many Royal Persons; amongst others, Henry VIII, and his Brother Edmund, and Edw. VI, Queen Mary, and her Sister Queen Elizabeth, and several Children of K. James I. Here also died that most amiable and ever lamented Sovereign Edward VI.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, founded an Hospital here, by the Thames, and enlarged and beautified the Edifice, which was then called the Castle, being a more eminent Part of the King's Old Palace, and from whence was a most delightful Prospect towards the River.

An Ordinance^d of Parliament passed July 16, 1649, for the Sale of the Crown Lands, in which was a Clause, providing, that the same should not extend, *inter alia*, to the Manor of East Greenwich, nor to the House, Park, Castle, or any Buildings thereto belonging: in- Consequence whereof they were permitted to remain in the Hands of the State.

The Necessities of the Commonwealth, some time after, requiring Monies to be raised for defraying the Expences of the Navy; the House of Commons, on the 27th of November, 1652, took that Matter into Consideration, and came to the following Resolution; viz. That Greenwich House, Park, and Lands, should be immediately sold for ready Money^e. On the sixth of December^f following they ordered Surveyors to be sworn for the due Valuation of the Premises, in like Manner as had been prescribed for surveying other Estates of the late King, Queen, and Prince; and on the 31st Day of the same Month, the House passed an Ordinance for carrying the Survey and Sale into Execution. The Survey was accordingly taken, and Particulars made out for the Sale of the Hoby Stables, and some trifling Parts of the Royal Garden and Palace^g, but no further Proceedings appear to have been had at that Time.

In the Year 1654, the^h Sub-Committee, for the Revenue, finding that the House and Park of East Greenwich, together, with Hampton-Court House and Park, Somerset House, &c. and other the King's Palaces, had been surveyed, and the Buildings valued at 25,969l. 6s. 6d. but that the same then remained unsold, after solemn Debates, declared, as their Opinion, that they are fit Places for the Accommodation of the Lord Protector, therefore not to be valued at any gross Sum, yet, that they might be allowed toward the Revenue as they are returned in the Survey, at the Rent of 1254l. 13s. 4d.

King Charles the Second, finding the Old Palace greatly decayed by Time, and the Want of necessary Reparations during the Usurpation, soon after his Return to England, began to erect a New Palace in this Place; but it being left unfinished at his Death, remained in that Condition until King William III, and Queen Mary, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 25th of October, in the Sixth Year of their Reign, granted to Sir John Sommers, then Keeper of the Great Seal, and divers others, a Piece or Parcel of Ground, Part of the Manor of Greenwich, containing Eight Acres, Two Roods, and Thirty-two square Perches, and which, as described in those Letters Patent, is bounded by the River Thames on the North, and contained, by Admeasurement, along the River, from a House in the Occupation of Nicholas Smythys, to the East End of the Edifice called the Vestry, Six Hundred Seventy-three Feet, abutting in Part, East, on the public Way, leading from the Crane to the Back Lane, South on the Old Tilt-Yard and the Queen's Garden, and West on the Fryer's Road and other Lands belonging to the Crown, together with the Capital Messuage, then lately in building by King Charles the Second, and still remaining unfinished, commonly called by the Name of the Palace at Greenwich, and there standing upon Part of the aforelaid Ground: To hold, forever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free and common Socage, by Fealty only, to the Intent that the Premises should be converted (as they have accordingly been) into an Hospital for Seamen.

^a Rot. Claus. 22 Hen. VIII. m. 13.

^b Records in the Augmentation Office.

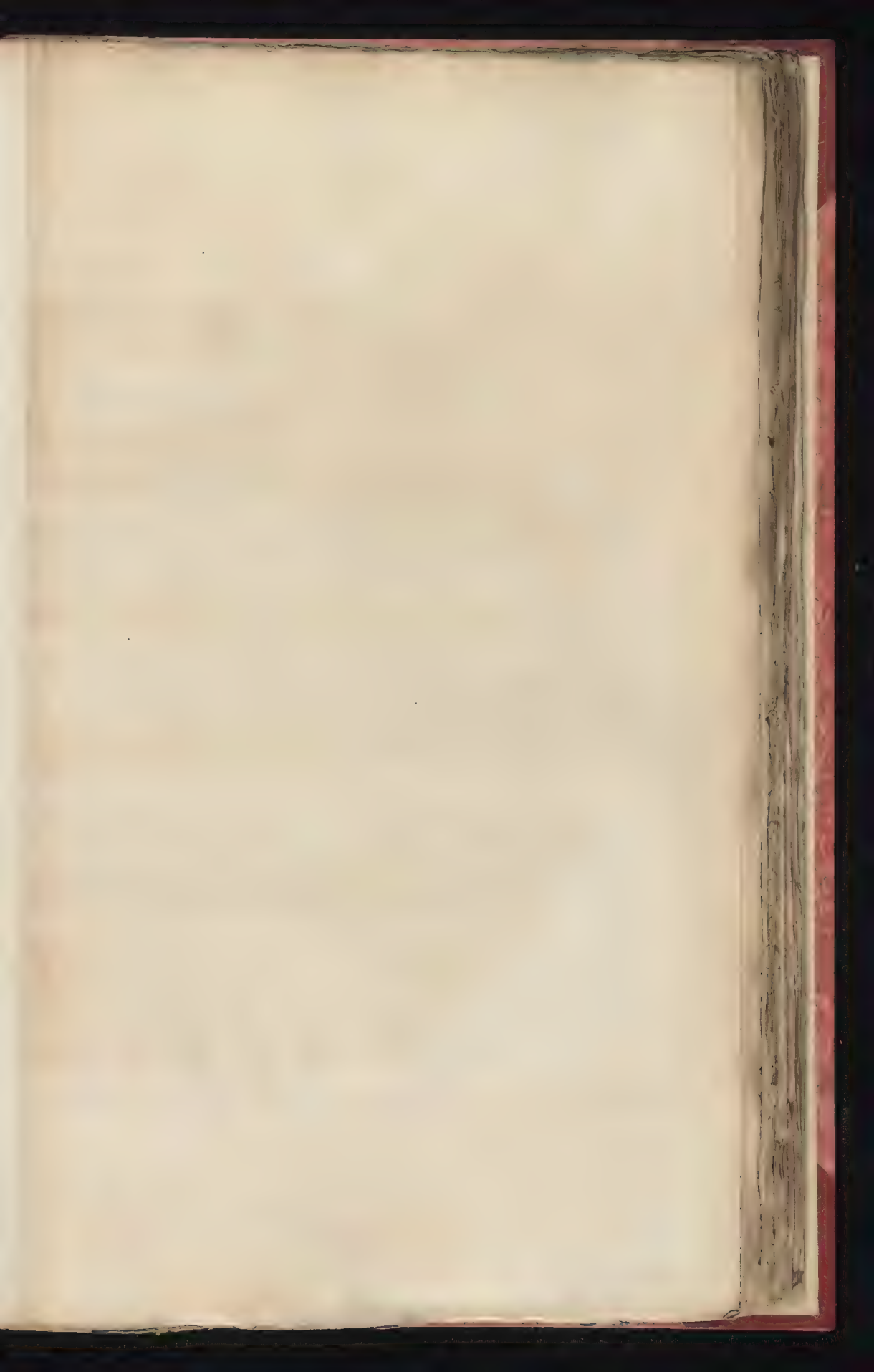
^c Scobel's Ads.

^d Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. VII. p. 222.

^e Ibid.

^f Report of the Sub-Committee of Parliament for the Revenue, Anno 1654. MS.



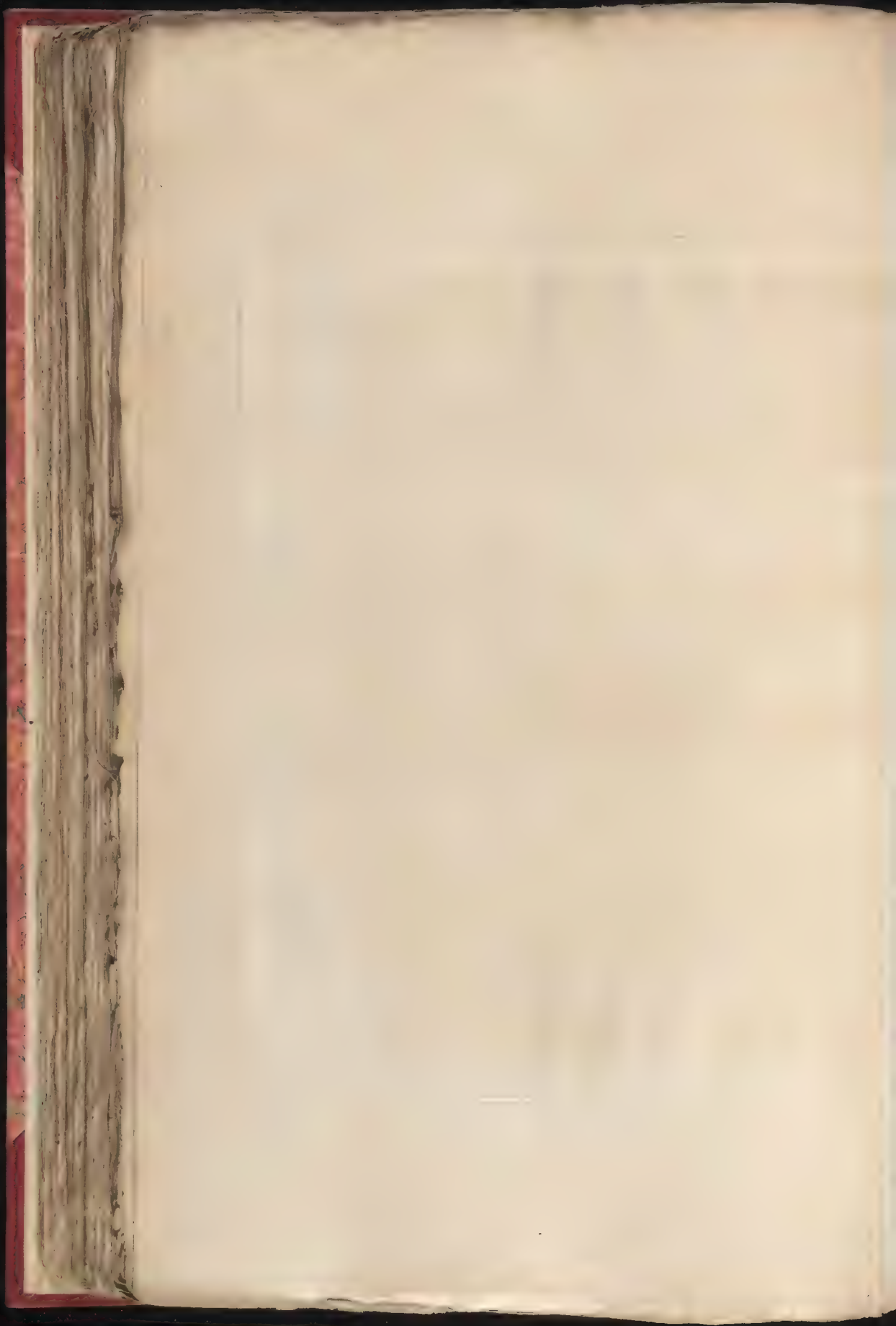


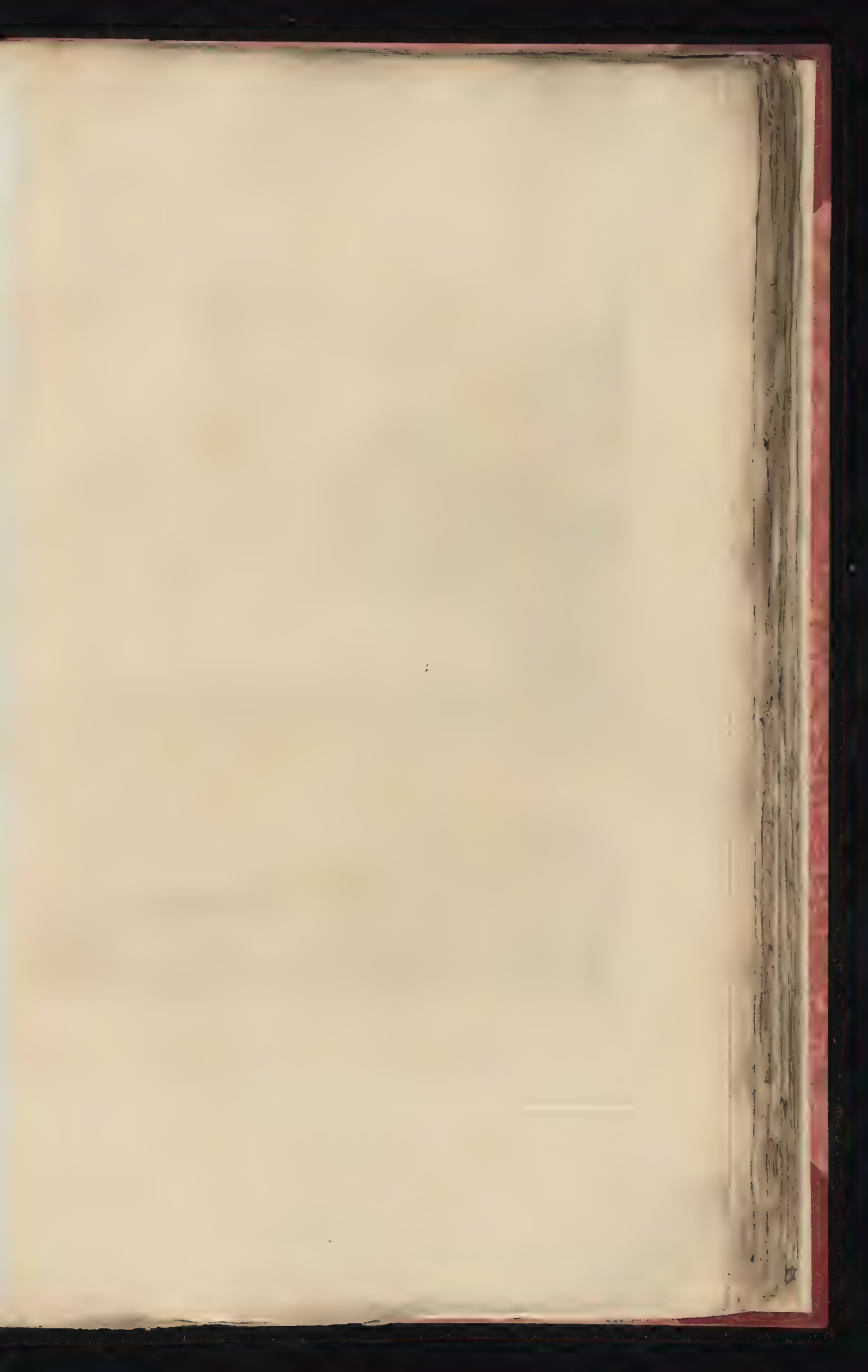




THE Great East Window of the Parish Church of St. Margaret in Haverhill.

The Great East Window of the Parish Church of St. Margaret in Haverhill, Mass., is a fine example of the work of the Haverhill School of Art. It is a window of five large panels, each containing a scene from the life of the Virgin Mary and the Christ Child. The scenes are: 1. The Virgin Mary seated with the Christ Child on her lap. 2. The Virgin Mary seated with the Christ Child on her lap. 3. The Virgin Mary seated with the Christ Child on her lap. 4. The Virgin Mary seated with the Christ Child on her lap. 5. The Virgin Mary seated with the Christ Child on her lap.







Al. de la Roche del. J. B. de la Roche sculp.

HAMPTON COURT, & ROYAL PALACE

*Hampton Court, & the Palace, the latter of which
is the seat of the King, & the former of which is the seat of the Queen.*

London, 1711.

A VIEW OF HAMPTON COURT as finished by K. HENRY VIII.



As by CARDINAL THOMAS WOLSEY, enlarged, finished, and erected into an HONOR by KING HENRY VIII.

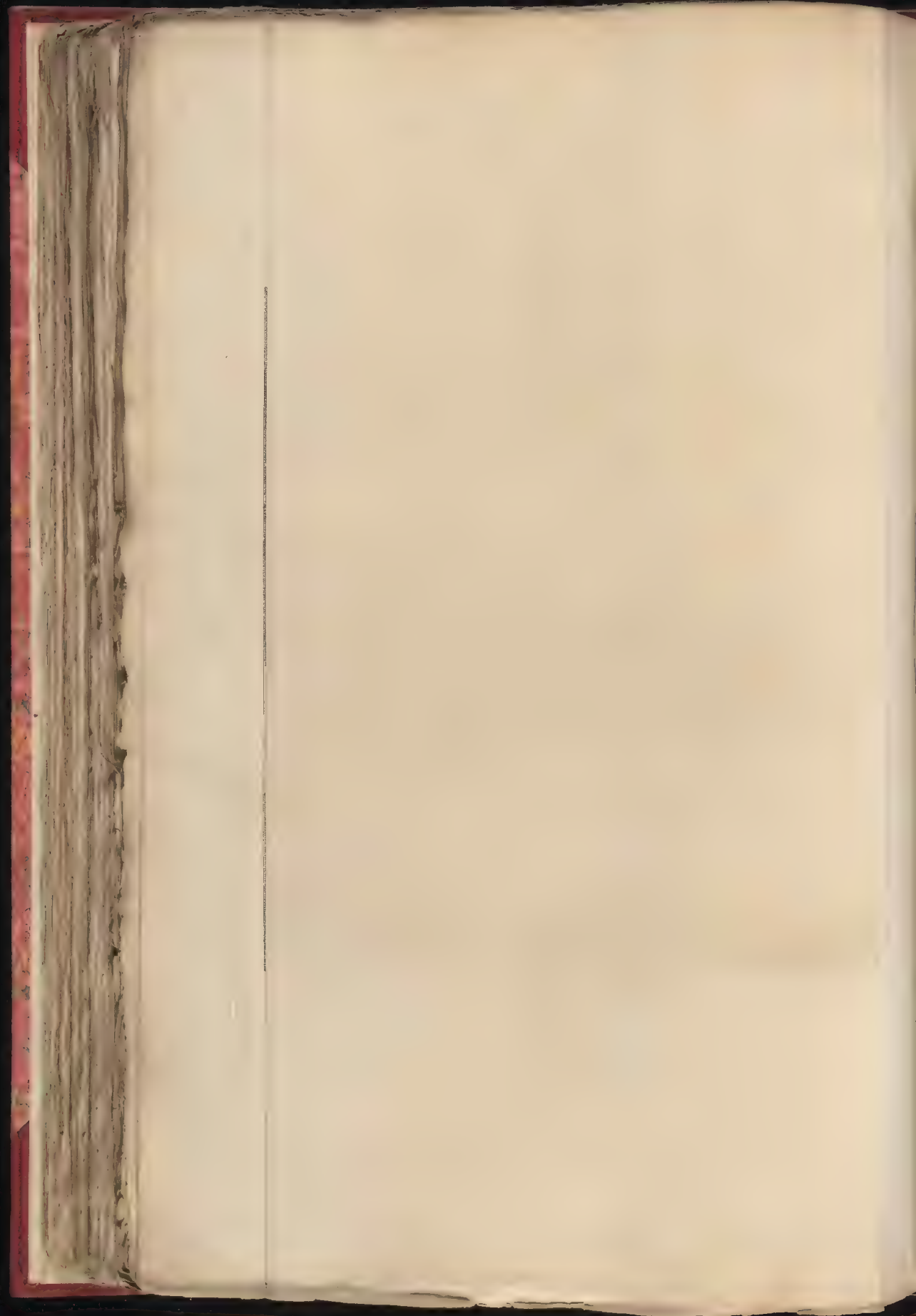
*Ensuperas patrie ille gravis, gravis ille sacerdos
Nec minus fortuna parvo cui fide refertur*

Samptibus Societatis Antiquae Londini

Obstat, non tandem fortune dona dolores.

'Dum e' et illa Com. dnm

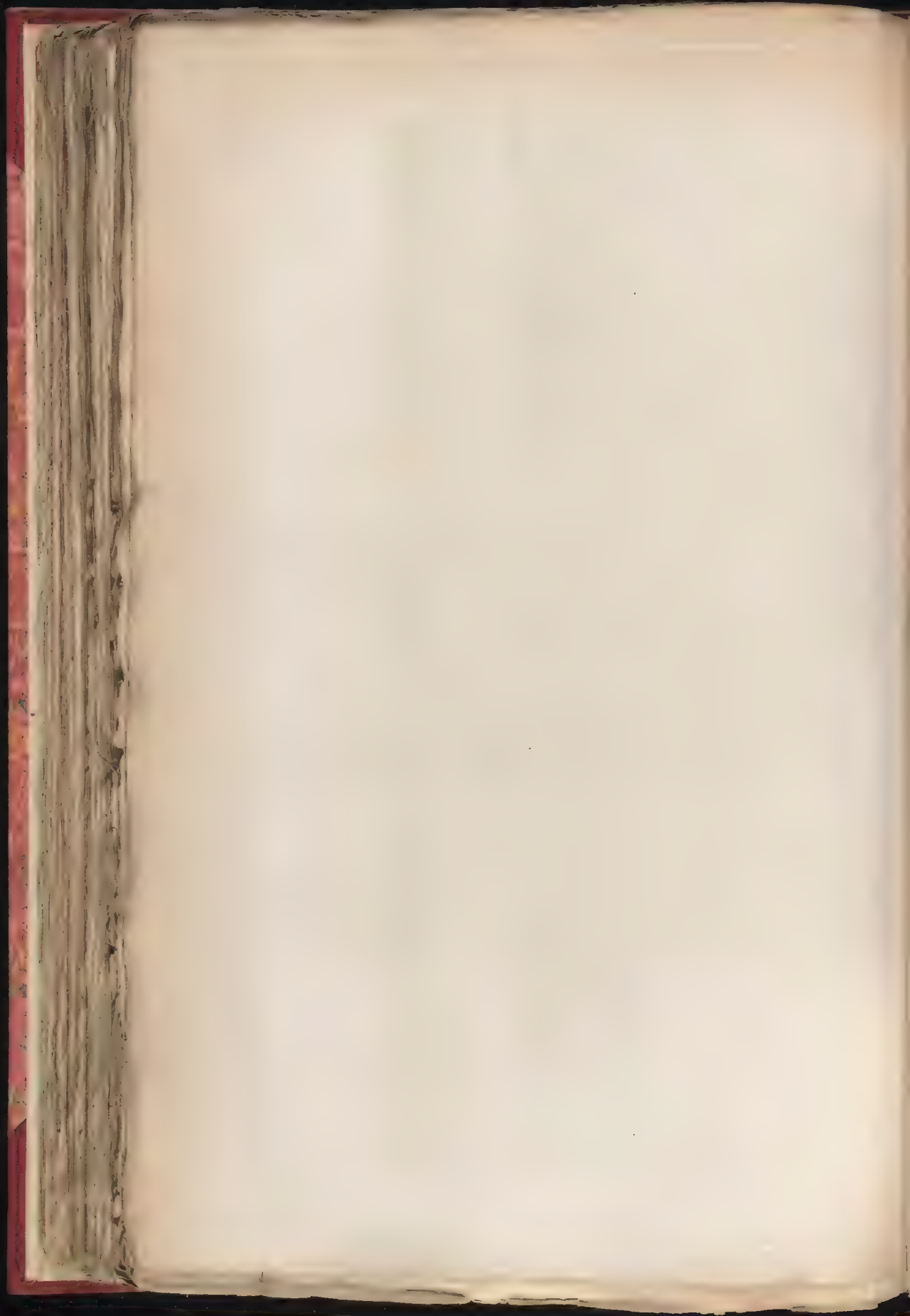
1724 p. 149. 15





A View of the Old Palace at Hampton Court from the Thames

Engraved from a drawing by the Rev. J. G. Nichols, and by H.





Reverendus & Admodum CAROLUS LYTTELTON

Venerabilis Episcopus Carlisleensis & Societatis Antiquariarum Praefes

Memorialis & Gratitudinis Epig.
Acta Soc. Ant. Lond. 1770

Vol. II. P. I. LXXXIII



PLATE I



*The front of the Monument of AVELINE, FIRST WIFE OF EDMUND CROUCHBACK
EARL OF LINCOLN, in the North Side of the Choir in Westminster Abbey.*



PLATE II.



*The figure of AGNES COUNTESS OF LANCASTER, contained in her
Monument on the North-side of the Altar in Westminster Abbey.*



PLATE III.



A. The UNDER VAULTING of the side the Canopy of the Monument of AVELINE
COUNTRESS OF LANCASTER.

B. ACANTHUS on the front of the Canopy of the same Monument.

C. PILETING in the Compartment over the top of the same Canopy

D. ORNAMENT in the Spandrels in the pediment of the Canopy.



PLATE IV.



*The North front of the Monument of KING SEBERT, on the South Side of the
Altar in Westminster Abbey.*



PLATE XXX.



*The figures supposed to be those of KING SEBERT (1) and KING HENRY III. (2)
as painted on the North front of the Monument of King Sebert in Westminster Abbey*



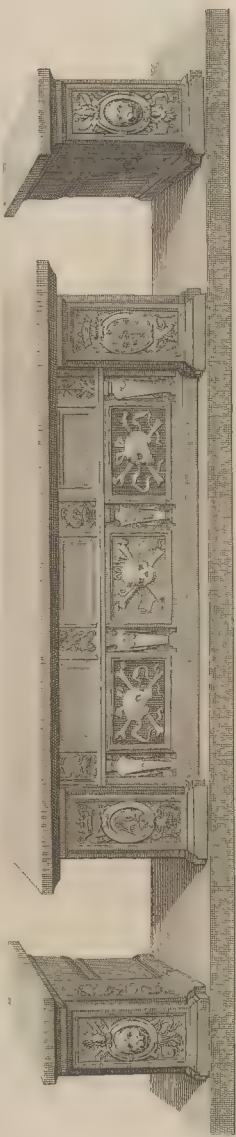
PLATE V.



HEADS & ORNAMENTS on the North-side of the Monument of KING SEBERT, in Westminster Abbey



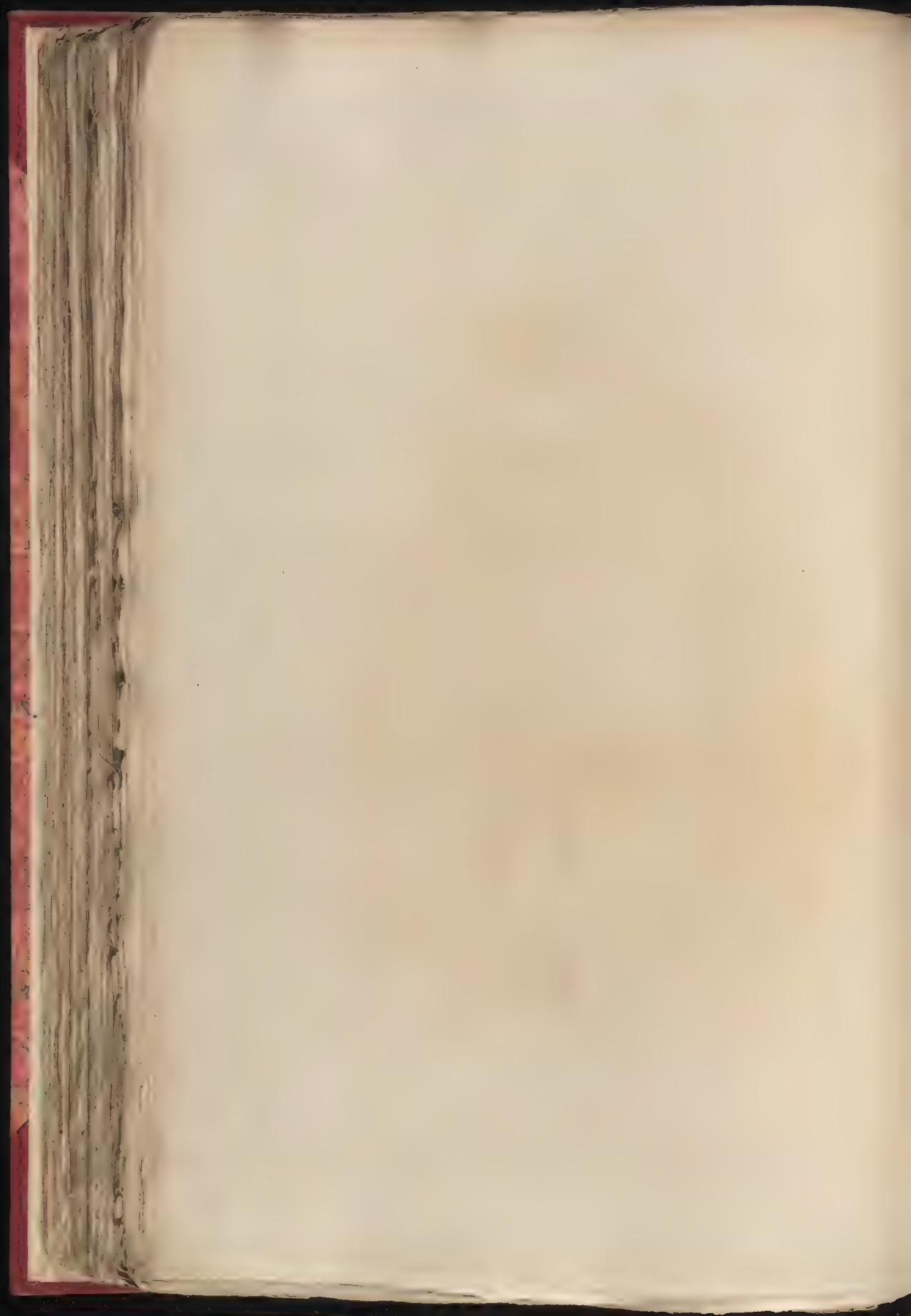
PLATE VII.



The Household of ANNE OF CLEVELAND, FOURTH WIFE OF KING HENRY VIII, in the South Side of the Altar in Westminster Abbey

From a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, Esq.



A N
A C C O U N T
O F S O M E
A N C I E N T M O N U M E N T S
I N
W E S T M I N S T E R A B B E Y.

By Sir JOSEPH AYLOFFE, Bart.

V.P.A.S.L. F.R.S. SOC. ANTIQ. CASSEL. SOD. HONORAR.

Read at the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES March 12, 1778.



L O N D O N,
P R I N T E D B Y J. N I C H O L S,
P R I N T E R T O T H E S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S.

M.DCC.LXXX.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By SIR JOSEPH AYLOFFE, BART. V.P.A.S.L. F.R.S. SOC. ANTIQ. CASSEL. SOD. HONORAR.

Read at the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES March 12, 1778.

THE removal, in the summer of the year 1775, of the wainscot and tapestry hangings which composed the screens on each side of the area, or second pavement, before the altar, in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, disclosed the principal front of the shrine and tomb of SEBERT, KING OF THE EAST SAXONS—The monument of AVELINE, COUNTESS OF LANCASTER—and that of THE LADY ANN OF CLEVES:—each of which, for many years past, had been hid from public view, except for a short space of time only, when those screens were occasionally taken down in order to erect the scaffolding, and make other preparations necessary for celebrating the solemnities of coronations.

These sepulchral remains, together with the high altar, and the very remarkable and stately monuments of Edmund Crouchback earl of Lancaster, and that of Aymer third son of William de Valence earl of Pembroke, both of which are still visible on the South side of the North ambulatory, encompassed the Presbytery; and during the series of years in which they were permitted to remain open and exposed to the public eye, added greatly to the magnificence and splendor of that part of the church, and more particularly so when they were viewed from the entrance into the choir.

Few, if any, of the sepulchral monuments now remaining, can vie with those of SEBERT and AVELINE, whether we consider the elegant files of architecture, in which they are respectively executed, or the paintings, sculptures, and other enrichments, wherewith they are severally decorated: their seclusion therefore from the inspection of the public, and more especially as one of them was erected to the memory, and contains the ashes of the first founder of the church of Westminster, is a circumstance which carries with it such an appearance of disregard and ingratitude to the memory of a munificent and royal benefactor, that we might reasonably expect to find the time and occasion of that remarkable transaction, together with the reasons which induced it, fully noticed and carefully transmitted to posterity; but neither the one or the other is so much as mentioned by any writer either of our National Story in general, or of the Antiquities and History of Westminster in particular.

Defect of positive proof can only be supplied by presumptive and circumstantial evidence; but as that will not enable us to discover, with precision, the real motives on which the hard treatment these monuments have met with was actually founded, we must necessarily desist from pursuing that enquiry, and rest contented with investigating the particular period of time in which the monuments here spoken of, were condemned to obscurity. In order thereto such facts are to be adduced, as, when collectively considered, may throw so much light on the subject as may at least countenance, if not confirm, the conjecture here intended to be offered.

Sulcardus, *John Fleste*, *Richard Sporley*, and *John Felix*, are all of them silent as to any of the monuments which were standing in the abbey church of Westminster at the times in which they respectively wrote; and they are the only persons, who, previous to the dissolution of religious houses, employed their pens in transmitting to posterity the history of that church singly and by itself.

Bishop Nicolson indeed tells us, in his *Historical Library*, that *John Skelton*, the poet laureat in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, collected the epitaphs of such of our kings, princes, and nobles, as then lay buried within the abbey church of St. Peter at Westminster; but he doth not pretend either to have seen that work himself, or to inform us where it is to be met with.

Had Skelton really made such a collection, he would in all probability have given some description of the situation and circumstances of the unlettered monuments, and more especially of those that are placed in the vicinity of the high altar; but as such collection of epitaphs, &c. hath not hitherto been discovered, notwithstanding the most diligent search made for it by several able antiquaries, we may reasonably conclude, with *Mr. Widmore* (a), that the bishop was mistaken in his assertion, and that it was no otherwise true than that when Skelton, to avoid the anger of Cardinal Wolsey, had taken sanctuary at Westminster, he, in order to recommend himself to the favours of Illip, who was at that time abbot, made some copies of verses to the memories of king Henry the Seventh, and his Queen, his mother the Countess of Richmond, and perhaps, of some other persons there buried; and which verses were transcribed and hung upon their monuments, as in those times was frequently practised.

(a) See *Widmore's Account of the Writers of the History of Westminster Abbey*, p. 5.

Soon after the new foundation of the church of Westminster, by queen Elizabeth, Mr. Camden published his book, written in Latin, and intitled, "*Reges, Regina, Nobiles, et alii in Ecclesia beati Petri Westminsteriensis sepulchris*," wherein the learned author, after a concise narrative of the founding that church, and of its several rebuildings, as also of the alterations made in the establishment thereof down to his own time, gives faithful transcripts of the monumental inscriptions within the abbey and its cloysters, together with a state of the principal unlettered sepulchral monuments; the situation of each of which he points out, and adds a short account of the persons to whose memories they were respectively erected. This piece had not long been published, before some of its historical and descriptive parts were translated into English, and together with many of the epitaphs and inscriptions, inserted, although in a mutilated, and very defective state, in the second edition of *John Stowe's Survey of London*, published by *Howe*. But neither Mr. Camden, or the editor of *Stowe's* book, gives the least intimation, that at the times they respectively wrote, any of the monuments within the abbey were in any respect either totally or partially hid from the view of the public.

The next person that confined his pen solely to the history and antiquities of Westminster abbey, was Mr. *Henry Keep*. That writer in his "*Monumenta Westminsteriensia*," which came out in the year 1683, speaking of the monuments erected between the sacristy and the sides of the area before the altar, says, "There are five Noble Monuments still remaining, three on the North, and two on the South part, but no inscriptions or epitaphs on any of them, nor are they visible but by withdrawing the hangings which are hung before them." He then goes on and tells us, "that they are the Monuments of *Anne of Cleves*, *Sebert King of the East Saxons*, and *Esbelgoda* his Queen, *Edmund Crouchback Earl of Lancaster*, *Aymer de Valence* third Son of William de Valence earl of Pembroke, and *Aveline Countess of Lancaster*."

Here we have positive proof that at the time when Mr. Keep published his book, which was in the year 1683, the several monuments that are the subject of this Memoir, were in obscurity, and their sides next to the area before the altar closed up.

We are not however to conclude from the passage just quoted, that the seclusion of those monuments was not effected till nearly the time of the publication of Mr. Keep's book; for although he is the earliest writer who expressly mentions the circumstance of their not being visible but by withdrawing the hangings placed before them, yet there is good reason to believe, that the tapestries which obscured these monuments, were hung up not only long before Mr. Keep wrote, but even previous to the time of his birth.

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, which were printed so early as the year 1631, after relating the well-known story of *King Edward the Confessor*, *Hugolin his Chamberlain*, and the *pisifering Countier*, says, "That Story was delineated and wrought in the hangings on one side of the Quire in Westminster." That the coronation of our English kings was represented in the tapestry that hung on the opposite side, is a well-known fact.

As it is evident from the passage here quoted, that in the year 1631, the sides of the area before the altar in Westminster abbey, were lined with tapestry hangings; and consequently that the monuments of the Lady *Anne of Cleves*, *Sebert*, *Edmund Crouchback*, *Aymer de Valence*, and *Aveline Countess of Lancaster*, were thereby closed up, so far at least as not to be visible either from the choir, or in the presbytery; so it is equally certain, that no such circumstance is mentioned by Mr. Camden in his before-mentioned book, of which there have been three editions, viz. in 1600, 1603, and 1606; an omission, of which it cannot be supposed that accurate historian would have been guilty, had the monuments we are speaking of been then in any respect hid from public view. On the contrary, from the following considerations it is highly probable, that these monuments, then and for some years after, were actually uninclosed and open to public inspection.

On the 5th day of November, 1605, Dr. Richard Neville was installed dean of Westminster, and continued in that office until the 6th day of December, 1610 (b), when it was vacated by his election to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry. This eminent prelate, while he presided over the church of Westminster, was known to have greatly promoted and encouraged the repairing and beautifying that fabric, as also the monuments erected within it. And by an account, under the several articles of building, repairs, furniture, &c. of the expenditures of that church during the five years that he was dean, attested by seven of the prebendaries, and still preserved in their archives, it appears, that he actually caused the tomb of *Anne of Cleves* to be covered with a black marble stone and railed in, at the expence of the church; an attention which it cannot be supposed he would have paid to the sepulchral remains of that unfortunate queen, had they at that time been either totally or partly secluded from the public eye.

Further, the silence of the editor of the second edition of *Stowe's Survey*, as to any hangings or screens being placed on the sides of the area before the altar in Westminster abbey, may not improperly be likewise considered, as a presumptive, if not a certain evidence, that at the time of its pub-

(b) *Widmore's History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster*, p. 147.

lication, which was in the year 1618, there were not set up within that church, any linings or other obstructions whatsoever, whereby a full and distinct view, from the choir, of the several monuments which grace the sides of the presbytery, might in any respect be impeded: for if the sides of the presbytery had been then furnished with any such linings, and the sight of those monuments been thereby prevented, it cannot be doubted but that so remarkable and interesting a circumstance would have been mentioned by that editor, and more especially so as that second edition was undertaken for the purpose of correcting the errors, supplying the omissions, and enlarging the matter in the former, and not because the original edition of the Survey was grown scarce or out of print.

Tapestry, from the time of the invention of the art of weaving it, was constantly considered as the grandest and most elegant furniture of the palaces of our kings and nobility; and as such, reckoned to be the most valuable article in the catalogues of their removing wardrobes. The art of making it was principally practised at Brussels, Antwerp, and other towns of the Low Countries; from whence the manufactory was brought into England by Mr. Sheldon towards the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth; but it did not grow into any great repute during the life-time of either of his children.

In the year 1607, Henry the Fourth of France established in that kingdom a manufactory of tapestry, which was said to be formed upon a better plan than that of the English fabric, and flourished with great rapidity so long as that monarch lived. This success of the French manufactory, raised a spirit of emulation amongst the English artizans, which was not a little cherished by the countenance given thereto by this principal nobility of this kingdom, and more especially by those who were about the persons of the two young princes Henry and Charles. King James the First, although he had not any great esteem for the arts in general, yet a little time before the close of his reign, of his own mere motion, induced Sir Francis Crane to set up a manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake in Surry, and gave him two thousand pounds towards its establishment, and the erecting a house there for the execution of the design. Prince Charles, on his part, was extremely zealous in promoting the success of the manufactory, and not only sent for some of the most curious workmen in that art, from foreign parts, to be employed therein, but contributed large sums of money for its support, besides keeping part of the looms constantly at work for his service. Of this the public records of the kingdom bear testimony; for we therein find, that the prince, in the very year of his accession to the throne^(c), granted to Sir Francis Crane, an annuity of One Thousand Pounds, for ten years, in satisfaction of a debt of six thousand, which he acknowledged he owed to him for three suits of gold tapestry; as also a further allowance of one thousand pounds a year for the like term of ten years then to come, towards the furtherance, upholding, and maintenance of the said works of tapestries, as the record expressly mentions.

At this time the lord-keeper Williams was dean of Westminster, into which office he had been installed on the 10th day of July, 1620. Very few of the persons who filled that stall before him, had been more liberal benefactors to the church of Westminster than he was, he having expended in repairing and adorning the fabric with statues, &c. four thousand five hundred pounds of his own money, exclusive of two thousand pounds which he had laid out in fitting up the library, and furnishing it with books; a perpetual yearly benefaction which he settled for four boys in the school, known by wearing purple gowns; and his discharging a debt of three hundred pounds incurred by the prebends in exceeding their allowance for their common table. His generosity was not however confined to that place: the munificence of his temper, and the elegance of his taste, led him to imitate that of his royal masters in cherishing the polite arts: and amongst the many instances of his powerful attachment to their encouragement and prosperity, that of his giving Sir Francis Crane no less a sum than two thousand five hundred pounds for tapestries representing the four seasons^(d), is an irrefragable proof of his very particular zeal for promoting the success of that new-established manufactory, which under the royal patronage was then brought to singular perfection.

From the several foregoing circumstances when connected and weighed together, may we not without any violation of probability, conjecture, that the first tapestry linings that were hung up on the sides of the area before the altar in Westminster-Abbey, were placed there in the year 1625, by order of King Charles the first, as proper furniture and decorations for that part of the church which was then fitting up, and particularly adapted for therein performing the solemnity of his coronation; and that those tapestries being afterwards on the application of the lord keeper Williams then dean of Westminster, given by the king to that church, were permitted there to remain in the same manner and situation in which they were originally placed, not only as specimens of the flourishing state to which the art of tapestry weaving in England was then arrived, but as a testimony of his majesty's regard for the place in which his father and himself had been crowned, and where the remains of many persons of his royal family were deposited.

(c) Rot. Pat. 1 Car. I. printed in Rymer's Fœd. vol. XVIII. p. 66. (d) Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. p. 28.

Soon after the breaking out of the grand rebellion, these tapestries, then justly deemed extremely valuable, were taken down and secured from the outrages of Cromwell's soldiers, who, encouraged by what was then called a parliament, took possession of the Abbey, and made its choir the scene of their riot, drunkenness, and debaucheries. After the restoration and coronation of the Second Charles, these tapestries were brought out again, and hung up in their former places on the sides of the Presbytery, where they remained until the year 1706, when the dean and chapter having obtained from Queen Anne a grant of the present marble altar piece, they were again taken away and replaced by two other pieces which continued till the alterations were made in the choir in the year 1775.

Upon the removal of the last mentioned tapestries, and the frames on which they were placed, the Abbey reassumed, in great measure, its ancient splendid and magnificent appearance, and produced a most pleasing and awful effect. The eye of the spectator, on his entrance into the choir, instantly passing along it, and thence over the ambulatories to the several side chapels, at once took a view of the whole arrangement, as also of the before mentioned monuments, each of which enriched the perspective, and heightened the majesty of the scene.

Those who had an opportunity of seeing the Abbey under these desirable circumstances, could not but wish that these venerable and beautiful sepulchral remains might be permitted to continue open and exposed to the public view, in the same manner as they antiently used to be. But unhappily they are devoted to their former obscurity, and on the sides next to the Presbytery hid behind a screen of ill designed and unmeaning carpentry.

The north sides of the tombs of Edmund Crouchback, and Aymer de Valence may indeed be seen in passing along the ambulatory which is between the Presbytery and the chapels of St. John the Baptist, St. Blaze, and St. Michael, but no part either of the tomb of Aveline countess of Lancaster, or of that of the lady Anne of Cleves, or of the north front of King Sebert's shrine, are any longer visible. In order therefore that those gentlemen who had not an opportunity of viewing them before they were shut up behind the present screens, may form some idea of the modes in which those monuments are constructed and of the ornaments wherewith they are enriched, I take the liberty of laying before the Society the following description of them, together with accurate drawings taken under the inspection of Mr. Bafire; and some account of the persons whose ashes they contain.

THE MONUMENT OF AVELINE COUNTESS OF LANCASTER, of which Mr. Sandford hath given a very incorrect engraving in his Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England, stands at the head of that of Aymer de Valence, on the north side of the Presbytery or second pavement before the altar, and between the first and second of those pillars of the church which stand east of the transept.

It consists of an altar tomb of Touchstone, (e) placed under a magnificent mausoleum or canopy twelve feet in height, formed in imitation of those temporary structures or hearths under which, in ancient times, the corpses of our kings, queens, and principal nobility were usually laid, from the day they were brought into the church to the time of their interment, and which hearths were then kept standing, till after the expiration of the month's mind of the defunct.

This tomb, which is two feet eight inches in height, reckoning from the bottom of its plinth to the top of the covering stone, stands on an ascent of two steps, each rising six inches.

On its south side, facing the area of the presbytery, are six tabernacles or recesses, separated from each other by slender Gothic pilasters, terminating in pyramidal pinnacles, or spiracles. The outward edges of each of these recesses are dressed with a plain half rounded moulding, and over each of them is a pyramidal Gothic head or canopy, formed by two oblique rounded mouldings, which on each side, rise out of the flanks of the pilasters separating the recesses from each other. These mouldings, as likewise the Gothic heads and the spiracles on the pilasters, are continued up to the lowermost bead on the verge of the covering stone of the tomb, and consonant to the taste that prevailed in the 13th and 14th centuries, have their hips and fynials enriched with crotchets, which are intended to represent the flowers of the plant called by the botanists *Calceolus*. In the center of each canopy is formed a rose aperture, placed within a round moulded frame stuck on its edge. In each of the recesses stands a statue of a man, in alto relievo, dressed in a long robe or gown; but unfortunately the heads of four of them have been broken off and destroyed. In the spandrels between the before mentioned pinnacles and canopies are fixed heater shields, whereon the following arms are depicted in their proper tinctures. viz.

1. Gules, 3 pales vair. On a chief Or, a Label of 3 points Gules—for *Odo of Champagne* impaling *Cheque Or* and *Azure* within a border Gules a Canton ermine—*Warren*.
2. Azure, Semée of Fleurs de lis Or, within a border Gules—for *Anjou* impaling Gules 2 pales vair. On a chief Or, a label of 3 points Gules.
3. Or, Semée of Fleurs de lis Or—*France*.
4. Gules, 3 Lions passant Guardant Or—*Henry III. of England*.

(e) See PLATE I.

5. Gules

5. Gules, 3 Lions passant Guardant Or, a Label of 3 Points Azure, each charged with 2 Fleurs de lis Or—*Edmund Crouchback Earl of Lancaster*.

6. Barre of 6 Vair and Gules, impaling Gules 3 Pales Vair. On a chief, a Label of 3 Points, whose Colour is not distinguishable.

7. Gules, a Bar Argent—for *Austria*—impaling a Coat quite defaced.

8. Or, 3 Escutcheons Gules, each charged with 2 Bars Vair—for *Montbenfey*.

9. Or, a Manche Gules—for *Hastings*.

10. Paly of four, Or and Sable. Impaling Azure, three Cinquefoils Or,—for *Bardolph*.

11. A Lion Rampant debriused with a Bendlet.

12. The same Arms impaling, Gules, 2 pales Vair. On a chief a Label of three Points.

The covering stone of the tomb is four inches in thickness, and ornamented on its sides and at its ends, with a cavetto or bed mould fludded with roses, but without any fillet over it. On this covering stone is placed a cumbent effigy five feet seven inches in length, cut in free stone, and representing Aveline countess of Lancaster (*f*) as a beautiful woman in the bloom of youth, dressed in a loose robe, over which is a mantle that in elegant foldings reaches down to her feet. On her head is a coif, which a little below her temples, joins to a barbe (*g*) that passes over the lower part of her chin, and covers her neck; on the coif is a long Paris hood, which falls down in easy folds to the front part of her shoulders. Her hands are conjoined and held up as in the act of prayer; and her head rests on a cushion or pillow, which is supported on each side by an angel sitting and with wings expanded. At her feet are two talbot whelps couchant, the head of the one lying over and resting upon that of the other. The whole of this effigy, as also the figures of the two angels, together with the front of the tomb, appear to have been originally richly painted and gilt, but most of the colours are now worn off. At each corner of the tomb stands the trunk of a slender circular column or cylinder, five feet in height, clothed with an assemblage of small pillars or shafts, not detached or separate therefrom, but closely united, so that all of them being wrought up together, form one entire firm and elegant column, surmounted by a regular and beautiful Gothic capital, composed of the conjoined and highly enriched capitals of the several small shafts. Some of these shafts are painted red, others green, and all of them, as likewise their capitals, are overpread with net or lozenge work party gilt.

From the impostos on these columns spring four Gothic arches, which serve to support an high pitched pediment or pyramidal head of elegant workmanship, the whole together forming a most magnificent canopy which spans over the tomb, and is open at both ends, as it is likewise on the two sides.

The arch (*b*) or under vault of the canopy is formed by projecting ribs, that arise out of the capitals of the innermost pillars or shafts, and sweeping along the face of the vaulting, are let into and fastened by a key-stone placed in the centre of the roof, which roof is enriched by means of those ribs, and divided into various angular compartments. These ribs are fluted and painted red; and the compartments between them are fully enriched with trailing branches, tendrils, and ripe fruit of the claret grape, painted in proper colours upon a white ground. The key-stone in the centre of the roof is covered with a circle of oak leaves coloured sky blue, and out of the middle of that circle rises another, composed of the same sort of leaves, but smaller in size, and gilt in burnished gold.

The face of each of the arches is covered by an architrave, cut out of the solid of the vouffours or arch stones. The Fascias of these architraves are about six inches in breadth, concave, painted red, and fludded with roses in raised work, gold gilt. On their lower edge runs a large half-rounded moulding, but their upper edge is bordered by an astragal, which, as well as the lower moulding, is raised out of the solid, and both of them are overlaid with net work, and richly gilt with gold.

The archivaults or inner contours of the two side arches are adorned with mouldings running over the ends of the vouffours, and bearing upon the capitals of the small shafts or pillars of those columns which support the arches.

On the edges of each of the outermost ribs of these archivaults is affixed a kind of Gothic indent or festoon, formed by the sections of two circles conjoined in point, and shaped like an inverted tympan. These are brought so far forward as to hang flush with the plain of the Fascia of the adjoining architrave. Each of these indents or festoons is bordered by a similar and large semicircular moulding, raised out of the solid, fully enriched and gilt with gold. But the pannels of the one are charged with ornaments very different from those of the other. The westernmost, or that which is next to the head of the tomb, is enriched with a fruited vine branch in mezzo relievo, the leaves and tendrils whereof are gilt with gold, and the grapes tinted of a deep claret colour, which by time is, for the most part, turned black. Whereas the corresponding pannel is charged with an Acanthus fully expanded (*i*), and two dimidiated Acanthi; all of them in mezzo relievo, gold gilt.

(*f*) See plate II.

(*g*) The barbe was a kind of chin-cloth of fine linen, worn by mourners. No lady under the degree of a baroness was permitted to wear them on her chin. Knight's wives were to wear

them under their chins, and esquires wives and gentlewomen of note wore them beneath their throats.

(*b*) See plate III. A.

(*i*) See plate III. D.

The pediment or head of the canopy is carried up from the back parts of the cluster of pillars or shafts, placed at each angle of the tomb, and hath in the area of its tympanum a large compartment, framed by three semicircular convex mouldings conjoined at their respective points. These mouldings are richly carved and gilt, and the panel of the compartment appears to have been adorned with an historical painting, now much defaced (d).

The figures of two angels in an attitude of adoration, and the lower part of an upright female figure placed somewhat above them, are however still distinguishable, and by their present appearance seem to have been intended to represent the apotheosis or assumption of Aveline. Within the moulded frame, and on the right hand of the compartment, is painted part of the arms of France, and on the other are some faint remains of those of England. Each of the triangular spandrels on the sides of this compartment, is occupied by a large fruited branch of the vine (l), whose leaves, grapes, and tendrils are layed in gold; and spread themselves in a loose, easy, and elegant manner, on a sage green ground. The whole is executed in a most masterly and exquisite taste, and enclosed within a broad flat frame, gilt with gold (m).

This lofty pediment hath a lighter and more airy appearance than any of those constructed according to the rules of Greek architecture. An effect which is owing to the upper part of the supporting arch breaking up into the area of the tympan, and there occupying the place usually allotted to the under cornices of pediments formed in conformity to the regular orders of architecture, leaves, by reason of its elliptical curvature, each of the spandrels so large, as to admit of a considerable enrichment. The lower members of the side cornices of the pediment consist of two half-rounded mouldings carved and gilt with gold, and of one large hollow moulding running between them, and coloured red. The fascias of these cornices are painted green, and charged with square compartments placed at equal distances from each other; the space between every two of them being fludded with a rose, one of the badges of King Henry the 3d. On these compartments we find the following arms repeatedly depicted in their proper colours, viz.

1. Castile and Leon Quarterly.
2. Pale of eight Or and G. for *Aragon*.
3. England with a label of 3 points each charged with a Fleur de lis. *Edmund Crouchback*.
4. Or a Lion Rampant Gules. *Fr. de Albaniaco*.
5. England with a Bendlet Azure, being the Arms used by John, first Son of Henry II. and afterwards King of England.
6. Bendy of Six Or and Azure within a Border Gules. *The ancient Arms of Burgundy*.

Besides these, there are several compartments which appear to have been charged with arms now worn off.

The weatherings of the pediment are decorated with small Bouquets composed of oak leaves and double acorns; the former painted green, and the latter gold gilt. The finial which flood on the point of the pediment is, together with part of the latter, now broke off. Dart says, that this pediment was terminated by a Fleur-de lis; but in the plate of the monument published by Sandford, it is represented as composed of oak leaves, grouped in the form of a plume, and similar to those on the tombs of Aymer de Valence and Edmund Crouchback.

In the front of the cluster of columns, which at each extremity of the monument supports its canopy, is placed a pilaster, which at the height of three feet or thereabouts slopes back about three inches, and then breaking forward again rises perpendicular, and is carried up almost as high as the top of the canopy. The face of this pilaster, as also the south front of the tomb, and the figure of Aveline, are in many places damaged by the initial letters of names, and the date 1643 being repeatedly cut on them; an injury in all probability resulting from the malevolent minds, and made the idle amusements, of the Oliverian soldiers whilst they possessed the abbey.

The north front of this monument and its beautiful canopy faces the sacristory or circular passage leading to the chapels of St. Blaise, St. Michael, and St. John the evangelist, from whence it was to be seen till the year 1663, when a wall being built before it on an arch turned a little above the surface of the covering stone of the tomb, in order to receive a mural monument soon after erected to the memory of Bryan Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; the north side of the canopy, which we have the

(d) See plate III. C.

(l) See plate III. B.

(m) The trailing branches of the vine with its fruit, which we see repeatedly represented in the enrichments of most of the compartments that decorate this monument, are there introduced in allusion to passages in the first five verses of St. John's gospel.

I am the true vine, and my father is the husbandman.

Every branch that beareth not fruit in me he taketh away, and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth the more fruit.

Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you. Abide in me and I in you, as the branch cannot bear fruit of itself,

unless it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in me.

I am the vine, ye are the branches; he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without me ye can do nothing.

It is observable, that trailing branches of the vine, with their leaves and fruit in proper colours, are likewise painted on the side walls and roof of the entrance into the great vault under the altar, in the choir of the parish, heretofore priory church, of Christ church Twynham in Hampshire, the burial place of the family of de Reparis or Redvers earls of Devon, the paternal ancestors of this Aveline counts of Lancaster.

greatest reason to suppose to be decorated in the same elegant and rich manner as that on the south, became totally hid. The north front of the tomb itself, however continued exposed to open view, until within a few years now past, when bishop Duppa's monument being taken down, and removed to another part of the church, the whole north side of Aveline's monument was entirely shut up behind a very high stone-wall there, which was built as a backing and support to a lofty monumental pile of maffy marble, lately erected to the memory of the late lord Ligonier. Mr. Dart in the second volume of his *Antiquities of Westminster Abbey* (p. 10.) hath favoured us with an engraving of the north side of the altar part of the monument we have been describing, and represents it as divided into six compartments, or tabernacles, formed in a style widely different from those on the south side of the tomb, and without any statues placed within them. But he tells us, that they retain the traces of some paintings which he supposes to have been figures of monks.

Aveline, Countess of Winchester, to whose memory this monument is erected, was daughter and sole heir of William de Forz, Deforce, or Fortibus, earl of Albemarle and Holderneffe, as also baron of Skipton in Craven (*f*), by his second wife Isabella, daughter of Baldwin de Riparis or Redvers, earl of Devon and the Isle of Wight, and sister and at length sole heir to Baldwin de Redvers, the last earl of Devon, &c. of that name. Her father, William de Fortibus, by his descent from Odo earl of Champagne, whom William the Conqueror created earl of Albemarle and Holderneffe, became allied in blood to Malcolm, king of Scotland, as also to the kings of England of the Norman dynasty, and was possessed of very large estates, lying in the several counties of Cumberland, York, Surry, Northampton, Kent, Lincoln, and Southampton. He died in the year 1260 (*g*), leaving issue three sons, John, Thomas, and William; as also two daughters, Avise and Aveline. Of these, the three sons and Avise died soon after their father, so that the inheritance of his earldoms of Albemarle and Holderneffe, the barony of Skipton, and the earl's great landed estates fell to this his youngest and only surviving child.

Aveline was likewise presumptive heir to her mother Isabella, in whom much about the fame time the earldoms of Devonshire and of the Isle of Wight, the castle of Carisbrooke, together with the office of chamberlain in fee of the King's Exchequer,^b and the vast possessions of her father's family were then lately become vested on the death of her brother Baldwin de Ripariis, the last earl of Devon of that family; and in consequence of that earl's death, king Henry the Third, in the 52d year of his reign, by his writ directed to Matthew de Columberis, and three other wardens of the Isle of Wight, commanded them to deliver to this *Isabella de Fortibus, Comitiſſa Albenmarie*, as she is therein styled, the castle of Carisbrooke, and the Isle of Wight, as being her inheritance from her father the then late earl of Devon (i).

The high honours and great estates which Aline actually possessed on the failure of the issue male of her father, together with those expectant upon the death of her mother, rendered her the greatest heiress of a subject that England had then to offer, and induced king Henry the Third to consider her as a proper wife for his second son Edmund; wherefore in order to facilitate the match, he procured from her relation, Richard de Clare earl of Gloucester, a surrender of her wardship which had been granted to him in the preceding year, and immediately gave it to his own eldest son Edward. On the Thursday before the feast of St. Ambrose, in the year 1269, this Aveline being then near eighteen years of age, and as remarkable for her great beauty as for her immense wealth and future expectations, was with great solemnity publicly married to Edmund earl of Lancaster, in the presence of the king, the queen, and almost all the nobility of the kingdom (*k*).

(f) These honours of Holderneffe and Skipton in England, were sometimes called by the Norman name, the Honour of Albemarle, or the Honour of the Earl of Albemarle. Madox, Baron. Ang. p. 2.

(g) Mat. W. 373; (h) The office of chamberlain in fee of the Exchequer, seems to have come to this Isabella by inheritance from her grandmother Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz-Gerold, whose grandfather Henry Fitz-Gerold, in a charter granted by him to the Nuns of Ardington, writes himself *Camerarius* of the Exchequer. This Margaret by the title of *Margaretia Comitiſſa Ripariſ Comitiſſa* Scaccarium Calidrum de la Rofe ad Scendum loco camerarii ad Scaccarium, et Heimarum Foliot Militem ad denarios recipiendos⁴. In the 11th year of the same reign, he is mentioned still holding in fee the office of King's Chamberlain⁵; and as the 20th of Henry III. it is again entered, Margeria de Ripariſ prefatiſ comitiſ Baronibus Nicolauum de Luttrell⁶ et Thomas de Looſioſ loco ad Officiam Camerarii ad officium⁷. Lathall is also mentioned as *Chamberlain* of the Exchequer in the 21st and 22nd years of the same reign. In the 49th year of Henry the III^d, Isabella Countess of Albemarle, by her attorney, prefented Ralph de Sutton to ſſh for her in the

office of chamberlain of the Exchequer, during pleasures. And in the 34th year the came in person before the barons of the Exchequer, and presented Ralph de Bray as her deputy.⁸ In the 56th year of Henry III. a cause being depending between Isabella Countess of Albemarle, and her mother Amicia Countess of Devon, the barons were about to transfer the plaint into the common bench, but in regard Isabella was, by her attorneys, constantly attending on the king's service in the office of chamberlain, the king's council was of opinion that she should be allowed to sue the Exchequer upon all plaints wherein she was concerned, as according to right and usage they ought to do.⁹ She is also mentioned as holding the same office in 1184, 4th, and 5th¹⁰ years of Edward the First.

[illegible]

(i) Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 36. quoted in Prynn's *Animadversions on Coke's Institutes*, p. 208.

(k) Continuatio Mat. Paris, p. 1006. n. 21. Chron. Thomæ Wykes, p. 87. Walsingham, Ypodig. Neuft. I. 471. Trivetii Annales, 252.

Mr. Sandford, and such of our modern historians as mention this lady, run into one common mistake, by telling us, that she died in the same year in which she was married. The precise time of her decease is not indeed any where specified upon good authority, but that she was living, and came of age in the beginning of the year 1273, is evident from the recitals in the several writs bearing teste the 2d of February, 1 Edward I. (1) directed to the sheriffs of Hampshire, Kent, Roteland, Lincoln, Yorks, Bucks, and Surry, commanding them to give to her, the said Aveline, and to her husband Edmund, full seizin of the several lands and tenements within their respective counties, which William de Fortibus, thentofore earl of Albemarle, and father of the said Aveline held in capite, and which upon his death came to her by right of inheritance.

How long Aveline lived after her having thus obtained seizin of her patrimony, is uncertain. According to Mr. Dugdale she must have been alive in the 4th year of Edward I, if what he tells us be true, viz. that she in that year came to an agreement with the king to convey to him and his heirs, the Isle of Wight, together with divers lands, &c. In this matter, however, the learned writer is mistaken, for king Edward's agreement for the purchase of the Isle of Wight, was not made with Aveline, but with Isabella her mother, as I shall endeavour to shew in the sequel; besides there cannot be the least doubt of Aveline's being dead before that time; not only as her husband Edmund earl of Lancaster, at the very commencement of the 4th year of Edward the First, married to his second wife, Blanch, queen of Navarre, but as sundry inquisitions post mortem *Aveline uxoris Edmundi Fratris Regis*, finding that she died, seized of the manors of Kenington and Eastham, and divers fees in Essex, actually occur in the bundles of escheats and inquisitions of the third year of Edward the First.

The death of Aveline Countess of Lancaster, happening in the life-time of her mother, Isabella Countess of Devon, and without her leaving any issue, frustrated the views which king Edward entertained of succeeding in the plan formed by his father king Henry the Third, of bringing back into the royal family the earldom, sovereignty, and property of the Isle of Wight, which had been by Henry the First granted in fee to her great maternal ancestor William de Redvers earl of Devon, &c. To compensate for this disappointment, king Edward the First in the 4th year of his reign, entered into a treaty with the Countess Isabella, who in consideration of 20,000 marks, which he received from that king by an instrument still remaining on record, granted, rendered, and quit claimed to him and his heirs, all and every the lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, which she then had in the Isle of Wight (m). Some years after, a doubt arose, whether the Isle of Wight itself, and the sovereignty thereof, passed by the above grant, and therefore in the year 1293, the king, in consideration of 6000 marks, obtained from the Countess a new grant to him and his heirs of the whole Isle of Wight, and the sovereignty and dominion thereof, together with the advowsons of all abbeys, priories, and churches therein, the homages, rents, and services of all freemen, &c. &c. as likewise whatever else at the time of making such grant, she had in the Isle, as well in demesne as in dominion, together with their appurtenances, as well within as without the county of Southampton, the manor of Christ Church, Twynham in the same county, the manor of Lambeth, and the manor of Vauxhall within the parish of Lambeth in the county of Surry (n); and thereupon the king committed the custody of the Isle to John Fitz-James, steward of the New Forest during pleasure. However fair and honourable the negociation with Isabella de Fortibus may appear to have been, and notwithstanding the authenticity given to her before-mentioned grant of the Isle of Wight to Edward and his heirs, by its being formally and regularly entered on record, yet we find by the register of Ford abbey, that such deed was looked upon as fraudulent and unjustly obtained. Edward the First, says that register, being very desirous of having the Isle of Wight, frequently by himself and others, importuned Isabella de Fortibus to grant the same to him and heirs; but she constantly refused to comply with his applications, and declared, that she would not wrong her heirs so much as to pass from them the Isle of Wight, which was part of her ancient inheritance. At length one de Stratton, a priest, who was her confessor, and had a great ascendancy over her, in hopes of ingratiating himself with the king, undertook to gain her consent; but not being able to succeed as long as she lived, he immediately after her death, in order that the king's expectations might not be frustrated, forged a grant of the Isle to the king, and affixed thereunto her seal which he then had in his keeping. To this account, as given by the monks of Ford abbey, Mr. Dugdale (o) adds, that Ed-

(1) Rot. Clauf. 1 Edw. I. m. 10. Rex vicecomiti Suth. Salm. Quia consilium nobis per prohibitiones in curia nostra receptas quod Avelyn ux. Edmundi fratris nostri filia et heres Willielmi de Fortibus quondam comitis Albemarle dudum defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite talis est etatis quod terræ et tenementa ipsam jure hereditario contingencia sibi restitui debent cepimus fidelitatem prefati Edmundi viri predictæ Avelynæ de terris et tenementis predictis et sibi terras et tenementa illa reddidimus et ideo tibi precipimus quod eisdem Edmundo et Avelynæ de terris et

tenementis in balliva tua ipsam jure hereditario contingentibus et que occasione mortis predicti Willielmi patris ejusdem Avelynæ capere fuerunt in manu patris nostri ratione minoris ætatis hereditariis prefati Willielmi plenam sequestram habere facias. Westm. 2 Feb.

(m) Clauf. 4 Edw. I. m. 7 cedula.

(n) Recited in Pat. 21 Edw. I. m. 3.

(o) Barouage, vol. I. p. 65.

ward the First the better to fortify his title to the isle, in the sixth year of his reign, procured a release from John de Afton, who, he says, pretended some right by descent, from the earls of Devon, of all the claim and interest which he had, or which could devolve to him, from either of them (*r*). Here, however, our great antiquary runs into a most palpable error, and forgetting what he himself had just before told us touching the descent of this John de Afton, actually mistakes a release made by him of his claim to the earldom of Albemarle, and the lands belonging thereto, for a release of his claim and interest in the Isle of Wight, to which Isle he could not have any pretensions whatsoever, as not being allied in blood to the family of Redvers, to whom it belonged. On the other hand, John de Afton was the lineal descendant and great grandson of ——— de Afton and his wife Amicia, youngest daughter and one of the coheirs of William le Grosse earl of Albemarle, which Amicia was also the sister to that Hawise who married, first, William de Magneville earl of Essex, and on his decease without issue took to her second husband William de Fortibus, who in her right became earl of Albemarle and Holderneffe, and was great grandfather to Aveline the wife of Edmund Crouchback; so that upon this Aveline's dying without issue John de Afton became her right heir as to such honours and estates only as had descended to her from her father, and therefore he, as such, did actually claim the earldom of Albemarle. Further, in the fifth year of Edward the first, this John de Afton came to an agreement with the king, and by deed under his seal released to him all his claim to the earldom of Albemarle, as also to all lands and tenements which did sometime belong to Alice, John, Thomas, and William de Fortibus, William le Grosse earl of Albemarle, and Hawise his daughter; and the deed executed by him for that purpose was the very instrument which Dugdale mistook for a release of the Isle of Wight, its sovereignty, &c. None of our national or topographical historians attempt to give us any satisfactory account either of any subsequent claims to the earldom of the Isle of Wight, with the lands thereto appurtenant, being made by the heirs of Isabella de Fortibus during the reign of Edward the First, or of any endowment used by that king either to clear up the transaction between him and her, or to vindicate his own character, and remove the suspicions thrown out by the abbot and convent of Ford, that the before mentioned conveyance and release of the isle to the king and his heirs was fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained from the countess; and yet certainly that matter appeared in a very dubious and unfavourable light.

Mr. Cleaveland in his genealogical history of the family of Courtenay (*g*) gives us a transcript of a writ directed to the barons of the exchequer, which appears to have been issued in consequence of an application made to king Edward II. from the second Sir Hugh de Courtenay, baron of Okehampton, relative to the Isle of Wight, which he claimed by right of inheritance, and as having descended to him on the death of Isabella de Fortibus, to whom he was next heir (*t*): but that writer mentions nothing further relative to this claim, except that Sir Hugh by all his endeavours could not get the isle, it being too great a thing for a subject to possess. This matter, however, is fully set forth in the parliament rolls of the eighth and ninth years of Edward the Second (*u*). Those valuable records take notice, that Hugh de Courtenay having petitioned the king to restore to him all the lands and tenements in the Isle of Wight which belonged to Isabella de Fortibus countess of Devon, together with the manor of Christ Church in Hampshire, of which her ancestors died seised in their demesne as of fee, and alledging that he was the next heir; the king issued his writ directed to the treasurer and chamberlains of his exchequer, commanding them to examine such charter rolls and other muniments as were then in their custody, and to certify to him, how, in what manner, and for what cause, those estates came into the hands of his father king Edward the First. In obedience to this mandate, the treasurer and chamberlains in the next parliament certified to the king a charter, dated at Stockwell near Lambeth, on Monday next after the feast of St. Martin, in winter, in the year 1293. Whereby, as they there alledge, Isabella de Fortibus, by the title and title of countess of Devon and lady of the isle of Wight, in consideration of six thousand marks, granted to the king and his heirs, the whole Isle of Wight with its appurtenances, the manor of Christ Church in Hampshire, the manor of Lambeth in Surrey, and the manor of Fawkeshall situate within the before mentioned manor of Lambeth; And which charter was witnessed by Anthony bishop of Durham, Richard de Afton, and many others. To this return are annexed the depositions of several persons, who, as they alledge, were present not only at the time of the execution of that instrument, but when the countess gave instructions for its being prepared. These depositions are curious, and as a specimen of them, I here subjoin a transcript of that made by Walter bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and William de Gaynesburg who was Isabella's confessor, as from that deposition a tolerable good judgment may be formed of the manner in which a transaction that for several years made no small noise in the world was conducted, and how far the conduct of king Edward the First and his ministers, in regard thereto, was either justifiable or censurable.

(*r*) Baronage, Vol. I. p. 62 and 63.

(*g*) In the collection of deeds referred to in his history, p. 15.

(*t*) Cleaveland's genealogical history of the family of Courtenay, p. 145.

(*u*) Vol. I. p. 334.

WALTERUS COVENTINEN. & LICH. EPUS. J. N. quod Epus Dunelm. mandavit ei, quo illat'm occurreret ei apud Stoke vel, viz. die Lune ante Festum Sancti Marini anno &c. ob quod mandatum idem Walterus ibidem venit eodem die circa horam primam, et ibi ex predicto Episcopo Dunelm. mandato fecit & scripsit quandam Cartam in quodam Gardino que in se continebat, quod ISABELLA DE FORTIBUS CONSTITISSA ALBEMARLE COMITISSA & REGINA DIO DIO REGI Anglie Infelam de Wyght, Manerium de Cristecherche et Manerium de Fankeshalle cum pertinentiis, et quietum clamavit de se et hereditibus suis predictis Dño Regi & hereditibus suis imperpetuum. Et cartam illam habuit prefato Episcopo Dunelm. qui concessit manum & predia a Comitiſſa ad consignandam, et postea reportavit eandem cartam in litteris Episcopi Dunelm. sigillo predicto Comitiſſe signatam. Remansit quod postea quando prefatus Episcopus Dunelm. retornavit ad predictam Comitissam ad et ad hunc tuum de ea capendam, ipse Walterus cum prefato Episcopo lastravit Cancera ubi prefata Comitissa jaceat, circa hora tertiam, Waltero, eam loquentem cum predicto Episcopo.

Frater WILLIUS DE GAYNESBURGH' dicit, quod ipse fuit Confessor predictæ Comitissæ per quatuor Annos ante mortem suam: & quod ipse ad mandatum predictæ Comitissæ venit ad quoddam Manerium de Sutton extra Dertford, ubi eadem Comitissa in veniendo de Canua cepit infirmari, & sic fuit continue cum eadem ibidem, et apud Stokewell usq; ad mortem ipsius Comitissæ. Et dicit quod fuit prefatus predicto die Lune quando predictus Episcopus Dunelm. venit ad Comitissam apud Stokewell, et vidit & audivit ubi predictus Episcopus allocutus fuit eandem super quadam prelocutione inter Dñum Regem & ipsam prius habita de Insula de Wyght, Maner de Cristechurch & de Fankeshallo cum pertinentiis. Et quesivit ab eadem, si ad tunc esset in eadem voluntate reddendi predicta Insulam & Maneria Dño Regi, sicut antea prelocutam fuit? Que dixit quod sic. Quesita etiam per ipsum Episcopum, si vellet quod Carta inde fieret? dixit quod sic. Et tunc predictus Episcopus fecit predictum Walterum scribere predictam Cartam; qua scripta idem Episcopus reportavit eam coram eadem Comitissa, et eam coram ipsa Comitissa in presentia ipsius fratris Willii, Gilberti de Knovill, Galfridi Capellani, hic dicit ut credit, Agnetis de Monnoeals, domicelle ejusdem Comitissæ, et plurium aliorum de familia Comitissæ Cartam illam fecit legere. Et a predicta Comitissa quesivit si vellet quod Carta illa sub illa forma signaretur? Que dixit quod sic. Et precipit predictæ Agneti, quod Sigillum suum deferret ad Cartam illam consignandam. Quod sic factum est. Post cujus consignationem in presentia predictorum sciam eadem Comitissa tradidit predicto Episcopo predictam Cartam et scilicet predictorum Insule et Maneriorum in predicta Carta contentorum in manus ipsius Episcopi, nomine Domini Regis et ad arum ejusdem, per Ciroceas ipsius Episcopi, quas eadem Comitissa in manus suam tenuit, ex mera voluntate sua & sponte reddidit. Et postea circa horam tertiam quando idem Episcopus sic recesserat eadem Comitissa sic requievit. Et postea idem Frater Willus post horam nonam rogavit predictam Comitissam quod Testamentum suum faceret; que respondit, quod ita fatigata fuit, quod si multum in loquendo laboraret, timebat sibi per hoc gravari multum & debilitari; sed postea ipsa Comitissa post horam vespere per ipsum Fratrem iterum requisita de eodem faciendo, fecit Testamentum suum et nominavit per digitos suos Executores suos, videlicet Abbatem de Quera, Priorem de Brommore, Priorem de Cristechirche, Gilbertum de Knovill; et sic fatigata quievit. Et postea per aliquod tempus fecit se comulcari per ipsum Fratrem Willium ad hoc faciendum revelitum, et toto tempore predicto erat bone & sane memorie; & postea inter medium noctem et Aurorem expiravit.

THE MONUMENT OF KING SEBERT stands between the two easternmost of those pillars, which on the fourth side of the altar separate the presbytery from the ambulatory, leading to the chapels, and hath two fronts, the one facing to the fourth ambulatory and the other to the area before the altar. These fronts in their forms, mode of construction, and ornaments, differ widely from each other; a circumstance that doth not occur in any other sepulchral monument that I can recollect, and which circumstance in this particular case, is favoured by the floor of the presbytery being raised about five feet higher than that of the adjoining ambulatory.

That front which faces to the fourth ambulatory, and is visible from thence only, consists of a plain altar tomb of touchstone, six feet six inches in length, and two feet six inches in height above its plinth, and of a magnificent and lofty canopy of fram'd oak, supported by a very flat Gothic arch of masonry turned over the tomb, at the height of two feet or thereabouts above its covering stone: This tomb, which contains the royal remains of the pious and munificent first founder of the abbey, together with those of his consort Ethelgoda, is, together with the arch that spans over it, placed within a recess formed for their reception in the wall built there for the purpose of supporting the southern flank of the floor and pavement of the presbytery, and for preventing the ground from colting down into the adjoining ambulatory. The vaulting or under side of the before mentioned arch, as also the side and two end walls of the recess, are divided into several compartments of various forms and sizes, separated from each other by Gothic mouldings. Some of these compartments have been adorned with paintings, as is evident from a human face and several parts of figures still visible on them.

The front of the canopy on this side, is formed by four boarded pannels or panes, each nine feet in height and two feet seven inches in width, framed into narrow pilasters, which likewise serve to separate the pannels from each other. These pannels rise flush with the face of the wall, within which the tomb is placed, and each of them terminate in an acute Gothic head, rising pyramidically and ornamented with Quater foils, and a variety of light Gothic mouldings.

The historians of the church of Westminster say, that the pictures of St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, King Sebert, and Edward the Confessor, were painted in these pannels, with verses by way of question and answer placed underneath them. And Weever expressly tells us, that one of these pictures represented St. Peter talking to King Sebert, who was painted in the adjoining panel, and these verses underneath:

Hic Rex Seberte pausas, mihi condita per te
Hæc loca lustravi, demum lustrando dicavi.

These pannels still retain incontestable indications of their having been originally painted, and that human figures were thereon represented, but those figures, whatever they were, are so much defaced that

that little more than the outlines of one of them, and some fragments of other paintings on the spandrils of the pyramids, which form the finifhings of the pannels, are now vifible, fo that it is impoffible to afcertain who were the feveral perfons that thefe figures were defigned to reprelent. The only figure of which there are any tolerable remains is that of a venerable elderly man, cloathed in a tunic and loofe robe, with a long curled dark coloured beard, and a nimbus, round his head on which he wears a kind of wreath or turban. His left hand holds a fceptre, and his right is elevated and with its fore finger pointed towards heaven. From thefe circumftances it may not improbably be fuggelted, that the figure was intended to reprelent St. Edward the Confellor.

The principal front of this monument faces the area before the altar. It is in height, from the underfide of its plinth to the fummits of the finials on the canopy, thirteen feet nine inches, and is formed on a defign much more elegant and enriched than that which faces to the fourth ambulatory, and happily is in far better prefervation (v).

Here, under the canopy, and on a ftone plinth of eight inches rife, is placed a cheft of oak twelve feet fix inches in length, three feet four inches in height, and two feet eleven inches in width; evidently intended to reprelent the Sarcophagus of Sebert, as well as to ferve for an altar table on the day of his anniverfary, and at fuch other times when mafs was to be faid there for the repoft of his foul. This cheft is of very plain and rude workmanfhip; however, a greater elegance in making it feems to have been unneceffary, it being evident from the feveral large broad-headed nails which have been drove into it, and are there now remaining, as alfo from fome filaments of gold adhering to them, that anciently this cheft was covered with carpetting, either of cloth of gold, or other fuch like rich ftuff.

Immediately without the front of this cheft ftand four Gothic pilafters, two of them placed near its head and the other two near its foot. Thefe pilafters ferve to fupport the canopy towards the north, which is there formed by four acute arches or pyramidal Gothic heads, richly ornamented and placed clofe to each other, and at the height of fix feet from the top or cover of the cheft, reft upon, or rather abut againft, the before mentioned pilafters. The center of each of thefe pyramidal heads is occupied by a circular compartment, within which is another fhaped like a trefoil, and formed by three femicircular convex mouldings conjoined in point. The faces of both thefe compartments are covered with thick transparent red glafs, laid on a gold foil, fpread on a thin coat of diftemper, or very fine plaifter. At their greateft diameter they extend fourteen inches and an half, and are encompassed by moulded frames, raifed in plaifter and gilt with burnifh'd gold. The fpan-drills and other parts of the fronts of thefe heads are in like manner faced with transparent glafs, but of a fine blue colour fet on a filver foil, and evidently defigned to imitate Lapis Lazuli. The upper edge of the weatherings which lie on the hips of the pediments is ornamented with crockets placed at equal diftances from each other; and beneath them runs a kind of cornifh or fascia, confifting of one hollow and two fwelling mouldings. Thefe crockets, together with the fwelling mouldings of the cornifhes and thofe of the arches, indentings, tracery, and ramifications which decorate the lower parts of the canopy, are gilt partly with frofted and partly with burnifhed gold; but all the hollow mouldings are painted a bright full fcarlet. In the middle of the fore part of this canopy, at the point where the two middlemoft of the acute arches or pyramids join each other (w), is fixed the buft of a bifhop with a mitre on his head, grounded white, and richly fpangled with pieces of glafs of different colours in imitation of precious ftones; and on the pilafters which ftand next thereto on the right and left, is the buft of a king wearing his crown gilt with gold, and fet with jewellery in the fame manner as the bifhop's mitre juft defcribed. Whether thefe buftos were here introduced by the architect as meer matter of ornament to the canopy, or whether he intended them to reprelent any, and what particular perfons, cannot at this diftance of time be afcertaind. There are, however, fome circumftances in the life of King Sebert, that may afford fome help towards explaining that matter. According to the account given to us by the generality of our hiftorians, Sebert was converted to chriftianity by the preaching of St. Auftin, and at the perfuafion of his uncle Ethelbert King of Kent, who had a little time before embraced the true faith. The latter, fay they, having erected a church in London, and dedicated it to St. Paul; Sebert, in imitation of his pious relation, built the church at Weftminfter, and ordered Mellitus, then newly appointed bifhop of London, to confecrate and dedicate it to St. Peter. Hence then we may not unreafonably fuggelt, that the three buftos which we fee on the front of the canopy were not placed there merely as dreflings or matter of ornament and decoration, but in allufion to thofe perfons who were principally concerned in the primary foundation of Weftminfter abbey; and therefore, that the buftos of the two kings were intended to reprelent Sebert, and his uncle Ethelbert; and that the mitred head was defigned either for that of St. Auftin, from whom thefe kings received baptifm, or that of Mellitus bifhop of London, who confecrated the fabric.

(v) See plate IV.

(w) See plate IV. and plate VI. fig. 1. 2. 3.

The wainscotting, which forms the front of the canopy on the side adjoining to the fourth ambulatory, stands close to, and serves as a backing for the recess wherein the chest or altar table is placed on the side facing the presbytery, and is there, as on the opposite side, divided into four panels or panes, each of them seven feet two inches in height, by two feet eight inches in width. These panels, like those on the fourth front, were anciently adorned with human figures painted in distemper, two of which figures, viz. those on the first and third panels fortunately still remain. In the first of these panels (*x*), and on a dark brown back ground, is painted the figure, as large as life, of a tall elderly man with a long curled beard, dressed in a rose-coloured tunic, over which is thrown a loose robe or mantle of green fatten, lined with fur, and guarded or bordered with a green, white and red, mixed lace (*y*). In his right hand he bears a sceptre surmounted by the figure of a gothic church (*z*), and he holds up his left, the fore finger whereof is pointed upwards, whilst with a grave and sedate countenance, and his eyes fixed as on an object in the adjoining panel, he seems to be dictating on some important subject. He hath gloves on his hands, and on his head is placed a circlet or crown of gold, the rim whereof is plain and surmounted by strawberry leaves (*a*).

In the third panel, on a dark mazarine-blue ground, richly powdered with Lions passant Guardant-Gold, is the picture of a middle-aged round-faced beardless man, five feet nine inches and an half high, dressed in a red tunic or dalmatic, girded about his waist by a figured girdle of most elegant workmanship, the ends or tassels whereof hang down as low as to his feet. Over the tunic is a brown robe lined with fur, and guarded about the edges with a fancy-lace of mixed colours, viz. pale brown, red and white. This robe is fastened over the right shoulder by a square fibula, coloured black, yellow, red and white (*b*). The tops of his gloves are richly embroidered, and on the back of each is fixed a handsome quarter foil of red, green and white (*c*). He holds his right hand across his breast, and between the fore finger and thumb of his left hand he supports a sceptre surmounted by a fancy flower or husk (*d*). On his head is a circlet of gold, which is dissimilar to that of the last-mentioned figure, its rim being set with rubies and emeralds, and surmounted with balls and strawberry leaves placed alternately on its edge (*e*).

However presumptuous it may be, positively to determine what particular persons these pictures were designed to represent, yet the mere offer of a conjecture that possibly may lead to the discovery may be venial. It hath already been observed, that the first of these figures, of which we are now treating, is represented as holding in his hand a sceptre surmounted with the model of a gothic church. Now it is well known that the statues of many kings, who have been the founders of churches, abbies, or other religious houses, or who otherwise became considerable benefactors thereunto, in allusion to such acts of pious generosity, represent them either as holding in their hand the model of such church or abbey, or otherwise bearing in their hands sceptres surmounted with the like figure. Hence, therefore, it may reasonably be supposed, that the figure painted in the first panel on the north side of the beforementioned canopy was designed to represent King Sebert, the original founder of the church of Westminster, a supposition that seems to be strengthened by the gravity and serious attention expressed in the countenance of the figure, and perfectly suitable to Sebert's conduct in founding the abbey; in relation to which religious act, the painter in all probability used his best endeavours to represent that king as speaking.

The back ground of the third panel being powdered with golden Lions passant Guardant of England, makes it certain that the figure painted thereon was intended for that of one of the kings who swayed the English sceptre in times subsequent to the Norman invasion, no one of whom, all circumstances considered, it can better suit than King Henry the Third, who was the rebuild and munificent re-founder of Westminster-abbey.

The picture, whatever it might be that was painted in the second panel, hath purposely been scraped off, as is evident from the marks of the tool, and some fragments of the painting still visible, near the edge of the panel. Under this circumstance of the painting being purposely scraped off, it may perhaps be imagined that the picture was that of Thomas a Becket; it being well known that Henry VIII. ordered all such pictures, statues, or representations of that pretended saint, as were in churches or elsewhere, to be erased, broke to pieces, or otherwise destroyed. On the other hand, as it doth not appear that Archbishop Becket was in any wise connected with the church of Westminster, or that he interested himself in regard to the disposal and preservation of the body of King Sebert; we cannot well account for his picture being painted on the shrine of that monarch, unless we indulge the supposition that Becket's figure was painted on one of those panels, in memory of his having been the person who instigated King Henry the Second to procure the canonization of Edward the Confessor, the second founder of the abbey of Westminster, and to translate his body into

(*) See plate V. Fig. 1.

(y) See plate VI. Fig. 9.

(z) See plate VI. Fig. 6.

(a) See plate VI. Fig. 4.

(b) See plate VI. Fig. 11.

(c) See plate VI. Fig. 8.

(d) See plate VI. Fig. 7.

(e) See plate VI. Fig. 5.

a new feretry, as was actually done on the 3d of the ides of October in the year 1163. What were the particular figures which were painted on the fourth pannel, as also on the two others that stood at the head and foot of the shrine, must ever remain unknown, those pannels having long since been destroyed, and replaced by others.

Each of the pannels on which the before mentioned figures are painted, is separated from that adjoining, by a pilaster, whose edges are ornamented with a half rounded moulding. The flats of these pilasters are coloured red, and the ground of the mouldings, which is white, is divided by thin lines into small lozenges of two inches in length, each charged with a red tracery.

The vaulting of the under side of the canopy is divided into four arches, each of which in point of width and position correspond with that of the pannel, to which they are respectively opposite.

The surfaces of these arches are divided into compartments by sundry small moulded ribs tinged black, which fly diagonally from pilaster to pilaster. And each compartment, as are also the spandrels, is filled with a white tracery of trailing sprigs and leaves laid on a red ground (f).

From this imperfect description it may reasonably be imagined, that when Sebert's monument was complete and entire, when the tapers which stood lighted before it shewed the paintings that were within its recess, and when the different coloured glass on the front of its canopy reflected the lights that were kept burning on the high altar near which it stood, it made a most noble and luminous appearance, and carried with it a magnificence not to be exceeded by any monument, either in Westminster abbey or in any other church.

Our ancient historians are so short in the account they give us of King Sebert, that we cannot but deplore the want of knowing further particulars relative to the reign of a monarch, who banished idolatry out of his dominions, and proved himself most zealous in supporting the cause of Christianity, which he had cheerfully embraced. All that we can learn of his story further than what hath been already mentioned, is this: He was son of Sledda king of the East Saxons, by Ricula daughter of Hermenrick, and sister to Ethelbert king of Kent. In the year 600 he ascended the throne of Essex, and having reigned fifteen years was, together with his Queen Ethelgoda, interred near to the high altar, in the church which he himself had built at Westminster. Upon the rebuilding of the abbey by Henry the Third on its present site, which is somewhat north of that whereon Sebert had erected his church, the bodies of Sebert and Ethelgoda, together with those of Hugolin chamberlain to Edward the Confessor, Abbot Edwine, and Sulcardus the historian, were taken up from the respective places of their primary interments, and put under one monument in the vaulted room, on the east side of the great cloisters, wherein the regalia were formerly kept, and where the trial pieces of the Pix are now deposited; and not in that place some years since walled up which adjoins to the passage leading from the eastern cloyster into the chapter-house and library, as Mr. Widmore, by mistake, says they were.

In the year 1308, the monks of Westminster, animated by a laudable zeal for the preservation of the remains of their first royal founder, and in grateful remembrance of that liberality to which they stood indebted for their maintenance and support, a practice which, (altho' highly commendable, is in modern times too much neglected), again took up the bodies of Sebert and Ethelgoda, and re-enclosing them in leaden coffins, with great ceremony and devotion deposited them within their present tomb, then newly prepared for their reception. At the time of this removal, as Walsingham assures us, the right arm of King Sebert was found in all respects as whole and perfect as if he was but newly dead, notwithstanding its having been buried upwards of seven hundred years. Of this circumstance, and the character of Sebert, a very ancient manuscript of Robert of Gloucester (g) speaks thus,

' Segbrit that I nempned was a right holy man
' For the Abbey of Westminster he formeſt began
' He was the first King that, thilk stete gan rene
' And sithe at his ende day he was buried there
' Seven hundred yere and fix there were nigh agon
' Sithe that he was buried faire under a Ston.
' And Som del of him was also hool y found
' As thilk day that he was first laid in the Ground.'

Upon taking a review of these monuments, we find them not only exhibiting very curious and remarkable specimens of the state in which the arts stood in this kingdom about the close of the thirteenth century, and supplying us with some valuable desiderata in their history and progress, but manifesting the strong attachment which our ancestors at the times in which those monuments were erected, shewed to the Saracenic mode of architecture.

That stile of building was invariably adopted and followed from the time of its being first brought into England until some faint attempts to introduce the Greek architecture were made in the reign of King Henry the Third, as will appear from the following circumstances. Richard de

(f) Plate IV. fig. 10.

(g) See Hearne's Appendix to Robert of Gloucester, Vol. II. N. VI. E. Ware,

Ware, being elected abbot of Westminster in the year 1258, went soon after to Rome to be confirmed, and during his abode there, he in all probability became acquainted with the most celebrated artists of that city: for we find him again at Rome in the year 1267, being sent thither by King Henry to procure workmen to ornament the new church of Westminster, the building whereof was then far advanced, and to erect a tomb or shrine for the body of Edward the Confessor, that which King Henry had caused to be built in the year 1241 not being thought sufficiently elegant. Abbot Ware on his return into England, brought with him Peter Cevallini, who was one of the most eminent painters and sculptors of his time; and it was from Cevallini's designs, and under his directions, that the Mosaic pavement before the high altar was laid, and the tomb or shrine of the Confessor either totally made anew, or, what is more likely, greatly altered and enriched. In the latter, the Roman artist introduced the Greek style of architecture, by judiciously placing on the top of the Mosaic stone work of the shrine, a very neat and elegant archætonic frame of wood two stories in height, formed according to the Doric order, and inlaid on its fronts with various pieces of ivory and coloured stained glass.

The same style of architecture was likewise observed by Cevallini in making his design for the monument, which in the year 1273 he erected in the Confessor's chapel in Westminster abbey, for King Henry the Third. After that time we do not meet with a single instance of its being used either in buildings, or in sepulchral monuments, within this kingdom, until it was revived towards the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth. From hence then it may reasonably be inferred, that the Greek architecture fell into disuse in this kingdom soon after its introduction, as not being suitable to the taste of the nobility of Edward the First's court; who having been familiarized to pointed arches, lofty vaultings, and tall, slender, and disproportioned pillars and pilasters, gave the preference to that which is commonly called the Gothic. Of this, the monuments I have here described, the former of which was erected about the year 1275, and the latter in 1308, are convincing proofs. As history hath not transmitted to us any account of the architects who flourished in the times of which we are speaking, we are at a loss to ascertain the person, to whose great skill and abilities in his profession, we are indebted for the monuments of Aveline and Sebert. Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, speaking of Cevallini's being the person who made the Confessor's shrine, says, that in all probability he was the person who gave the designs for the crosses erected by king Edward the First to the memory of his beloved Eleanor. Allowing that to be a fact, may we not then with an equal degree of probability suppose, that the same painter and sculptor not only made the designs for the monuments of Aveline Countess of Lancaster and king Sebert; but that the paintings in distemper, wherewith those monuments are respectively adorned, were the produce of his pencil? As it is likely that Cevallini was a young man when he first came into England, the difference of time between his building the Confessor's shrine, and the erecting Sebert's monument, will not discountenance the suggestion. Certain it is, that they are works of a very able master, and have more than their antiquity to recommend them to our attention.

It is generally said, that the old painters, that is, those who flourished before the invention of oil colours, when they painted on walls, used size, or what is called distemper; but that it is not to be supposed that they painted on board in the same manner. And Sandrart informs us, that the paintings on board, of those early times, had cloth under them.

These rules of practical painting might perhaps be generally observed by the old artists, but it is certain that they did not invariably adhere to them; for the paintings on the canopy of king Sebert's monument, so far from being executed agreeable to those rules, are existing evidences that the person who painted them deviated therefrom, and pursued a quite different method as well in the preparation of his ground, as in the mixing, grinding, and laying on his colours. These paintings are on boards, but the boards are not overlaid, or covered with cloth, closely glued down to them, for the purpose of receiving thereon the paintings conformable to the method which Sandrart says was anciently used, but spread over with a very thin coat of fine plaister, not thicker than an egg-shell; and on that coat the figures are painted in colours mixed and prepared with size or distemper; notwithstanding which they are now nearly as clear and brilliant as they were when first laid on. Other pictures painted in those times were indisputably grounded and painted in the same manner, but few if any of them now remain. Mr. Walpole (*b*) very candidly owns, that he could not find any vestiges of the Art of Painting during the reigns of the two first Edwards, although, as he confesseth, it was certainly preserved here in those times, at least by painting on glass. After such a declaration made by that ingenious and accurate enquirer, and the researches of the late industrious Mr. George Vertue, little if any hopes could be entertained of finding any pictures that were painted in England during the two before-mentioned reigns. Fortunately, however, the paintings on Aveline and Sebert's monuments are incontestably products of those very times; they are desiderata which have been much searched for, and they well supply that lacuna in the history of the progress of the art of painting in England, which our best antiquaries have deplored for many years past.

(b) *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 21.

The unfinished monument of *THE LADY ANNE OF CLEVES*, fourth wife of king Henry the Eighth, which is the last of the three sepulchral monuments mentioned in the former part of this memoir, as being hid from public view, stands between the two westernmost of those columns which separate the presbytery from the south transept of the cross, and is shut up between the screen of carpentry that lines the south side of the area before the altar, and a wall built there in order to support the backs of the monuments of the Doctors South and Busby; so that no part of it is now visible excepting one of the smallest panels or compartments carved on the south side of the tomb; and which panel, standing flush with the face of such part of the wall as runs between the two last-mentioned monuments, seems as if it had been placed there by way of ornament.

This monument, in its present state (*g*), consists of a large altar-tomb, and two detached pedestals of free stone, formed in the Grecian style of architecture, and placed on a plinth which rises five inches and a quarter above the level of the adjoining pavement; the whole being executed in a masterly manner, and extending eighteen feet in length. The tomb itself is composed of a head-stone and foot-stone, each of them three feet in height, and ten inches and a half in breadth, two side slabs of eight feet five inches in length, and a covering or top-stone of black marble, eleven feet two inches long, and five inches thick.

The faces of the side slabs are embellished with a variety of ornaments in basso-relievo, and particularly with two tier or rows of square panels or compartments, of which those in the lowermost tier are each of them charged with two thigh-bones in saltier surmounted by a death's head. The ground of these last-mentioned panels is tinged black, in order to throw out and give a further relief to the thigh-bones and death's heads which are left of the colour of the freestone in which they are carved. On the face of the head-stone, and within an oval frame, surmounted by a ducal coronet, is carved an escarbuncle, being the arms of the dukes of Cleves; and on the face of the foot-stone are the letters A. C. in cyphers within an oval similar to that on the head-stone, and likewise surmounted by a ducal coronet. The two pedestals are placed, one at the head and the other at the foot of the tomb, and at the distance of two feet and three inches from it. They are of equal dimensions with the head and foot stones; and the dye of each of them is in front, ornamented with a lion's head, set within an oval frame decorated with foliages; and, on its sides, with the letters A. C. in cypher.

The elegance and good taste, which appears in such parts of this monument as are finished, evinces that it was designed by a very skilful and able architect. And when we reflect on the forms in which sepulchral monuments were built in the reigns of Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth; and likewise consider, that the head and foot-stones of this tomb are in every respect formed similar to the pedestals that are placed at a small distance from its extremities; there is little or no room to doubt of the artists having intended to finish the whole with a semicircular arched canopy, spanning over the tomb, and supported by double pillars set on the present pedestals.

If we were puzzled to find out the name of any one architect in the reign of the first Edward, under much greater difficulties are we amongst the plenty of such artists, who flourished in the reigns of king Henry the Eighth and his successors, to ascertain which of them in particular was the person employed to make the design for this monument.

On the revival of learning in England, Henry the Eighth entertained in his service a variety of artists, and amongst them several Italians and other foreigners, skilled in architecture, who introduced the Grecian style, and taught it here to their pupils; so that in a few years time England could justly boast of many able architects; the names and works of several of whom, as Holbein, Sir Richard Lee, Simons, John of Padua, &c. &c. are known in these times. In the year 1576, a very curious column, now taken down, ornamented with sixty sun-dials, was erected in Caius College at Cambridge, and inscribed as follows: "Theodorus Hæveus, Clevienfis, Artifex Egredius et insignis Architectura professor fecit." This person appears to have been several years employed by Dr. Keys in building his college; where in token of his great merit, his portrait is still preserved. Now, as we are not any where told who was the person that made the design for the Lady Anne's monument, and as it is well known that the several persons who composed her household, as well after as before her divorce from the king, were natives of the duchy of Cleves; and as this Theodore Hæveus was of that country, and famous in his profession, it may reasonably be imagined that he was the draftsman who made the design for her monument.

As this memoir hath swelled to a greater length than I at first expected, I dare not at present trespass on the patience of the Society further than just to observe, that the Lady Anne of Cleves died at Chelsea, the usual place of her residence, on the sixteenth day of July, in the year 1557, and was on the fourth day of August following deposited in this tomb.

(*g*) PLATE VII.





Seal of
Piercy
Castle



Seal of
Piercy
Castle



The Monument of RAMERS, a noble & great Bar of P. Bartholomew's Piercy &c. was put
in the Year 1132, as it now remains in the Piercy Church near Southfield, after having been
spoil'd & raised in the time of R. Henry VIII



Scale of Feet

Specimens of Architecture in the Choir (Chapel of St. Bartholomew near Smithfield)

PLATES XXXVI. XXXVII.

VOL. II.

THE monument here represented is that of RAHERUS, founder of the hospital and priory of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, in *Smithfield*, in the west suburb of London, in the reign of Henry I.

The account given of this person in the MS history of the foundation of this church and priory, in the Cottonian Library, Vespasian, B. IX. both in French and English, is as follows:

"He was a man of no family or education, and had wasted the prime of his life in no very reputable connection with the nobility and courtiers, to whom he recommended himself by his festive and pleasant disposition, a ready wit, and a convivial turn, which had so ingratiated him into their friendship, that whatever he requested was readily complied with, and he was in high fashion about the court and with the king himself." By what train of circumstances his reformation was brought about we are not told; but the first fruits of his contrition for his ill-spent life was a journey to Rome. There he fell dangerously ill, and formed a resolution, that if he recovered, and returned safe to his own country, he would found an hospital for the relief of the poor. He was confirmed in this good purpose by an alarming vision, which he had in his way home; in which St. Bartholomew himself pointed out to him the precise spot where he should erect his hospital. When he arrived in London, he communicated what had happened to his friends among the barons, who advised him to procure the king's consent before he set about the execution of his design. Accordingly he obtained an audience, at which Richard Belmeis I. bishop of London assisted, and a licence was forthwith granted him. A church was presently erected of hewn stone, and at a little distance from it an hospital. This was done in the month of March, A. D. 1123, in the pontificate of Calixtus II. and 33 of Henry I. William Corbois being archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard Belmeis bishop of London, which latter prelate consecrated a cemetery on the south side of the place.

It is pretended that the destination of the spot where this church and hospital were now erected had been pointed out to Edward the Confessor, and by the predictions of certain Greeks. At this time, however, it was a marsh, and the small part that was dry ground, was the place of execution for criminals, as the Elms in Smithfield continued to be for some centuries after.

As the founder was not in the most affluent circumstances, he employed a variety of little engaging artifices to procure materials and workmen. A magnificent building rose in a short time, to the astonishment of all who beheld it. A number of regular clergy were placed in it, and Rahere himself became the first prior. The better to secure this new foundation against the envy and jealousy, and even the malice of his contemporaries (for they had threatened his life), he obtained of Henry I. a charter, dated at Westminster, the 33d of his reign, 1133, by which that prince confirms to the church of St. Bartholomew in London, and to Rahere the prior, and the canons regular serving God there, and to the poor of the hospital of the said church, exemption from all civil service and subjection, aids, contributions, scutages, pleas, &c. with all the various customs and privileges of soc and sac, thol and theam, and infangetheof, in all their lands, grants them free leave, on the death of Rahere, to elect another prior, without the interference of the Pope or the Crown, unless for special reasons; and gives his free peace to all persons coming to the fair of St. Bartholomew there held; forbidding his servants to implead any of their persons, without leave of the canons, during the three days continuance of that fair, viz. on the vigil of the feast, the feast itself, and the day following. This charter is witnessed by Henry [Raleigh] bishop of Winchester, Roger bishop of Salisbury, Bernard bishop of St. David's, Jeffrey the chancellor, Stephen earl of Moriton, William de Albeni Brito, Aubrey de Vere, Richard de Basset, Milo de Gloucester, Payn Fitz John, Robert de Curci, Hugh Bigot, and many other barons (a).

Henry III. in his 38th year, by a charter dated at Winchester, and confirmed by Insepimus by Richard II. (b) confirms to the prior and canons the site of their church and hospital given to them by Henry I. and the churches and lands given to them by the several benefactors there specified; and subjects the hospital to the prior and canons, as by the charters of king John and Henry I. Witnesses, Audomare de Valentia, bishop of Winchester elect, Bertram de Crioll, &c.

(a) Cart. Antiq. L. n. 1. Mon. Ang. II. 386.

(b) Cart. 6 R. II. n. 7, per Insep. Vide Pat. 2 E. II. p. 2. m. 7. Pat. 5 E. II. p. 3. m. 15. Pat. 2 H. VI. p. 1. m. 4. Pat. 7 H. V. m. 19. Mon. Ang. II. 171. The same charter is printed, Ib. p. 386, from Cart. Ant. L. n. 14.

Hence it is plain, that Stowe mistakes in dating the first grant of the fair in the reign of Henry II.

Edward III. by writ tested at Westminster, March 14, in his 26th year, exempts this hospital from tenths and fifteenths, nones, wools, and other aids. It is there stated to be intended to receive all the infirm poor that resort to it, till they recovered from their infirmity, all pregnant women till after their delivery, and their children for seven years if the mother happen to die in the hospital; also to support divers chantries, and other charities. But that its endowment was not sufficient for the support of the master, brethren, and sisters, together with all the other objects (c).

Rahere's vow to build an hospital being more early than the vision of St. Bartholomew, he is said by Newcourt (d), in performance of it to have built the hospital before the priory. Stowe (e), and those who follow him, make both the hospital and priory to have been founded, or begun at least, A. D. 1102, which cannot be the exact time, if it be true that the interest of Richard, bishop of London, was made use of by Rahere to procure the king's favour for the ground to build on; for then it must not be till A. D. 1108, Richard not being made bishop till that year (f).

King Henry I. is said by Leland (g), to have been the founder, as giving the ground on which both the hospital and priory were built, and some churches in Suffolk. And it must be confessed, that though Rahere is so much cried up in the monkish legend in the Monasticon, there is no mention of him, but as prior only, in the charter of Henry III. But by his means and solicitations, very probably, these houses were begun, the buildings carried on, and some endowment settled (h).

Another error into which Stowe (i) seems to have fallen, is that of calling Rahere "the king's minstrel;" which is by no means implied in the character he and Weever (k) give him, of "a pleasant-conceited, witty gentleman," or in that which he bears in the history of his foundation before referred to; which is no other than that of a parasite, a hanger-on to the nobility, who were pleased with him as a good companion. And we may be assured the legend would make the worst of the matter, in order the more to magnify his conversion and reformation.

Rahere continued prior of his new foundation twenty years, to his death, which probably happened early in the thirteenth century, if we suppose G canon of Olney, who is said in the Chronicle of Dunstable (l) to have been elected prior of St. Bartholomew in London 1213, to have been his immediate successor. He was buried in the north wall of the east end or chancel of his church, the place usually appropriated to founders, or benefactors, or lords of manors. A monument was erected over him; but whether the precise one here represented may admit of a doubt. Stowe (m) tells us, that the priory was new built A. D. 1410, and the priory church, with the parish church adjoining, and the offices and lodgings belonging to the priory, were afterwards rebuilt by Bolton, the last prior before the dissolution. Weever adds (n), that the monument of Rahere was at that time renewed.

A very little acquaintance with the sepulchral monuments of England will convince us that that which we now see erected to the memory of Rahere, who died at latest in the thirteenth century, bears not the smallest mark of that age. We need not go beyond London or Westminster for proof that neither the altar tomb on which the figure lies, nor the figure itself, are older than the fifteenth century, or the period assigned them by Weever, though he produces no voucher for his assertion.

The figure of the founder represents him in his monastic habit, his crown shaven, his hands elevated. On each side of him kneel two monks, with books in their hands; and at his feet stands on a cloud an angel crowned, holding the arms of the priory: Gules, two lions passant guardant Or. in chief two crowns, Or (o). On the front of the tomb are in six frets the four following shields of arms:

London,
England,
The priory,

Gules, a bend between two martlets.

Round the ledge of the tomb is this inscription:

Hic jacet Raherus primus canonicus & primus prior hujus ecclesie.

It appears by the minute books of the Society of Antiquaries, that Mr. Hill exhibited to them a drawing of this monument, and other inscriptions in this church, 1718.

Within a century after its foundation, Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, claimed a right of visiting this priory. The canons opposed his claim, alledging that the bishop of London was their proper visitor. This so provoked the archbishop, that he fell on the sub-prior (the prior being

(c) Clauf. 26 E. III. m. 28. Mon. Ang. II. 387.

(f) Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 305. n. a.

(g) Fun. Mon. p. 423.

(h) Ubi supra, p. 419.

(i) Tanner, ubi supra.

(j) Collect. I. 51.

(k) Ubi supra, p. 419.

(l) Tanner, ubi supra.

(m) Ubi supra, p. 423.

(n) Ubi supra, p. 418.

(o) Survey, p. 418.

(p) This intermixture of the lions of England and the crowns is no weak proof that the priory was of royal foundation, or at least, that the founder was ambitious of having it so considered. The arms of the hospital engraved by bishop Tanner from Mr. Annes are Per pale, Argent and Sable, a chevron counterchanged.

abſent) and gave him ſeveral blows on the breaſt, face, and head, accompanied with the moſt violent and ſcurrilous language: and the canons endeavouring to reſcue their ſub-prior, the arch-biſhop tore his rich cope, and the button of it richly ſet in gold, ſilver, and jewels, was loſt in the croud. Nor did the haughty prelate, who was a foreigner from Provence, ſtop here. He puſhed the poor old monk with ſuch violence againſt one of the diviſions of the ſtalls, that he was bruited in a moſt dangerous manner, which he never recovered. The archbiſhop himſelf being in the reſcue puſhed down backwards, diſcovered a coat of mail under his robes. His ſervants ſeeing him fallen, fell on the canons, and being joined by their maſter, beat them forely. They ran bloody and dirty as they were to the biſhop of London, who adviſed them to carry their complaints to the king at Weſtmiſter. Only four were able to go thither; but they were reſuſed an audience. Mean time, the citizens of London threatened the archbiſhop for his unwarrantable proceedings; but by his representation at court, and his intereſt with the queen, matters were huiſhed up; and not only the canons were obliged to put up with this invasion of their rights, but the biſhop of London and canons of St. Paul's had ſentence paſſed on them as abetting the diſturbance (p).

Whatever was at this time the ground of objection to the archiepiſcopal viſitation of this priory, it appears from Mr. Newcourt (q), that "it was ſubject to the biſhop of London, and his jurisdic-tion (not excluding its ſubjection to the archbiſhop's viſitation); and the priors thereof, after they have been elected, have from time to time been confirmed by the biſhop of London for the time being, or his vicar general, as appears in ſeveral books of records in the biſhop of London's regiftry; where it likewiſe appears (r), that it is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Canterbury when he viſits metropolitically; and was thus viſited A. D. 1303, by archbiſhop Wincheſſey, who at the ſame time made injunctions (s) for them, and rules for their better government."

Mr. Willis having preferred only the name of the laſt prior of this houſe, a liſt is here ſubjoined from the MS Collections of biſhop Kennet, in a copy of Dugdale's Monafterion now belonging to Mr. Gough.

PRIORS OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

1213 G. canon of Ofney, made prior of St. Bartholomew, London; and a few days after be-came monk at Abingdon (t).

1256 Licence to elect a prior, on the ceſſion of PETER, 40 Henry III.

ROBERT the ſub-prior was elected, and the king conſented, Nov. 23, that year.

1262. 46 Henry III. GILBERT DE WLEDON was elected, and the king gave his conſent, and reſtored the temporalities, 24 Nov. (u).

1264. 48 Henry III. the king conſented to the election of JOHN BACUN, 11 Jan.

1295. 23 Edw. I. 11 March, Licence to elect a prior, on the death of brother HUGH.

1317. 10 Edw. II. the king was adviſed of the death of the prior of St. Bartholomew, and granted licence to elect, 4 Nov.

1351. 24 Edw. III. Licence to elect a prior, on the death of JOHN DE PERENDEN, May 25. The king conſented to the election of EDMUND DE BRAUHYNG, June 3, and reſtored the temporalities, June 23.

1356. 29 Edw. III. the convent beſought the king's leave to elect a prior, on the ceſſion of Ed-mund de Brahyng, April 18. The king conſented to the election of JOHN DE CARLETON, and reſtored the temporalities, April 22.

1381. THOMAS DE WATFORD died 4 June.

WILLIAM GEDNEY was elected 10 June.

Here were at that time twenty-one monks (x).

1390. William Gedney reſigned, and

JOHN REPVNGDON, alias EYTON, was elected, March 3 (y).

1407. Brother JOHN, prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, cited to convocation in St. Frideſ-wide's church, Oxford, Nov. 23, 1407 (z).

1437. Brother REGINALD, prior of St. Bartholomew, cited to convocation, May 1, 1437 (a).

1439. JOHN, prior of St. Bartholomew, cited to convocation (b); ſo was

1509. WILLIAM BOLTON (c), who died April 15, 1532.

1532. ROBERT FULLER, abbot of Waltham Holy Croſs, was elected, and held this priory with his abbacy, as prior commendatory. He ſurrendered this houſe to the king, 25 Oct. 1540, 31 Henry VIII (d). and his abbey of Waltham March 23, the ſame year. He

(p) Mat. Paris, 781, 782. A. D. 1250. Stowe, p. 418.

(q) I. 294.

(r) Reg. Baudake, fol. 6.

(s) Injunctions at a viſitation by William Schirrington, *cauſe ſpiritualium* during a vacancy of the ſee of London, 1439, are preſerved in a MS book of Precedens in the Bodleian Library, among biſhop Tunner's MSS. B. p. 244.

(t) Chron. Dunſtable, p. 69.

(u) Pat. 46 Henry III.

(x) Reg. Lond.

(y) Ibid.

(z) Ib. (Mr. Morant, Elix. II. p. 614.) refers to a rental of this houſe made when JOHN DE KENSINGTON was prior.

(a) Reg. Lond.

(b) Ibid.

(c) Reg. Fitz James.

(d) Willis, Mitr. Ab. II. 125.

soon after retired to London, where he ended his days in less than half a year, as appears by his will, dated August 14, and proved Nov. 4, 1540; wherein he styles himself late abbot of Waltham, and prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield; out of the revenues of which last house, as being most largely endowed, Mr. Willis supposes his pension was paid, if he had any allowed him. He bequeaths his body to be buried in Corpus Christi chapel, in St. Sepulchre's church without Newgate, and gives some small legacies to Waltham church, to the church-warden of which Dr. Fuller tells us his executors paid 10*l.* by his appointment, 1534 (e).

Stowe and Weever mistake in calling Bolton the *last* prior of this house; for it appears he had one successor before the dissolution. He is represented as a great builder. We have seen what he did to his church and convent; he rebuilt his manor-house at Ilington, called *Canonbury*, now vulgarly *Canbury*, which belonged to the canons and prior, and is situate in a low ground somewhat north from the priory. Great part of this is now pulled down, and the site occupied by handsome modern houses. Such of the old apartments as have been spared are disguised by alterations, and the pannelled wainscot concealed by paper hangings. One hexagon tower and the outer wall, both of brick, and both marked with the builder's rebus, a bolt piercing a ton, cut in square stone compartments, is all that now remains distinguishable. Hall, in his Chronicle, following common tradition, relates, that foreseeing by astrological prognostications eclipses in watery signs and such conjunctions of the planets as would produce great floods, he built himself a house on high ground at Harrow. But Stowe properly enough accounts for this fable; that Bolton being rector of Harrow, as it appears from the archiepiscopal register (f) he was ten years, from Sept. 23, 1522, to his death 1533, among other improvements in his parsonage house, built a handsome and lofty dove-house (g).

In 1553 here remained in charge 1*l.* in annuities, and the following pensions:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John Smythe, jun.	7	13	4
John Smythe, sen.	6	13	4
Richard Duffe	6	13	4
George Chapman	5	0	0 (h)

The revenues of this priory were valued 30 Henry VIII. at 653*l.* 15*s.* per annum as Dugdale, 757*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* as Speed (i). It was granted with its appurtenances within St. Bartholomew's Close, to Sir Richard Rich, knight, 36 Henry VIII. and again to the same person, by the title of Richard lord Rich, and his heirs, in free socage, by queen Elizabeth, a. r. 2. (k). In the interval between the two grants, queen Mary placed here a convent of black or preaching friars, who, under father Perfon, began to rebuild the nave of the church, which had been pulled down; but they were turned out 1 Elizabeth, and lord Rich again put into possession (l).

By the charter of Henry I. it appears that this religious foundation was possessed of the following churches and lands:

The church of St. Nicholas in Little Yarmouth, with other chapels and churches in Lothingland, by gift of Henry I. These, by Cart. 13 Henry I. m. 4. appear to have been the churches of Corleston, Little Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Belton, in Suffolk. They had also that of Wenhaston (m), though Edon says the last belonged to Blithburg priory.

The church of St. Sepulchre in the Bail, in London, with its appurtenances within and without the city, by gift of Roger bishop of Sarum. They presented to the vicarage uniformly till the Reformation (n).

One moiety of the church of Mentemor, } by gift of Hugh Buffell.
The other moiety of the same church, } William Fitz Milo.
Mentmore in Colstow hundred, in the county of Bucks, is a vicarage in Lincoln diocese, now or late belonging to lord Limerick (o). Of lands there belonging to this priory see Fin. Buckingb. 20 Hen. III. n. 76. 25 Henry III. n. 101.

The chapel of St. Bartholomew, in Tidulvestre, }
The church of St. Laurence, at Stanmere, } by gift of Robert de Ramis,
The church of Teydene [Theydon Bois], } Roger de Ramis.
William Bois.

There appear but two institutions to this last in the London Register, 1322 and 1330; after which it was appropriated, and became a curacy, as it still continues (p).

A moiety of the church of Daingbere [Danbury], by gift of William de Magnaville.

The other moiety being in lay hands, they presented to the church alternately. The two moieties

(c) Willis, Mitr. Ab. I. 195, 196.

(d) Willis, Mitr. Ab. II. 125.

(f) Reg. Warham, 375.

(g) See also Newcourt, I. 637. note n.

(h) The total value was 773*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* ob. q. and the clear value 693*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ob. q. according to the records in the First Fruits Office. But according to Stevens, I. 29, the *summa inde* was as above, 757*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ob. q. and the *summa clara* 653*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* q. Tanner, 306. n. 1. (i) Newcourt, I. 295. Tanner, 306. (j) Tanner, *ibid.* ex Stowe's MS. (m) Fin. Suffolk, 15 Edw. I. p. 112. (n) Newcourt, I. 530. (o) Edon. (p) Newcourt, II. 582. Morant, I. 163. Patents in Tanner.

were united by Gilbert, bishop of London, 1440; from which time the Darcy family presented, paying a pension of 20s. to the priory (g).

A moiety of the church of Wennakerton, by gift of Geoffrey f. Ailwin.
The church of Bradfield, Essex, by gift of William Raimis, whose ancestor held it at the Conquest. They endowed a vicarage here, and presented till the dissolution (r).

The church of St. Martin's *Pomary*, or Orchard, by gift of Ra. Triket, (s).
The church of St. Michael Bassishaw, by gift of G. bishop of London (t), annexed since the suppression to St. Olave's Jewry.

Lands and rents in Ilfington, by gift of Ra. Berners. From thence, by leave of Henry VI. they brought a water course (u).

Lands in Ifeldon, Kentish-town, Acton, and Theydon bois, by gift of Edmund Grymesby, for an anniversary.

Lands and rents in Ellstree, by gift of William earl of Sarum.
Little Stanmere, and also in Bradfeld [*Bradfield*], by gift of William Ramis.
Shenley, Adam Somery.

Shenley and Ellstree were parcel of the possessions of the great abbey of St. Albans; and it is remarkable, that what was given to this priory in the latter place by an earl of Salisbury now belongs to an earl of Salisbury (x).

They had in Little Stanmere messuages and lands.

Memmore, by Ra. le Poer, Walter Fitz Hugh Buffel, Nicholas le Dun, and Richard de Idobury. Langley and Clavering, by gift of Robert fitz Roger to whom Henry II. gave Clavering, and John fitz Robert (y).

Tywing [*Tewing*] and church (z), by gift of Alexander Swereford, treasurer of St. Paul's (a)
Hertford, Amwell, and Lockley,

Shortgrove (b), by gift of Adam de Hervinton, clerk (c).
Acton (d).

Little Stanmere was a curacy, in the patronage of the priory, and probably the site of Canons, where James duke of Chandos built a magnificent house, succeeded by a more modest one built of its materials by the late William Hallet, esq. was a residence of the prior, as that at Ilfington (e).

The manor of Stanmere Magna belonged to them by purchase of the abbey of St. Albans (f).

They had a tenement in Eggesware [*Edgeware*] (g).

The manor of *Walball*, in the county of Herts, for which they had Pat. 16 Richard II. p. 1. m. 5. and m. 36. and licence to purchase of the abbots of St. Albans, by the patents of the same date, p. 2. m. 26. I have not been able to find.

By the pleas at Hertford, 6 Edw. I. rot. 35. they had liberty to sue at the *Husting* in London, 7 Edw. I. for 921. 8d. given them by the executors of James Stanes.

They had also some grant from John about the church of Hemelhemsted, in the county of Herts (h), and some charter of protection and liberties from the same prince (i).

They paid the dean and chapter of York a rent of 20 marks (k).

They were exempted from granting corrodies, by Pat. 16 Henry VI. p. 2. m. 40.

Other records relating to this house may be seen in Tanner, p. 306.

They granted to Ranulph bishop of Chichester (either Ranulph *Warham*, 1217, or *Nevil*, 1223) and his successor, one *Managium*, with the houses therein situate, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, formerly holden by Ivo the chaplain, for the yearly rent of a pound of incense, or 6d. at Michaelmas, and 50 marks fine (l).

The seal of this priory here re-engraved from the original in the Augmentation Office in the plate of seals published by the Society of Antiquaries marked C. represents on one side a bearded figure, seated on a tower or part of a church; circumscribed,

Sigillum commendator. et conventus sci Bartholomei, London.

On the other side the priory church is a ship, alluding to St. Peter's ship, as an emblem of the Christian church; and circumscribed

Credimus ante Deum provedi per Bartholomeum.

And within the rim some letters too indistinct to be made out.

(g) Newcourt, II. 203. Morant, I. 30. (r) Newcourt, II. 80. Morant, I. 465, 466. Plac. See Tanner.

(i) Newcourt, I. 410. See Patens in Tanner. (t) See Newcourt, I. 477.

(u) Pat. 7 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 19. 8 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 19. 11 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 11. (s) Pat. 7 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 11.

(x) Newcourt, II. 156. Morant, II. 614. (z) Pat. 48 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22, 28. Pat. 51 Edw. III. for the manor

and for tenements in Welwyn. (a) See Salmon's Herts, p. 49.

(b) Rec. in Scac. 1 Edw. III. Fin. rot. 10 Edw. III. Mich. Pat. 1 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 13. Pat. 10 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 13.

(c) Newcourt, I. 570. (d) Pat. 23 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22.

(e) Plac. in Middlesex. pro terris in Stanmere parva 22 Edw. I. assis. rot. 13 et rot. 37.

(f) Pat. 33 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 16. Pat. 35 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 5. Pat. 16 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 26. pro man. de Stanmere magna perquirend. de abbate S. Albani.

(g) Rec. in Scac. 37 Edw. III. Mich. rot. 23. Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 1. Pat. 47 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 5.

(h) Rot. oblat. 3 J. m. 4. Alfo Clauf. 14 Edw. II. m. 11. Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 4. Cart. 17 Edw. II. n. 2. Clauf. 17 Edw. II. m. 28. dorso.

(i) Cart. 5 Jac. m. 16. n. 131. (k) Pat. 2 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 4. Clauf. 5 Hen. VI. m. 5. (l) Mon. Angl. III. 126.

By

By the above recited charter of Henry I. to the hospital, it is plain that episcopal authority and jurisdiction were preserved in both these houses, which further appears by the following and continual practices of Richard Newport, bishop of London (*m*), who visited this hospital 1318, *jura ordinario* as it is expressed, and then made several injunctions for the better regulating thereof. Likewise of Stephen Gravescend, bishop of London, who 1321 issued out his commission to several persons to visit this house (*n*).

Afterwards some difference happening between the master and brethren of this hospital and the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, about a composition formerly made between them, by Eustace bishop of London, there was another composition made, April 11, 1373, by Simon Sudbury, then bishop of London (*o*), whereby all matters of difference were composed, and by which it was ordered, that on the election of a master, the brethren of the hospital should first petition the prior for his licence to elect, and having elected the master, should present him to the prior; who, if he should find him a fit person, should present him to the bishop of London for confirmation; and after he had confirmed the election, the party elected should swear obedience to the prior, and fidelity to the prior and convent.

The elections of the master of this hospital, down from this time to the dissolution, have from time to time been confirmed by the bishops of London, or their vicars general, and those masters, upon such confirmation, have continually sworn canonical obedience to the said bishops, as appears in the proceedings on such elections recorded in the London registers (*p*)¹ and after the dissolution and re-founding of the same by Henry VIII. by this hospital being charged with procurations to the bishop and archdeacon of London (which are never paid but upon their respective visitations) and their vicars receiving institution from the bishop, and induction from the archdeacon.

MASTERS of the HOSPITAL of ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

From Bishop Kennett's Collections, before cited.

ALFUNE, that had not long before built the parish church of St. Giles without Cripple-gate, was the first hospitaler, or proctor for the poor, of this house (*q*).

1324. 17 Edw. III. WILLIAM LE ROUS was master April 1 (*r*).

1386. RICHARD SUTTON resigned; and

WILLIAM WAKERING was elected 31 December (*s*).

1509. THOMAS CREVEKER, cited to convocation, died 4 August, 1510, and ROBERT BEYLEY was elected August 9 (*t*).

1516. Robert Beley died April 23, and RICHARD SMITH, doctor in decrees, was elected, and made his profession to the bishop July 3 (*u*). On his death, February 25,

1524. ALEXANDER COLYNS, monk of Daventry, was appointed by Thomas [Wolsey], cardinal archbishop of York, with a dispensation for him to pass from the rule of St. Benedict to that of St. Austin. He died 15 Jan. 1528.

1528. EDWARD STAPLE, bishop of Meath, was elected master, or perpetual commendatory of this hospital; and resigned this mastership 1 July, 1532; and

1532. JOHN BREERTON, doctor in decrees, was elected 23 of September following. He, with John Chowney, and two others, subscribed to the supremacy, 23 June, 1534. 26 Henry VIII (*x*).

Henry III. granted to Katherine late wife to William Hardell, twenty feet in length and breadth in land in Smithfield, next to the chapel of St. Bartholomew, to build a reclus, or anchorage, commanding the mayor and sheriffs of London to assign the said twenty feet to the said Katherine (*y*).

Richard Whittington, sometime mayor of London, of his goods repaired this hospital, about 1423 (*z*).

Among the lands belonging to this hospital we find some in Portpool-lane (*a*), in Fernham, Birchanger, Stratford, &c. in the counties of Essex and Herts (*b*). A messuage bequeathed in the suburbs of London by William Langley (*c*); lands given by John Tamworth, clerk (*d*), tenements in Denham and Rameston in the county of Essex (*e*). Others in Hendon (*f*).

They had the manors of Hathfield, Wakering, Reinham, and Dunham, in Essex; Alrichesbury, in Middlesex (*g*); and Stretely, in the county of Cambridge (*h*).

(m) Reg. Bunske 40.

(n) Reg. Braybrooke, 286.

(o) Ib. f. 264. 271. 292. Fitz James, f. 15. 66. Tunstall, f. 80. 87. Stokesley, f. 80. 84. 91. 93. Concerning the visitation of this hospital by the bishop's commission, see Pat. 49 E. III. p. 2. m.

(p) Stowe, p. 415. Newcourt, i. 296.

(q) Reg. Lond.

(r) Pat. 17 Edw. II.

(s) Willis, Mitr. Ab. II. 125.

(t) Cart. 11 Hen. III.

(u) Stowe, Survey, p. 415.

(v) Newcourt, 108.

(w) Clauf. 14 Hen. III. m. 15.

(x) Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 9.

(y) Pat. 24 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 5.

(z) Pat. 9 vel 19 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 8.

(a) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(b) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(c) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(d) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(e) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(f) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(g) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

(h) Pat. 44 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 3.

The rectory and advowson of Little Wakering, in the county of Essex⁽ⁱ⁾; of which they continued patrons till the dissolution. Henry VIII. refounding that hospital granted 13 January 1546, among other things, the rectory and advowson of Little Wakering, and the advowson of the vicarage, and Sherneworle's marsh in this parish, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of London, governors of that hospital^(k).

Alexander Swerford was a benefactor^(l).

They had letters patent from Henry VI. to bring a water course from Canonsbury^(m).

Though the hospital was given to the neighbouring priory, and was in many things subject to it, it had a distinct estate, which was valued 26 Henry VIII. at 305 l. 6 s. 7 d. per ann. as Dugdale, and at 371 l. 13 s. 2 d. as Speed.

It was given by Henry VIII. 1546, to the lord mayor and citizens of London, for an hospital, and so continues, to the comfort and relief of great numbers of distressed people every year⁽ⁿ⁾.

Henry VIII. granted letters patents for the new erection of this hospital^(o).

The bishop of Rochester, January 13, 1546, preaching at Paul's Cross, declared the gift of the king (who died about a fortnight after) to the citizens, for relieving the poor, which contained the church of Grey Friars, the church of St. Bartholomew, with the hospital, and divers messuages, with their appurtenances, in divers places; and thereupon a voluntary contribution was made by the citizens towards the preparation and furnishing of their hospital, upon the motion of the mayor, aldermen, and other great citizens, to that purpose; so that July 26, 1552, the repairing of the Grey Friars house for the poor fatherless children was taken in hand; and in the latter end of the same month began the repairing this hospital for poor diseased persons, and it was anew endowed and furnished at the charges of the citizens^(p).

Mr. Stowe^(q) mistakes, in saying that the grant of a fair to this priory was made by Henry the Second. We have seen that Henry I. is to have the merit of this grant, the usual privilege of a religious foundation^(r). To this fair, adds Stowe, the clothiers of England, and drapers of London, repaired, and had their booths and standings within the church-yard of this priory, closed in with walls and gates, locked every night, and watched for safety of men's goods and wares. A court of pie powder was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts. The foreigners were licenced for three days, the freemen so long as they would, which was six or seven days. But notwithstanding all proclamations of the prince, and also the act of parliament, in place of booths within this church-yard, only letten out in the fair time, and closed up all the year after, be many large houses builded, and in the north wall, towards Long-lane, taken down, a number of tenements are there erected, for such as will give great rents^(s).

"The priory church having in the bell tower six bells in a tune, these bells at the dissolution were sold to the parish of St. Sepulchre; and then, the church being pulled down to the choir, the choir was, by the king's order, annexed, for the enlarging the old parish church adjoining, and so was used till the reign of queen Mary, who gave the remnant of the priory church to the Friars Preachers, or Black Friars; and it was used as their conventual church until the first of queen Elizabeth. Then those friars were put out, and all the said church, with the old parish church, was wholly, as it stood in the last year of Edward VI. given by parliament, to remain for ever a parish church to the inhabitants within the close called St. Bartholomew. Since which time the old parish church is pulled down, except the steeple of rotten timber ready to fall of itself^(t).

The remainder of the priory church continues still to be the parish church of St. Bartholomew the Great. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the family of Rich, since earls of Holland, from the time of the first grant thereof to Sir Richard Rich, 36 Henry VIII. before which it was probably appropriated to the priory, and served by the monks as a cure. From the dissolution to the beginning of the present century, it has regularly been presented to by the Holland family^(u). In the last edition of Eikon's Theaurus it is stated to be in the patronage of Mr. Edwards. It pays first fruits 8 l. tenths 16 s. to the archdeacon 3 s. 4 d.

Here were buried, among many others of less note, Roger Walden, bishop of London, who rose from the rank of a private clergyman to the deanry of York, treasureship of Calais and of England, and see of Canterbury. This last dignity he held two years, and on the deposal of Richard II. was himself deposed by the Pope, as archbishop Arundel had before been to make way for him. Thus reduced again to extremities, he obtained the see of London, by the generous interposition of his rival, 1404; which with a proper spirit he refused to acknowledge as given him by the pope, but only by the king. But he died two years after^(x). His epitaph, inlaid in brass, remained in Wever's time:

(i) Newcourt, II. 60.

(k) Letters Pat. 38 Henry VIII. Morant, Essex I. 107.

(l) Pat. 2 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 1.

(m) Pat. 11 Hen. VI. p. 23. m. 1.

(n) Tanner, Not. Mon. 305.

(o) Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 24. 23 Jan.

(p) Stowe's Surv. 417.

(q) Ib. 419.

(r) See Cart. 18 Edw. I. n. 16, 17, for the privileges of this fair. Plac. ap. turr. Lond. 14 Edw. II. quo warranto de feria in Smithfield, per tres dies.

(s) Ib.

(t) Newcourt, I. 295, 296.

(u) So his epitaph; but as Reg. Arund. f. 228. Jan. 6,

1405. Goussin de Presul. ed. Richardson, p. 123. 187.

" Hic jacet Rogerus Walden episcopus Londonens. qui cum in utraque fortuna plurimum labo-

" ravit ex hac vita migravit 2 die Novem. 1406.

" Vir cultor verus Domini jacet intra Rogerus

" Walden: fortuna cui nunquam steterat una.

" Nunc requiem tumuli Deus omnipotens dedit illi:

" Gaudet & in celis, plaudet ubi quisque fidelis."

Here were also buried Richard Lancaster, herald at arms, and Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, chancellor of the exchequer, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1589, and his lady, 1576.

From the form of the pillars and arches of this part of the priory church, engraved in Plate XXXVII. one may fairly conclude, that it is the original building of Rahere's time; and that, as Weever expressly says, prior Bolton only *repaired* the church. He probably added the oriel window of three days, lately stopped up, which communicated with the priory on the south side, for the convenience of the prior assisting at the service, or overlooking his canons, when he could not attend in the church. On this was carved his rebus the bolt and ton: and also over a south east door below.

The church is supported by ten round arches, with massive round pillars. Over these are round arches, inclosing each four others, and above these are the nunneries, single pointed arches.

The east aisle, or presbytery, is continued quite round the altar, as in Romsey, and several of our more antient churches; and under it is a crypt, or charnel-house, now full of bones, and called *purgatory*, dug below the foundation of one of the pillars.

The tower rests on two round arches charged with dentils, and two pointed ones.

The ruined walls of the south transept, in which are some windows, in the east wall, inclose a burying ground. On the east side is the priory-hall, now a carpenter's work-shop; where, till within a few years, were the twelve apostles, or saints, painted on the wall. On the west side is the cloister of eight arches, the key-stones richly carved with scripture histories, animals, &c. This cloister serves as a stable to the Black-horse inn.

The pulpit is of elegant gothic work, painted red.

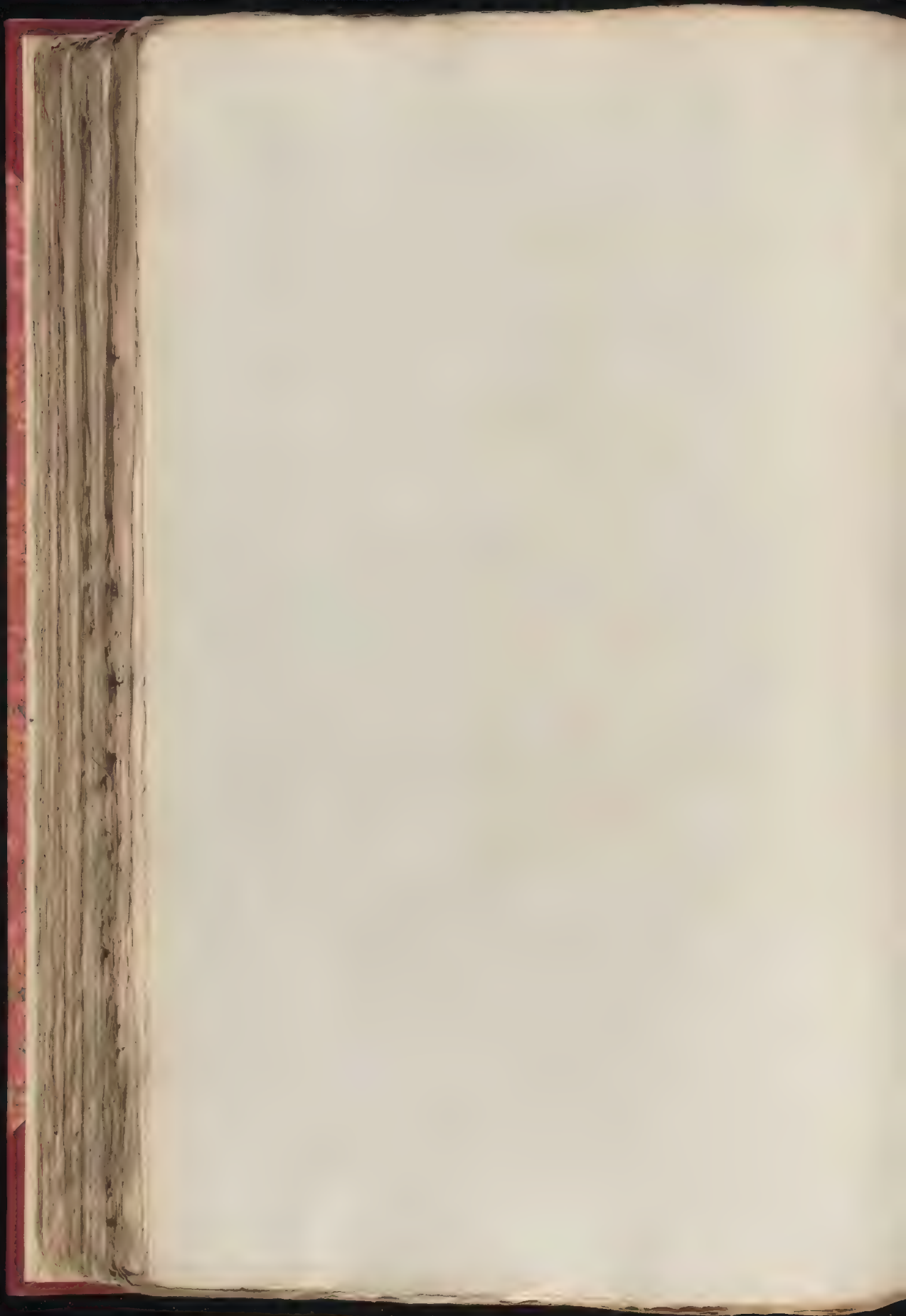
The chapel of the hospital is now the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, which at the suppression remained a parish church for the tenants within the precincts of the said hospital. It is a vicarage, subject to the archdeacon, in subordination to the bishop of London; and the patrons are the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, of the foundation of king Henry VIII. . January 13, '38 Henry VIII. there was an agreement made between the king and the mayor and commonalty of London, dated Dec. 27, by which the vicar was to have 13l. 6s. 8d. (y)

(y) Stowe, 342. Newcourt, I. 297.





*Monument erected in the Old Market place of KILPAT in the spot
where the MAID of BRISTOL was burnt 1136*



P L A T E XXXVIII.

V O L. II.

ONE of the most extraordinary events in modern history is the re-establishment of the affairs of France, and the recovery of that kingdom from the hands of the English, in the beginning of the 15th century. A variety of circumstances concurred to effect this revolution. The death of that victorious and irresistible Monarch, Henry V.; and that distracted and vanquished King Charles VI.; the minority of the Conqueror's son, Henry VI.; the feuds which disturbed the court of a weak and infant Prince; the submission of the duke of Bretagne to France; were all so many preliminaries to the appearance of the *Maid of Orleans*. Notwithstanding these turns in the fortune of the kingdom, some successes of the English arms had reduced the debauched and indolent Charles almost to despair. Orleans was besieged, and on the point of surrendering to the English; the offer of the duke of Burgundy had been rejected; when an obscure country girl, 14 years old, by her enthusiasm inspired the generals and soldiery with such courage, that the siege was raised; the English defeated in several successive battles; Charles recovered great part of his dominions, and was crowned, with the accustomed formalities, at Rheims. Nor did the good fortune of France stop here. What the Maid had promised in her transports became, in the event, a true prediction, and the English were entirely driven out of France.

Joan was the daughter of John d'Arc, a small farmer at Domremi (called after her Domremi *la Pucelle*) in the parish of Greux, in the diocese of Toul, in Barois, dependant on France, on the frontiers of Champagne and Lorrain. She was born about 1412, and her early years were spent in the usual rustic occupations, with a strong tincture of enthusiastic devotion. Montfret^{*} says, she had been servant at an inn, and used to ride the horses to water. Her parents would have procured her a comfortable settlement by marriage; but she had imbibed so riveted a persuasion that she was to be an instrument in the hand of God for the deliverance of her country, that she was not to be satisfied till her uncle introduced her to Baudricourt, the Governor of Vaucouleur. She had three interviews with him before he was convinced of her commission; and it was not till after some collusion between her and her confessor, and the accomplishment of some pretended predictions, that he was prevailed on to introduce her to the King. Those who had the charge of conducting her from Vaucouleur to Chinon confess they had, at first, an intention of throwing her into some stone quarry, as an idiot; but, afterwards, they determined to follow her orders implicitly. When she reached Tours, she sent Baudricourt's letter before her, and waited for orders from the King, who was 6 or 7 leagues off at Chinon. The Council took two days to consider of the propriety of regarding such a visionary. At length she was sent for, and introduced to the King in the evening. Though he was disguised on purpose, and mixed in the croud of attendants, she instantly knew him, and throwing herself at his feet, addressed him by the style of *Dauphin*; for till he was actually crowned at Rheims, she would give him no other. Inquiry was presently made into her history and character by the archbishop of Rheims, who was chancellor of France, and other bishops, and a consultation of

^{*} Chroniques II. fol. 42. b.

men of the first abilities in the kingdom. The bishop of Tours obviated all difficulties that were raised to her being allowed to conduct the troops. The King's resolution was confirmed by her discovering to him a prayer which he had secretly offered up for the success of his just claims, and which no one but himself could be privy to. From that time she was admitted to council. She was afterwards, however, examined in full parliament at Poitiers. Signs of her mission being demanded of her, she answered only by positive and invariable assurances, that she would raise the siege of Orleans about Ascension day, conduct the King to be crowned at Rheims, reduce Paris to his obedience within seven days, and drive the English entirely out of the kingdom. After a month's deliberation, the King appointed her an household of officers, esquires, and even a chaplain, under the sieur Delon, who was afterwards seneschal of Beauvais, and one of the most experienced gentlemen in the realm. The King would have presented her with a handsome sword; but she desired he would send for one which was buried behind the high altar of St. Catharine de Fierbois. She had a suit of armour made, and a particular banner, which was always carried before her. In March 1429, she set out from Blois, at the head of 6000 men, having first written a plain letter of exhortation and defiance to the English. After all the officers and soldiers of her troops had confessed and communicated, she, April 29, conducted two convoys of provisions into Orleans. With the first she herself entered the city, and met the second from it. On Sunday, May 1, she attacked the bastion or fort de Tournelles; and on the 6th, the Friday after Ascension-day, contrary to the opinion of the officers, she drove the English out of two forts; and the next day, out of the third, which was stronger. In the last of these attacks she was wounded by an arrow in the throat. The soldiers would have applied charms to the wound, but she refused such remedies as sinful, and had the simplest dressings laid on; after which she mounted her horse, and placing herself on the edge of the ditch, with her banner in her hand, struck the English with such a panic, that the fort was stormed, and most of the defendants put to the sword. The siege was raised on Sunday May 8, and next day she set off, notwithstanding her wound, to carry the news herself to the king, who gave her a very gracious reception. Her next undertaking was to get him crowned at Rheims, to which many obstacles, apparently unsurmountable, presented themselves. While the council were debating, she knocked at the door, and boldly bid the king prepare for the expedition. The duke d'Alençon was immediately declared commander in chief. Gergeau was taken by assault, and in it the Earl of Suffolk. This was followed by the surrender of several other places, and the victory at Patay, and the reconciliation of the king of France with the constable of Bretagne. The siege of Troyes occasioned some delay, and the king was on the point of returning back, when the heroine re-animated both his council and his troops, and the town surrendered. This example was followed by many more, and at length by the city of Rheims, where the king was crowned, July 7, 1429, Joan assisting, and holding her banner close to the king. Having accomplished these two great objects, and in vain attempted to bring about a reconciliation between the king and the duke of Burgundy, she would have retired to her original obscurity, but could not obtain permission. She assisted also at the unsuccessful siege of Paris, where she received another wound, which was also cured. Thence she retired with the army to St. Denis, where she offered up her arms in the Abbey church. Here also, it is pretended, a still-born child was brought to life by her, and baptized, but presently died. Other places were recovered: and, in 1430, the king granted to the *Pucelle* and her family letters of Nobility, by the name of *Duys*.

About this time it is pretended she had a presentiment of her fate, which soon after followed, she being taken in an engagement between the French and Burgundians, in a fall from Compeigne, May 24, 1430, on Ascension-eve. She was surrounded by a party

party of the enemy, beat off her horse, and surrendered to the bastard of Vendôme. It has been said, she was betrayed by some of the French officers, who were jealous of her successes: but her own express declaration contradicts this assertion.

The Burgundians and the people of Paris set no bounds to their joy on this event: Vendôme delivered her to Luxembourg, the commander in chief. The duke of Burgundy had the curiosity to see her, and the historian Montfret^{*} was present at the interview. From Marigni she was conducted to Beaulieu-castle, from whence she attempted to escape, by leaping from the ramparts into the ditch. She was therefore removed to the castle of Crotoy, which is said to resemble the Bastille. After four months imprisonment here, she was conducted to the castle of Beaufort in Artois, which belonged to the sieur de Luxembourg. Here receiving information that the inhabitants of Compeigne were on the point of capitulating, through the fear of the threats of the besiegers to put them all to the sword, she attempted a second escape; but, in leaping from the tower, she fell, and was much hurt. From this time she was closely confined, with a chain round her leg, and at night with another round her waist. After a year's imprisonment, during which the University of Paris solicited that she might be given up to the Inquisition, the king of France treated, to no purpose, for her ransom; and the bishop of Beauvais demanded her for the English. The earl of Luxembourg sold her to the latter for 10000 franks. She was then removed to the castle of Rouen, and the tower in which she was confined is still to be seen in the fosses de Bouvreuil. It is engraved in *Archæologia* VII. pl. XIX. Jan. 3, 1431, a commission was granted to the bishop of Beauvais to bring her to trial. It began Feb. 14 following, and was continued, at different times, 15 days. Her answers to the several questions (which principally concerned her enthusiasm, and the secrets which she had disclosed to the king of France, and which she persisted in concealing from every person beside) discovered the most wonderful composure and intrepidity. She affirmed that the English would finally be driven out of France, and that the kingdom would be restored to its lawful sovereign. She refused to resume the proper habit of her sex, for fear it should expose her chastity to affronts; and finally she appealed to the Pope. Her answers being reduced to 70 articles, drawn up in an incorrect and unfair manner, they were read to her, and she refuted them all. Sentence was next pronounced upon her, as "guilty of witchcraft, magical practices, apostacy, sacrilege, idolatry, blasphemy, sedition, and cruelty; of having renounced the modesty of her sex, and assumed the dress of a soldier, in defiance of the law of God and nature, and the discipline of the church; seducing princes and people to pay her improper honour;" and she was declared an heretic, or strongly suspected of heresy. On Easter Monday, April 2, 1431, the judges met to draw out the 12 articles, to be sent to the University of Paris, who were earnest with the king of England for her execution. But when these were laid before the judges, they put a more candid construction on them, submitting their opinion to the Pope. When the bishop of Beauvais had exerted every artifice, without success, he obliged her, on a scaffold, in the church-yard of the abbey of St. Ouen, to hear a sermon full of invective against the king of France, which she had the firmness to contradict, still persisting in her appeal to the Pope. The bishop proceeding to pass sentence, the minutes of her trial say, that she consented, since the church disapproved of her apparitions and revelations, to give them up. This has been called her retraction; and her not changing her dress has been urged as a sign of relapse; the pretence for her final execution. The bishop of Beauvais, May 29, having declared this relapse, came in person to her prison, to bid her prepare for execution. After confession, and receiving the sacrament, by his direction, the sentence was read to her, and she was conducted to the old market-place at Rouen, accompanied by Martin Ladvenu, a Dominican friar, and one of the bishop's assessors, who attended her to the last, with John Massieu, priest and curate of the parish church of St. Candide, at Rouen. When she came on the scaffold,

^{*} Chroniques II, 59. 2.

fold, Dr. Nicholas Midi preached a sermon, and the bishop himself pronounced sentence. She was then delivered over to the secular power, and falling on her knees, asked for a cross. An English spectator made one with two sticks, which she kissed with much devotion, and laid in her bosom. The cross was then brought from the church, with much devotion, which she kissed and embraced with many tears. She then came down from the scaffold, accompanied by the Dominican before-mentioned, who advised her to think of her salvation. The bishop of Beauvais, and some canons of Rouen, approached the scaffold to see her, and the executioner laid hold on her, without any other sentence from the secular judge, except that the bailiff of Rouen, who was an Englishman, ordered the executioner to carry her away. The spectators, not excepting the English, and the bishop of Beauvais, could not help shedding tears. In the midst of the fire she was heard to call on Jesus Christ. All the exertions of the executioner could not burn her heart; but the English threw it into the river, with her ashes, and the remains of her bones.

Such was the end of the *Maid of Orleans*, in her 19th year, after having figured in France, at the head of armies, for 15 months, and in prison for 12 more, till her execution, May 30, 1431, the eve of Holy Thursday¹.

In this enlightened age, after the experience of the last in her own country, added to that of the history of every nation, in every period of time, one is fully justified in ascribing the wonderful exertions of this country girl, and the as wonderful successes that attended them, to the power of enthusiasm. The abbé du Fresnoy, who has entered most minutely into her history, is of the same opinion. But while we admire the heroic patriotism of Joan, and the effect which it excited in the troops, whom she headed, we must pity the unjustifiable proceedings of our own countrymen, and their French adherents, who had no better resources to support a declining cause than in the outrage and injustice done to an unfortunate instrument raised up to rescue France from their dominion. Great exertions were necessary to retrieve the honour and right of that unhappy nation; and whether we consider Joan d'Arc as an instrument of Providence, or an engine of politicians², we cannot, in justice, refuse her the merit of having revived the drooping spirits and the desperate affairs of France in the 15th century.

When the English were completely driven out, and Charles VII. paid a visit to Rouen, he granted letters patent dated Feb. 15, 1450, N. S. to review the proceedings of her trial. They were resumed 1452: but the Cardinal archbishop of Rouen being obliged to go to Rome, her family applied to the king to obtain commission from Pope Calixtus III. to review the proceedings. They were reduced to nine heads or articles, supported by above 100 witnesses of credit and respectable authority. Her justification was completed in 1456: and the same year the city of Orleans erected a cross of bronze, with the figure of our lady of Pity, on the right hand of whom was represented the king, and on the left the Pucelle, each kneeling, in complete armour, except the helmet, which lay at their feet³.

The sentence of her justification, dated July 7, 1456, ordains, that "it be notified and executed in the most solemn manner immediately, and without delay, in the city of Rouen, in two places; that is to say, one, this very day, in the square and church-yard of St. Ouen, in which place shall be made a general procession, and a solemn sermon, by a venerable Doctor of Divinity; and the other in the Old Market-place, where the general procession shall be made to-morrow morning, and there shall be a solemn sermon by a venerable Doctor of Divinity; that is to say, in the place where the said Maid was cruelly and horribly burned and strangled; and after the solemn preaching, shall be planted and set up a suitable and proper cross, in remem-

¹ Le fete Dieu.

² Carte was of this last opinion, vol. II. fol. 703.

³ Symphorien Guyon, Hist. d'Orleans. 1550.

"brance and perpetual memorial of the said Maid, and of all other persons deceased, "both in this city of Rouen, and in other places of this realm, where we shall see fit "and expedient, in token, memorial, and certification of the execution and intimation "of our sentence." The revision of the proceedings had been referred to two of the most able lawyers of the time, whose reports, in 121 folio pages, are preserved in the libraries of the Cardinals Soubise and Rohan.

Louis XI. was not satisfied with their determination, but about 1462 obtained of Pope Pius II. a new commission of two of the most eminent lawyers, to enquire into the proceedings; and being informed, that two of her judges were still living, he caused them to be tried; and after confessing the injustice of the sentence which they had past on this innocent young creature, he condemned them to a similar one. They were burnt alive, and with them the bodies or remains of two others, which were dug up. Their estates were confiscated, and applied to build a church on the spot whereon the had been burned, and a perpetual mass to be celebrated therein for her soul. This at least is said by Guyon, in his History of Orleans, Part II, p. 126. quoted by Frefnoy, and Philippo Bergamo, de claris mulieribus, c. 157. But it may be doubted if this church was ever erected. Servin, in his "Histoire de la ville de Rouen," 1775, II. 355, says, "by the revision of the proceedings in consequence of Calixtus' bull, 1454, it was ordered that a cross be erected on the spot where she was burned." This cross was afterwards succeeded by a fountain surmounted by a statue of Joan. This monument was renewed 1755, by the care of the corporation, and is now to be seen in the middle of the Beaf-market⁶. This market was formerly a continuation of the Old Market, but has been since parted off, and called by a particular name. On this account the spot whereon the Pucelle was burnt is no longer to be found in the Old Market, though placed there by our Chronicles.

The drawing engraved in Plate XXXVIII. was taken under the direction of Monsieur Descamps, of Rouen; and communicated to the Society by Edmond Turnor, jun. Esq. F. A. S.

Her hat was shewn in the Jesuits' oratory at Orleans when Frefnoy wrote. It was of blue satin, with four gold bands, and kept in a red morocco case, embroidered with golden fleurs de lys. An attestation of its genuineness, by Paul Metezeau, priest of the oratory, 1631, is preserved in the Archives.

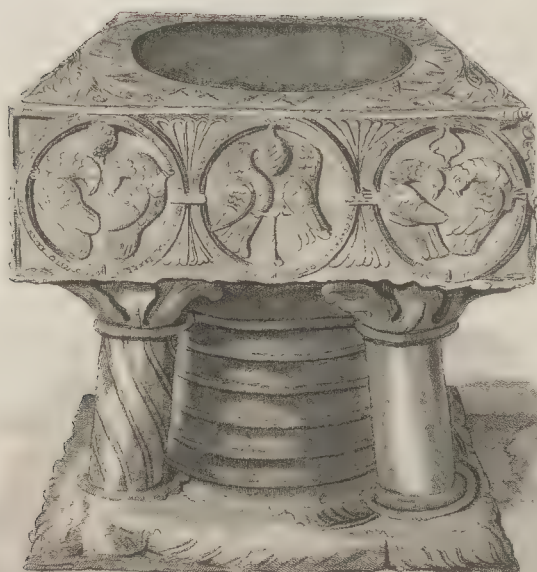
Her sword and her picture are still shewn at St. Denys, if we believe P. Montfaucon⁷, though he says the English carried off the arms she had hung up there.

It seems very extraordinary that no portrait, real or imaginary, has been given of this heroine, "whose only crime, as a modern historian⁸ has well observed, appears to have been an ardent enthusiastic love of her country, which she preserved from a foreign yoke. The best apology, adds he, that can be made for her prosecutors, is, that their resentment was inflamed beyond measure by the losses they had sustained, that they *really believed her to be an agent of the devil* (he should rather have said, they laboured to have it believed so, in opposition to her own countrymen, who thought her sent from heaven for their relief), and that they hoped, by her disgrace and death, to recover their former ascendant over their enemies; in which they were disappointed." An apology this that would by no means have satisfied the avowed champion of the Pucelle, the abbé Lenglet du Frefnoy, who has exhausted the subject in his "History of Joan d'Arc, "Virgin, Heroine, and Martyr of State, raised up by Providence to restore the French "monarchy. Drawn from the proceedings concerning her, and other original pieces of "the time. Par. 1753." 12mo.

⁶ Marché aux Veaux.

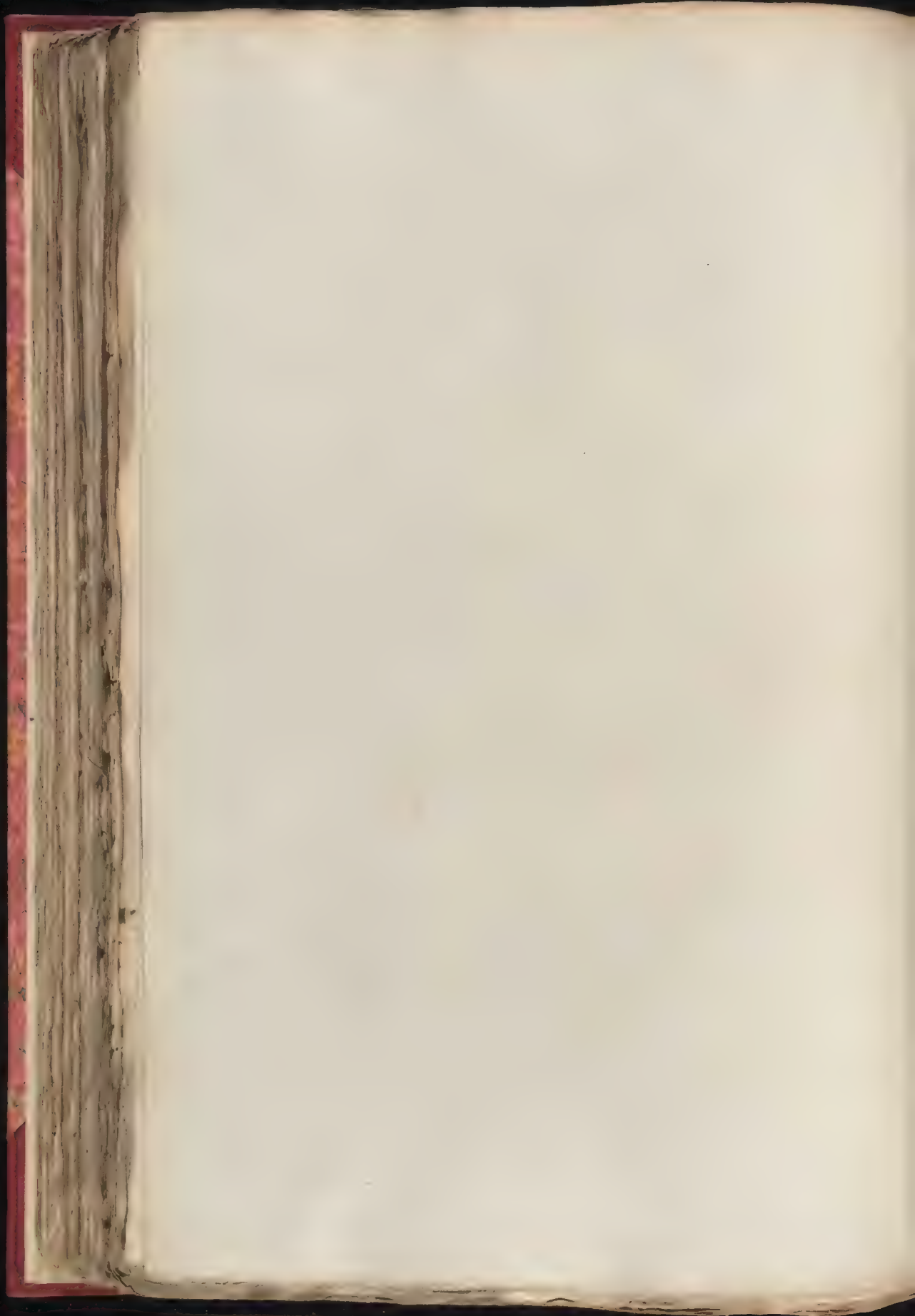
⁷ Monumens de la Monarchie Franc. V. 204.

⁸ Henry's History of England, IV. p. 81.



Scale of feet





[1]

VOL. II. Plates XXXIX. XL.

T H E

F O N T

I N

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THIS venerable monument of Christian antiquity in Britain in form and material very much resembles one of the same kind in Lincoln Cathedral. Both are of black marble, hewn into seven masses forming the base, middle shaft, four angular pillars, and basin. It is remarkable that both fountains owe their origin to Birinus. Winchester was, indeed, established at the first conversion of the West Saxons, by his preaching, but within 30 years after his decease was divided into two provinces; the see of one of which was at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, whence, after a succession of prelates for upwards of three centuries, it was transferred to Lincoln, soon after the Norman Conquest. Whether the font at Lincoln followed this transfer, and was originally placed in the churches of Dorchester, Sidnacester, or Leicester, to all which the see was at different times removed, is as uncertain as it is foreign to the present purpose. It may, however, be no improbable conjecture, that both fountains have relation to the age of Birinus, whose legend is contained on this at Winchester.

So little is recorded of this apostle of the West Saxons, that it is with difficulty we can explain these bas-reliefs. He appears, however, to have been a native of Italy, if not of Rome, a Benedictine monk of St. Andrew's there, commissioned by Pope Honorius to convert the heathen inhabitants of the extremest parts of Britain, and consecrated a bishop by Asterius, bishop of Genoa. When he came over, and found this province, then peopled by the Gewissas, or West Saxons, a fit object of his mission, he de-

¹ Hen. Hunt. III. f. 190.

terminated to settle here; and such was the progress of his preaching, that in a short time he converted to the Christian faith not only the common people and the nobility, but the king himself, who at that time was *Kinigils*, and baptized him with numbers of his subjects. At this solemnity, Oswald, king of Northumberland, assisted, who shortly after married Kinigils' daughter. These are the short accounts our historians give of Birinus's first arrival, A. D. 635¹.

The legend writers fill up these outlines with miracles.

From what remains of the lives of this Saint², as also from Malmesbury³, however, we learn, that upon his first putting to sea, in the hurry of departure he happened to forget the pall which had been bestowed on him by the Pope. It being impossible to recover it from the ship by any other means, he boldly trod the waves, to the astonishment and conviction of the spectators, and brought off the invaluable present. When the ship reached Britain a violent storm arose. The mariners carelessly falling asleep on the beach, and exposed to the eminent danger of losing their lives by the swell of the sea, he preserved them by no common means; and by his miraculous power staid the ship when tossed by the waves. This miracle seems to be represented in an eminent manner on the font. We see the mariners on board, in the utmost consternation and despair, working the rudder without skill or hope, and left, without a sail, to the mercy of the storm; while the bishop is awakening those on shore from their deep sleep, and the ship is almost aground close to them. The consternation of the first that awoke is strongly marked by his countenance and uplifted hands, while the bishop is gently touching the rest, who are still oppressed with fatigue and sleep.

The subject of the second compartment on this side, in which the bishop appears again the most conspicuous figure, is not easy to be ascertained. The reliefs on the South side, perhaps, exhibit the death of king Kinigils, who first formed the design of building this church, but not living to execute it (for he died the year of his conversion), he called his son Kenewalch to him in his last sickness, and made him swear by his own soul, in the presence of Birinus, that he would erect a church worthy of the new-founded see, and endow it with the lands which had been set apart for that purpose. We see here the principal figure kneeling, and depositing in the hands of a person in robes and tiara on one side of him, and of a bishop on the other, something like a mass of earth, or stone, alluding, it may be, to the materials collected by Kinigils for this pious work, which his son may be receiving from him, and transferring to the bishop, at the same time binding himself by oath to apply them as directed; and extending his right hand, to fix the attention of one of his suite, who joins his right hand to that of another with the same significance, the latter applying his left to his breast. The three attendants, of whom one has a hawk on his fist, expressive of his office or rank, may be officers of the court, called to be witnesses to this solemn transaction, which is paralleled in the Jewish history in the charge given by David to his son Solomon to execute his design, and to apply the materials he had collected for building the temple⁴.

¹ Bede Eccl. Hist. III. c. 5. Brompton inter X Scriptores 56. The Saxon Chronicle dates his arrival A. D. 634, and the conversion of Kinigils, 635. Rudburne, in Hist. minor makes him land 628. But presently after follows Malmesbury, and fixes his landing 41 years after the coming of Augustine. Warton's Ang. Sac. I. 196, note 2.

² Of these lives we have two in the Cottonian library: One Tiberius D. IV. more at large, and fairly written, but so damaged by the fire, 1736, that I with difficulty separated the leaves, and thence could scarce collect the matter: the other, Caligula, A. VI. is an abstract of the larger, but imperfect at the end. Two copies of John Timmouth, Tiberius, E. I. and of Capgrave, Otho, D. IX. in which this life was included among others, were entirely burnt. A metrical life, by Peter bishop of Winchester, Vitell. D. XIV. was also continued.

³ De gest. Pontif. II. f. 137.

⁴ 1 Chron. xxviii.

The church which is seen close to the bishop may be that of Dorchester, where Birinus sat till his death. Though no such front is to be seen at present at Dorchester*, it still boasts one of the handsomest parochial churches in the kingdom. The style of architecture in the building on the font is perfectly Saxon, with three rows of round arches, the two first separated by a fascia of lozenge work, as at Hereford cathedral; the two uppermost, by a fascia of pellets or rounds, common in Saxon buildings. Over the upper row of arches in the aisle we see something like the Saxon zigzag, and below the hatched work, which is frequently repeated at the top, as may be instanced in the remains of many buildings of that time. Here is a North aisle, adorned with two upper rows of the same pillars as the front, and in the lower story a singular ornament in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. The hinges of the great door exactly resemble what we see on ancient church doors, and the lock has the peculiarity of being placed in the middle of the door between them, and sheltered by a small pent house or projecting box.

That this bas relief represented the history of Birinus, and the conversion of king Kinigils, by him will be further confirmed if we compare it with facts of the same period painted on glass in the windows of the chancel at Dorchester, as well as carved in relief on the mullions of the same, and all still remaining. In the South window of the chancel SANCTVS BIRINUS is inscribed under a rondeau of a bishop with a crozier receiving a cross from a king; another king standing behind the bishop; representing, probably, the investiture of Birinus by Kinigils, at which Oswald assisted. At the bottom of the bars and arch of the upper compartments of this window are the following reliefs of whole figures, representing, probably, the consecration of Birinus, and the founding of this see. Three figures in religious habits with books; a bishop with a cross and mitre; two figures with books; two more such; a single one; another with a pot and brush. Mr. Hearne† says, the history of Birinus' coming into England and converting the heathens of these parts is painted on the windows of this church. It is probable more remained when he wrote this.

Mr. Warton says, the conversion of Kinigils, king of the Gewyssi, or West Saxons, was embroidered on a pall, and represented, with other histories of this saint, on the *Norman* font at Winchester, on the windows at Dorchester, and the West front and windows at Lincoln‡. In a letter to me, dated Oxford, May 28, 1785, Mr. Warton says, "I find at Dorchester the following imageries, either in painted glass or in the masonry of the windows. First window in the North aisle, from the West, the deck of a ship, with a head crowned; Birinus sailing to England. In the second, Birinus baptizing Kinigils, king of the West Saxons; Birinus in a green vestment; Oswald, king of Northumberland, his godfather, with attendants. In the fifth, under a bishop, *Sanctus Birinus*; near him the figure of Honorius, the Pope who sent him to convert the West Saxons. These are in the glass. In the East window of the choir in the masonry, on the right, first, a figure with long hair and a staff; second, a figure sitting, blessing a female figure kneeling before it: perhaps, Birinus blessing the daughter of Kinigils, before he married her to Oswald. On the left, third a martyrdom; perhaps, the decollation of Birinus. It is highly probable that Birinus is the subject of the font at Winchester. That compartment where the facade of a church appears, is undoubtedly a *marriage*. The most difficult one is the ship," &c.

In this explanation we shall perhaps be disposed to concur, and admit the last compartment of the font to represent both the fact before referred to (the building of the church), and the marriage of Oswald with Kinigils' daughter, whose name no historian

* Hearne thinks Birinus' church there was of wood.

† Antiquities between Windsor and Oxford, p. 159, at the end of Leland's Itinerary V. 3d Ed.

‡ Dissertation prefixed to History of English Poetry.

has transmitted to us. But in the decollation story, which is represented on the font and in the mullions of the windows, we shall find Mr. Warton mistaken in referring it to Birinus, who ended his days in peace among his new converts, and was buried in his cathedral church at Dorchester.

In justice to another ingenious correspondent, whom I consulted on the occasion, in order to obtain every possible light on this subject (Mr. John Milner, of Peter-House, Winchester), I cannot forbear transcribing from his letter to me, dated April 16, 1785.

"It was the ingenious Mr. Warton who first suggested to me that the sculpture in question probably related to the history of Birinus; and I own, after all my researches, I have not found any prelate whose actions were so likely to be recorded on the font of this cathedral as this saint's, or which account better for the appearance on the South side of it at least. He was the apostle and first bishop of the West Saxons, sent hither by pope Honorius, A. D. 635; and though he fixed his see at Dorchester, a small village near Oxford, and was buried there, is generally reckoned the first bishop of this city, of which also he was, says Malmbury, the principal patron. Bede and other historians tell us that his body was removed hither by Hedda, the fourth bishop after him; yet, notwithstanding this clear testimony, a contest arose about the year 1224, between the monks of Dorchester and Winchester, which of them were in possession of his remains, which the Pope was called upon to settle, but never did. From certain facts that came out in this dispute, and from the remains of an altar, and the niche of a statue close to this font, I judge this to have been near the place which the monks of our cathedral assigned as the place of his burial. The story also, on this supposition, is of the most splendid kind, and the best adapted to form the ornament of a font: namely, St. Birinus baptizing Kinigils, king of the West Saxons, and founder of this cathedral, which baptism must, however, be supposed to be that of infusion, according to the custom of the times in which the font was made. In this hypothesis we must say, that the church here represented is the cathedral of this city, that the figure with the mitre and crozier is St. Birinus, that the person on his knees before him is Kinigils, that the other who has hold of his hand is Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, a zealous Christian, who, coming to demand Kinigils' daughter in marriage, acted on the occasion of his baptism as his *susceptor*, on which subject, Malmbury, who was once a monk of this cathedral, has the following remark. *Liberali igitur commercio actum est ut futurus Kynegilii carnalis gener prius ejus fieret in baptismo spiritualis pater.* This marriage seems to be next represented by the two figures joining hands, the first of which appears to be Kyneburg, the daughter of Kinigils, and the other king Oswald, whose dignity is probably expressed by the falconer with the hawk on his fist, which figure concludes this side.

"It should seem that the sculpture on the West side of the font is a continuation of the history of the same Saint, and, indeed, the scene of the boat, which next follows, may be applied, with some appearance of probability, to a celebrated miracle recorded of this Saint, of which John Fox says, that there are so many and such constant vouchers, that he cannot but be surprized at it. The story is this. Having embarked with a fair wind for England, and proceeded some way to sea, he recollected having left behind him a fine linen cloth, or corporal given him by pope Honorius, for containing the eucharistic species, and which he was accustomed to carry at his neck. As, however, he was unable to persuade the seamen to return into port, he boldly stepped out of the vessel upon the water, and walked-dry shod to land, where, having recovered his treasure, he returned in the same manner to the ship, which had remained immovable in the same place all the time. If this account is admitted to be probable, St. Birinus must be the person with his hand raised up to his head, as if guarding the sacred treasure. The other

other figure, with both his hands raised up, as if in admiration, must be the master of the vessel, who, together with his crew were converted to Christianity by this miracle; for the account tells us they were before Pagans.

I own I am unable to explain the remaining part of the sculpture on this side, by any incidents I have yet met with in the history of this saint. It is not, however, to be concluded that it does not appertain to it."

Mr. Milner adds some observations on the ancient modes of baptism, which cannot be foreign to the present subject.

"Three modes of administering baptism have been admitted by the church: that of *Immersion*, or plunging into the font the head of the catechumen, who, if an adult, stood upright in it; that of *Infusion*, and that of *Asperfusion*; the former of which consists in pouring, the latter in sprinkling water on the party's head. Though the last mentioned mode has been much discommended in practice, as least corresponding with the idea of washing, which the word *Baptizo* implies; the first, (which was certainly the original method, as we gather from our Saviour in the Jordan, and of the Eunuch of queen Candace, *who went down into the water*, (Acts viii. 28.) was long preserved in the ancient church. Wherever temples were built, Baptisteries always formed a part of them, which were separate buildings, with a bath, surrounded with curtains, in each of them, into which the person to be baptized was immersed by the bishop or priest administering the sacrament, and out of which he was conducted or taken by the *susceptor* or godfather; or, in case of a female, by the godmother. There is every reason to imagine that the Britons conformed to this custom of the rest of the church in this particular: certain it is, that the Saxons did, at least, for some centuries; for we constantly read of St. Augustine, Paulinus, and other apostles of this nation, baptizing in rivers; and Bede speaking of the last mentioned Saint baptizing in the Swale, assigns this cause: *Nondum enim Oratoria, vel Baptisteria in ipso exordio nascentis ecclesie poterant edificari*. It is easy to gather from all this that the baptism of Immersion then prevailed; and this is farther confirmed by an accident related to have happened to Ethelred, the son of Edgar, similar to that which occasioned Constantine the Iconoclast to be surnamed Copronymus, *cum puerulus in fonte baptismatis mergeresur*."

The two remaining sides of this font are charged with reliefs of birds, which it may be no forced conjecture to suppose doves, that common emblem of the Christian religion, and so frequently introduced on Christian monuments. They are seen again on two corners of the flat surface of this font, in pairs, drinking out of a vessel surmounted by a cross. Perhaps the lion between them on one of the sides may point out the lion of the tribe of Judah, a well known emblem or symbol of Christ.

The border or rim of the basin is charged with a lacing of zigzag work in relief, studded as frequently seen in our old buildings, and with this another zigzag is interlaced, the intervals of the two being filled up with rude flowers or foliage. The central pillar which supports this font is massive, and adorned with rings, and the single pillars under the angles are alternately plain, and fluted in spiral channellings, as the pillars of the church of Waltham abbey, and the cathedral at Durham, and others of the same early age. The capitals are composed of the same rude foliage as others of the Saxon style.

Upon a comparison of this font with that at Lincoln, of the same material, but less ornamented, we find the only variation to be in the four corner pillars, which are shorter and all plain, resting on fluted bases, and having capitals the same as the bases. The only

* II. c. 14.

* Malmesbury.

reliefs on the square sides of that font are three griffins passant on one of them. Whether the material is of foreign or English growth must be left to naturalists: if the former, which seems not necessary, the workmanship, at least, may be accounted our own.

Will it be thought an ill founded conjecture, that, as the font at Winchester was probably made during the life of Birinus for his church at Dorchester, or as soon after his death as the church at Winchester was ready to receive it; Remigius, who was the last bishop of Dorchester, and first of Lincoln, to which he was promoted A. D. 1067, might cause a similar font to be made for the church which he had the honour of erecting there. Mr. Warton is of opinion that the rude reliefs in the front of this church at Lincoln contained the history of Birinus. On the other hand, Mr. Essex observes, that "the difference of the workmanship, and the irregularity in which they are placed, make it probable they were brought from some old church, and placed in this front when it was first built." To me they appear scripture histories from the Old and New Testament: the expulsion of our first parents out of Paradise, the culture of the earth in consequence thereof, the death, probably, of Adam, the building of the ark; the entrance into it and departure out of it, Daniel in the lion's den, are plainly to be distinguished.

The church of Winchester, though planned by Kingiſ, and recommended to his son, was not erected till after Kenewalch was reclaimed from his follies and debaucheries by a series of misfortunes, and the invasion of his dominions by Penda, king of the East Angles, in resentment for his ill usage of his daughter, whom he had married. The annals of the church in the Cottonian Library, Domit. A. XIII. date it A. D. 639*. Rudburne† 648, in the sixth year of the king's reign, 12th of Birinus' mission or 647. Agilbert, who succeeded Birinus at Dorchester, refusing to remove thence hither, the king divided the see into two, and constituted Wina first bishop of Winchester, augmenting his father's original endowment. He reigned 31 years, and died 672*.

Birinus continued at Dorchester near 15 years, in a diligent application to the duties of his function, and there he died on the second of December, 649 or 650; or as Rudburne† 648, in the eighth year of the reign of Kenewalch, which, Mr. Warton says, falls A. D. 650, when Hedda was consecrated bishop of Winchester, about 25 years after he translated his remains to that church. They are not however enumerated among those of the kings and prelates deposited in what Rudburne† calls, the *Holy Hole*, or grand vault under the sanctum sanctorum, and by bishop Fox removed, 1525, into the leaden chests placed on the side screens of the choir, the names of the several parties still remaining legible under niches which probably contained their effigies at the back of the high altar. This omission would render more probable Mr. Milner's conjecture before mentioned, that Birinus was deposited near the font itself, were it conceivable or customary, that so honourable a personage as the founder of the see, and of Christianity itself in these parts, should be interred at the entrance of the church, when Osmund, who was only second bishop of Salisbury, was removed from Old Sarum to the Lady Chapel of the present cathedral, and Cuthbert occupied a no less distinguished place at Durham, of which he was only the 6th bishop.

* Archæol. IV. 122.

* The Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 642. Dep Lenpall feng to Fere Seaxna rice 7 re Lenpall her acymban þa calban cýpcan on furanceastre on Sce Petres naman. 7 he þær cýneglyf ang.

† Ubi supra.

* Ang. Sac. I. 190. and note *.

† Ib. 191.

* Angl. Sac. I. 207.

† Rudburn (Ubi sup. 190) contends that this see is entitled to the style of *Sedes Anglie primaria*.

The font in Dorchester church is a curiosity, but of what age I do not pretend to determine. It is made entirely of lead, adorned with figures of the twelve Apostles in relief. Two of them hold something like pennons, or banners, inscribed with the cross; the rest have books in their hands. It stands on a hexagon shaft of stone. The tradition of the place says it was the very font in which Birinus baptized the West Saxon king; which shews, at least, that the memory of the transaction was kept up in the place of the Saint's residence, or it may have been the identical font, and have followed him to Dorchester, and this at Winchester have been made afterwards on the building of that more magnificent cathedral. The memory of their patron is still further kept up at Dorchester by this inscription on the great bell:

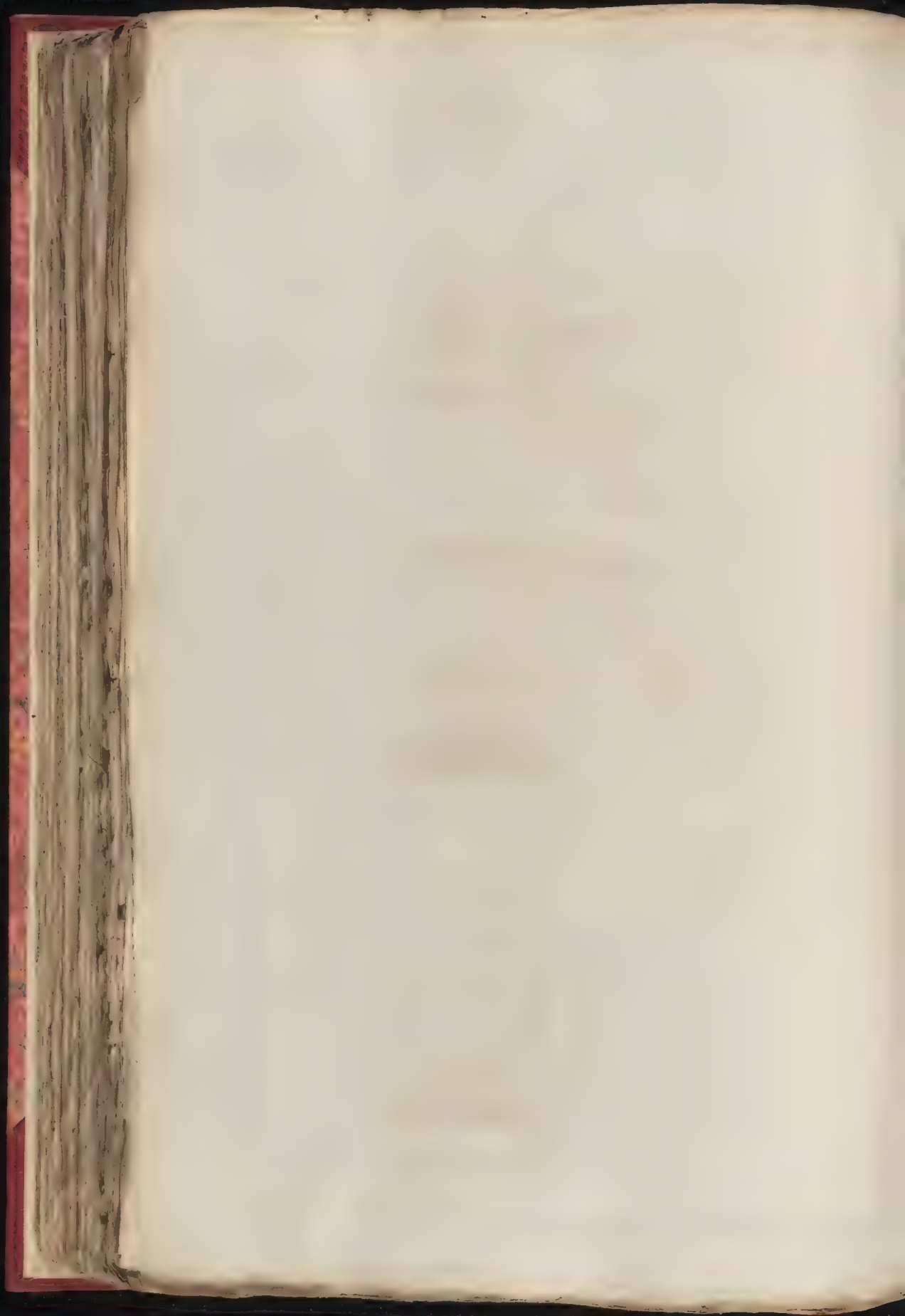
*Protege, Birine, quos convoco tu sine fine.
Ref. Raftwold.*

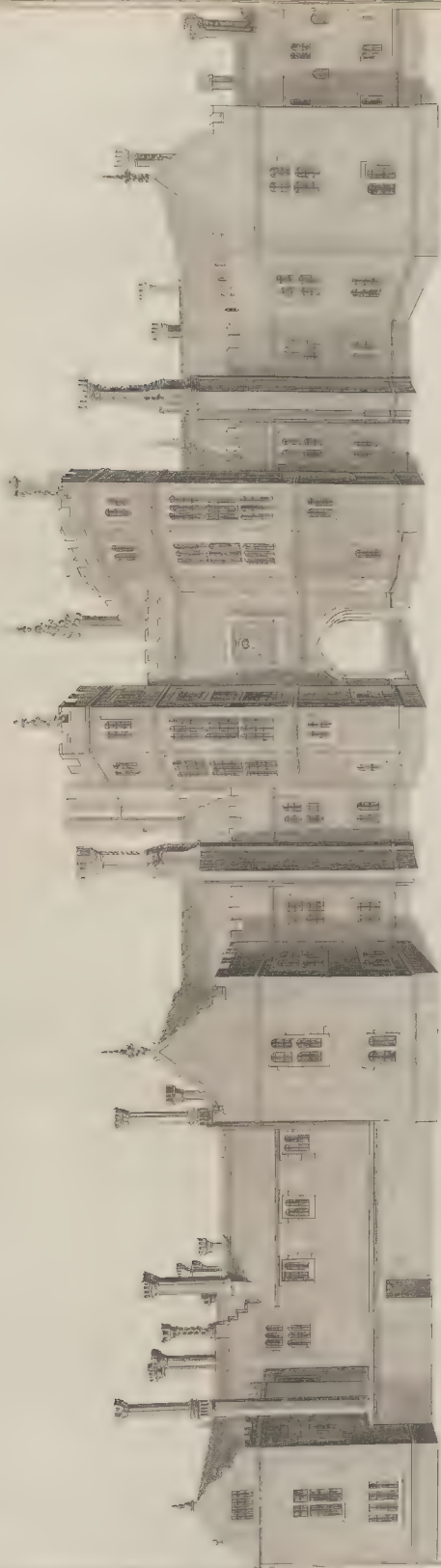
And by these traditionary rhymes about it:

*Within the sound of St. Birinus' bell
No snake nor adder e'er shall dwell.*

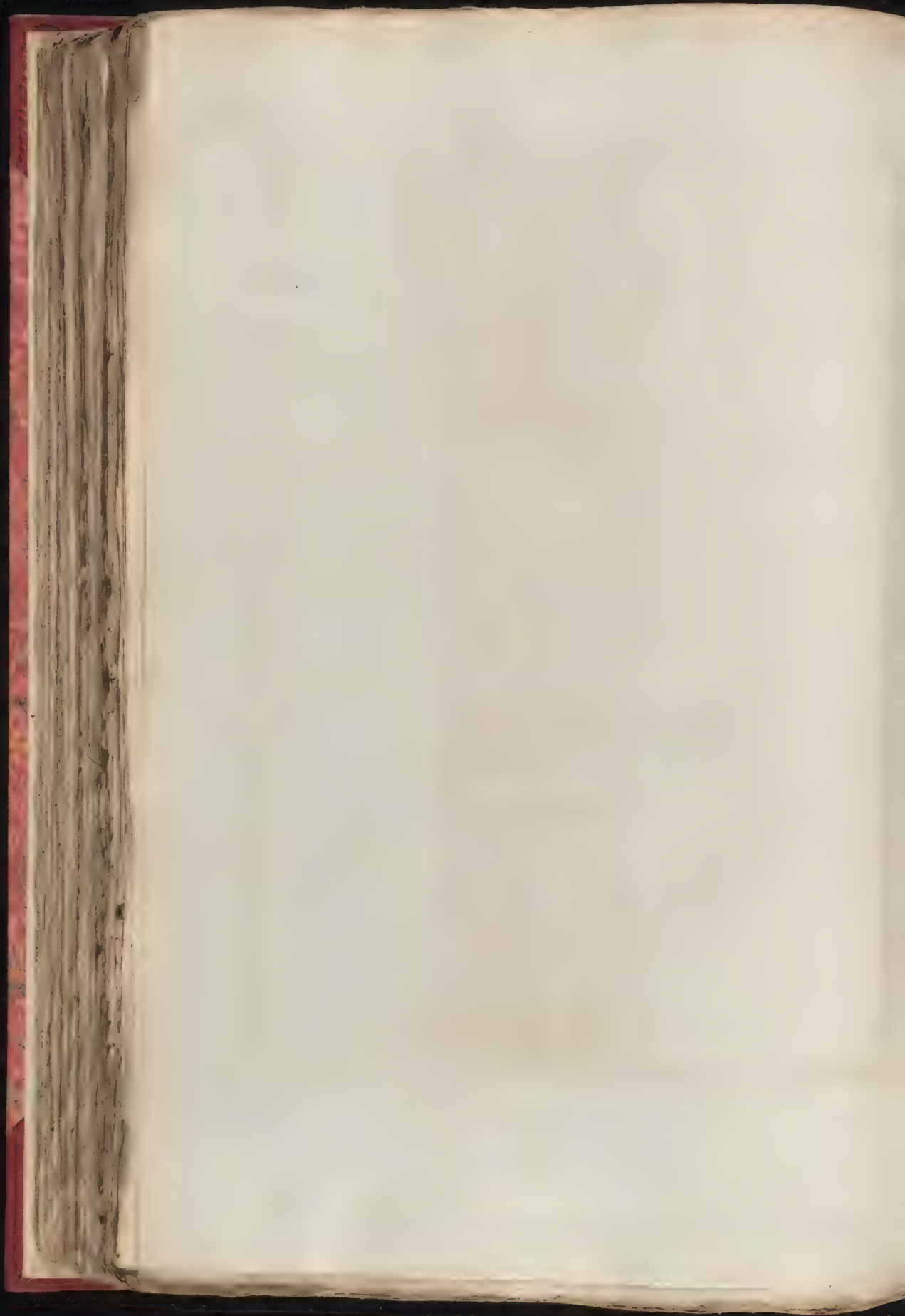
R. G.







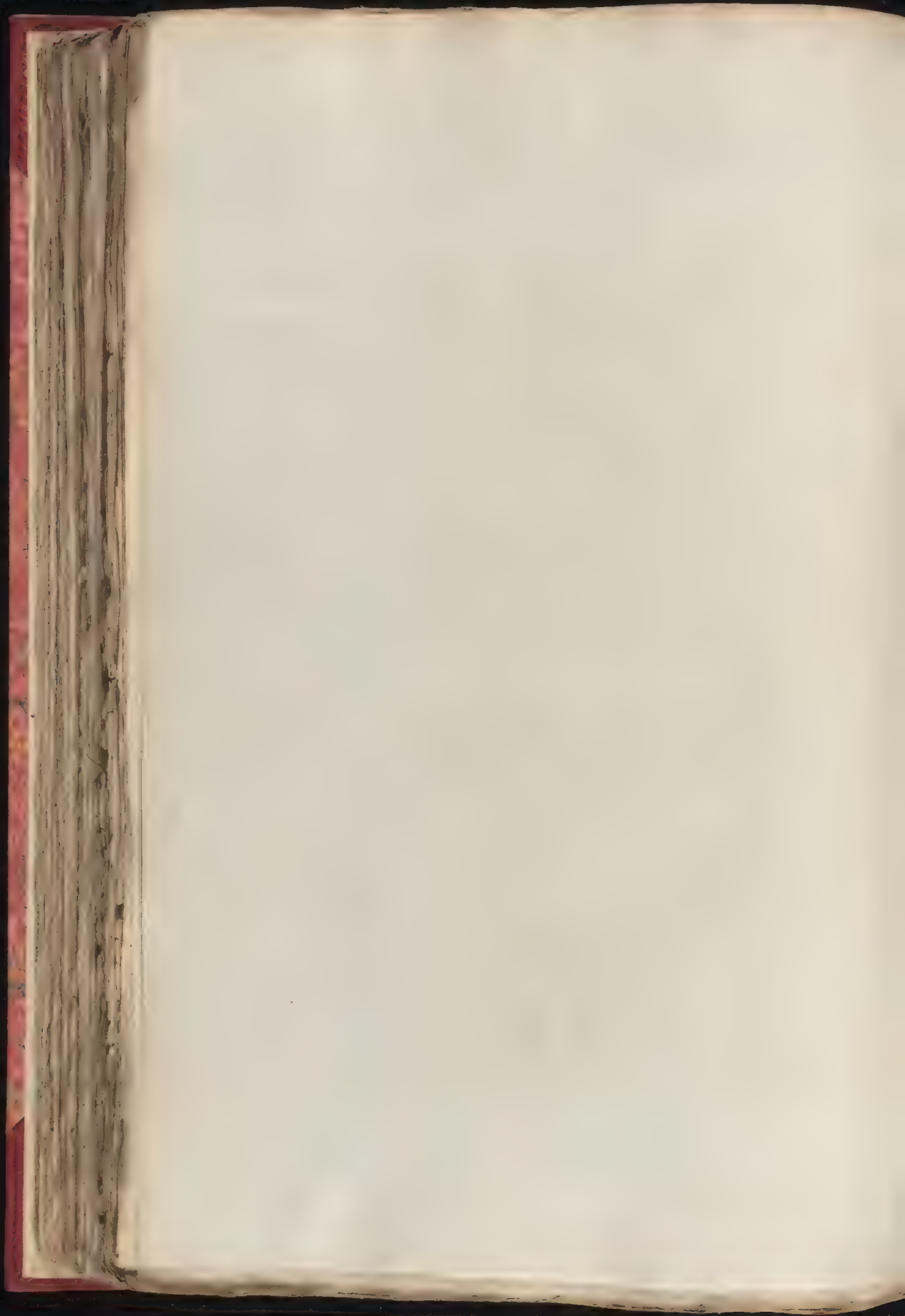
A View of the Front of the Palace of St. James in London built by Henry VIII.





The inside View of the House the Chappell, the Hall of, Broaden

W. P. & S. 1840



V O L. II. Plates XLI, XLII.

N E W H A L L,

I N

E S S E X.

THE splendid taste in architecture, a composition of Roman and Gothic introduced by Italian artists, which first made its appearance among us in the reign of Henry VIII. discovered itself in the number and variety of palaces erected by that magnificent monarch. There was hardly an agreeable situation within 30 miles round his capital which he did not convert into a palace for himself, or a nursery for his children. On Hunsdon-House, in Hertfordshire, £. 19,000 were expended by him in the space of three years¹.

The mansion-house, called the NEW HALL, in Boreham parish, in Essex, was purchased by him in the ninth year of his reign, 1517, of Richard Fitz James, bishop of London, by virtue of the will of Thomas Boteler, earl of Ormond²; or, as others say, by exchange with Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire.

This noble lordship was antiently part of the possessions of the monastery of Waltham. About 24 Edward II. the abbot and convent granted it to Sir John de Shardelow, knight, Joanna his wife, and Thomas his brother, with their manors of Campes and Orseye, c. Cambridge, in exchange for the manors of Copped-Hall and Shingled-Hall, in Epping³.

But in the 47th of the same King, Sir Thomas de Shardelow granted this manor of New Hall, with its appurtenances in Boreham, Springfield, Little Badow, Little Waltham, Bromfield, and Hatfield Peverel, unto Sir *Henry de Coggeshall*, knight, in free and perpetual exchange for the manor of Bradeker, in Shropham and Holkham, c. Norfolk⁴. This Sir Henry de Coggeshall was of an antient family so named from the town of Coggeshall⁵, where they had considerable estates. He died about 49 Edward III. leaving Sir William, his son and heir, in whom the direct male line of the family failed; and a vast estate was, by his four daughters and coheirs, transferred into other houses. This estate was however settled on his brother *Thomas*, who had the lordship of Sandon, where he probably resided. He held the manor of New Hall, 15 Richard II. and died 10 Henry V.⁶ leaving *Richard*, his son and heir, 13 years old.

But at this time New Hall was holden by *John de Boreham*, and others; though on what account is not specified. And 6 Henry VI. *Robert Darcy*, of Malden, ancestor

¹ Walpole's Anecd. of Paint. I. 125. ² Inq. 9 H. VIII. ³ Writ ad quod damnum, 24 E. II.

⁴ Cart. 47 Ed. III.

⁵ In Boreham church several of the Coggeshalls were buried. See an account of their tombs, effigies in windows, &c. in Symonds's Essex Collections, in Coll. Armor.

⁶ Inq. 10 H. V.

of the Barons Darcy of Chiche, granted to Sir *William Hungerford*, &c. two parts of the manor called New Hall, in Boreham¹.

Richard de Coggeshall above mentioned died 11 Henry VI. leaving *Elizabeth* his sister and heir. This manor was still in the hands of John de Boreham and others².

Next we find it in *Richard Alred*, who may have married the said *Elizabeth*. He died 26 Henry VI. seized of the manor of New Hall, holden of Margaret, Queen of England, as of her manor of Great Badow, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster; and 40 acres of arable land, in Boreham, lying near Cobbiswode, holden of John earl of Oxford; and one messuage, 100 acres of arable, 20 acres of meadow, 12 acres of pasture, and 6 of wood, lying in Springfield, Little Waltham, Great Leye, Terling, Boreham, and Bromfield, called Nobatt, which was formerly the estate of Robert Nobatt and others: of Sir John Bouchier and Thomas Tyrel, knights, leaving *William*, his son and heir, 15 years old, to whom, by his will, dated March 8, 1446, he bequeathed particularly the manor of New Hall, with its appurtenances³.

Afterwards this estate fell to the crown; whether by forfeiture, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, or otherwise, Mr. Morant could not determine. Perhaps, the manor of Great Badow being part of the Duchy of Lancaster, this might have fallen into it by escheat, exchange, or purchase.

We find it next in the noble family of *Boteler*, earl of Ormond, who had zealously adhered to the house of Lancaster. James Boteler, who was created earl of Wiltshire, 27 Henry VI. and became earl of Ormond on his father's death, 1451, was with Henry VI. at the battle of St. Alban's; and, on his behalf, also, at the battles of Wakefield, Mortimer's-cross, and Towton, at which last, being taken prisoner, he was beheaded, 1460, and attainted 1461, 1 Edward IV. John, his next brother, was also attainted 14 Edward IV.⁴ But *Thomas*, the third brother, living to see Henry VII. on the throne, that prince gave him the manor of New Hall, in recompence for the sufferings of his family; and in the 7th of his reign granted him licence to build there walls and towers⁵. He left only two daughters, whereof *Margaret*, the eldest, was married to Sir William Bullen, of Blickling, c. Norfolk, knight, who had by her Sir *Thomas Bullen*, his son and heir, advanced 18 June, 1525, to the title of viscount Rochford, soon after made knight of the Garter; and, 24 January, 1529, created earl of Wiltshire and Ormond; and the 24th of January following constituted Lord Privy Seal. All these honours were conferred on him out of the great regard Henry VIII. had for his daughter, the lady Anne, whom he soon after married.

In this king's reign one Mr. Colt lived at New Hall whose eldest daughter, Sir Thomas More married. He was John Colt of Nether-Hall, in Royden⁶.

The King purchased this manor in the 9th year of his reign, 1517, of Richard Fitz James, bishop of London, by virtue of the will of Thomas earl of Ormond. Camden⁷ says that he procured it of Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire, by exchange. So pleased was he with the situation, that he gave it the name of BLAU LIBU, which name, however, never came into general acceptance⁸. He also erected it unto an Honour, and greatly adorned and improved it. Here he kept the feast of St. George, 1524⁹.

Leland dates the improvements made in several of the royal houses to the leisure which Henry enjoyed by the peace of Cambray between the Emperor and the King of France, on which occasion he had behaved so generously to the latter by giving him up the Emperor's bonds to restore his two sons, who were left as hostages, returning the jewels

¹ Clauf. 6 H. VI.

² Dugd. Bar. II. 235.

³ Camden ubi sup.

⁴ Inq. 11 H. VI.

⁵ Pat. 7 H. VII.

⁶ Morant, Effex. I. 490.

⁷ Grafton's Chron. p. 553.

⁸ Inq. 26 H. VI.

⁹ Botanni's, Effex.

which Francis had pawned to him, and forgiving him all the expences he had been at to assist him, by a mutual discharge on both sides².

Anglus tam placidæ quietis autor
Gaudet munere pacis innovato :
Quoscunque artifices favens politos,
Hac lege ut laceros palatiorum
Muros restituant labore iusto,
Conferantque suum novis nitorenti.
Hinc crevit *Viridis sinus*³ corona ;
*Hundesden*que pervenusta sedes ;
Hinc *Bellus* locus extulit serenæ
Frontis lumina, *Brigide* et facer *Font*⁴,
Aedes magnifico decore festæ.
Hinc *Thornega*⁵ vetus suos honores
Auxit splendida principum cathedra :
*Shelfsga*⁶ etiam domus renidens
Signis ventivolis et albicante
Crista. Sideris instar est *Avona*⁷,
*Ottelanda*que⁸ verticem alta tollit.
Et *Nulli titulo*⁹ domus secunda
Celo quæ caput inferit corusco¹⁰.

Mr. Morant thinks it most probable that the old house here was either new built or repaired by Thomas, earl of Ormond. But it was greatly adorned and improved by Henry VIII. who built, in particular, the noble gate-house leading into the grand court, as appeared by his arms¹⁰ over the gate, carved in stone, supported by a lion and griffin, with this inscription under them :

**HENRICUS REX ODAVUS, REX INCLITUS ARMIS,
MAGNANIMUS FIRMIT HOC OPUS EXTIMUM¹¹.**

They are said to have been brought from the gateway in one of the courts erected by this king, and are now over a door opposite the grand entrance, which door formerly led into a spacious court¹².

His daughter Mary, afterwards Queen of England, resided here some time¹³.

It received further improvement from Queen Elizabeth, who probably made it one of her retreats.

Over the house door were the arms of England as before, in a garter, supported by a crowned lion and a griffin sided by cariatides; over them this inscription.

VIVA ELIZABETHA.

Under the arms,

IN TERRA LA PIU SAVIA REGINA, EN CIELO LA PIU LUCENTA STELLA.
VIRGINE MAGNANIMA, DOTTA, DIVINA, LEGIADRA, HONESTA, E BELLA.

² Rapin VII. 310, 407. ³ Greenwich. ⁴ Bridewell. ⁵ Westminster. ⁶ Chelsea.

⁷ Hampton Court. ⁸ Oatlands. ⁹ Nonfich. ¹⁰ Cygnus Cantio.

¹¹ Quarterly, France and England, supported by a greyhound and griffin. A rose and pomegranate intertwined at bottom, and singly crowned over the head of each animal.

¹² Symons gives it egregium.

¹³ Of these two the Society have drawings, by Mr. Vertue.

¹⁴ Fox's Book of Martyrs.

May 28, 1573, Queen Elizabeth granted to Thomas Ratcliffe earl of Suffolk, all that capital mansion-house commonly called the Honor and Manor of *Biewlieu*, alias *Newball*, or *Biewlieu-house*, and all the buildings and demesne lands thereto belonging, with the Old Park¹. And Dec. 31, following, she further granted to the same earl all the manor of Boreham, the manor of Walkfare, the manor of Oldhall, and the honour of Beaulieu, alias Newhall². This nobleman was lord deputy and lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of her predecessor, and was continued in that office by herself; he was also lord president of the North in her twelfth year, and made several successful inroads into Scotland. He was employed in several foreign negotiations, and sat as one of the peers on the duke of Norfolk's trial, and was lord chamberlain of the household at the time of his decease, June 9, 1583³. By a deed of feoffment, dated Dec. 20, 1579, he settled the manor of Beaulieu, alias Newhall, with divers other lordships and lands in Essex and elsewhere, on the issue male of his own body until the tenth son: remainder to his brother Sir Henry Ratcliffe, knight, for life, and after his decease on Robert Ratcliffe son and heir apparent to the said Henry and the heirs male of his body, and for lack of such issue on Thomas Ratcliffe, esq. son and heir of Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe of Elncetow, c. Bedford, knight, deceased, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Edward Ratcliffe second son of the said Sir Humphrey, and the heirs male of his body; and for default of such issue to the lady Frances his sister, then wife of Sir Thomas Mildmay, knight, and the heirs of his body by her⁴. He married first Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Wriothesley earl of Southampton, by whom he had two sons who died young; and secondly, Frances daughter of Sir William Sydney, knight, sister of Sir Henry Sydney Knight of the Garter, but dying without issue male surviving, he was succeeded in this and his other estates by his brother *Henry* earl of Suffolk, who died April 10, 1594⁵, leaving his only son and heir *Robert*, who, though, as his grandfather, he married two wives, yet died without issue male surviving, Sept. 22, 1629⁶. Before his decease he had sold this estate for £30,000. to *George Villiers* duke of Buckingham, on whose murder by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628, it descended to his son *George*, a minor, duke of Buckingham, who having, 1648, engaged with the earl of Holland and others to rise in behalf of king Charles I. and being defeated and dispersed at Kingston upon Thames, the parliament voted him a traitor, and sequestered his estates. This was sold by the commissioners appointed by parliament for that purpose⁷, and purchased by *Oliver Cromwell*; the consideration money being 5*s.* and the computed yearly value £1,309. 12*s.* 3*d.*⁸. But in 1653 he exchanged it for Hampton Court, paying the difference⁹. It was then sold to three wealthy citizens of London for £18,000. Mr. Morant says, "Undoubtedly the duke of Buckingham recovered it at the Restoration." Whether he did or not, it was then purchased for *George Monk* duke of Albemarle, who lived here in a splendor which greatly reduced his fortune, and dying Jan. 4, 1669-70, was succeeded in his estate and title by his only son *Christopher*, who died 1688, in Jamaica, of which he had been appointed Governor the year before. He married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Henry earl of Ogle, son and heir apparent to William Cavendish duke of Newcastle, who being jointured in this estate was remarried 1691 to Ralph Duke of Montague. From that time this noble mansion was neglected and became ruinous. Her Grace died at Newcastle House, near Clerkenwell-church, Aug. 28, 1734, in the 96th year of her age.

¹ Pat. 16 Eliz.² Pat. 17 Eliz.³ Dugd. Bar. II. 286.⁴ Ib.⁵ Ib. 287.⁶ Ib. 288.⁷ Scobell's Collection of Acts July, 1651. c. 10.⁸ Mr. Booth's MS. Collections for Essex.⁹ Parliamentary History, XX. p. 223.

But before her decease *Benjamin Hoare*, esq. youngest son of Sir Richard Hoare, banker in Fleetstreet, and Lord Mayor of London, 1713, had bought of her heirs the reversion of New Hall, and other estates appendant thereto. With the marble and other materials of this mansion he decorated the house which he built on the opposite or South side of the London road to Harwich. He died Jan. 12, 1749, leaving issue Richard. But before his death he sold New Hall, in 1737, with the gardens, park behind it, and the fine avenue (but none of the land on each side of it) to *John Olmuis*, esq. who after taking down the more extensive appendages of this royal seat, fitted up the remaining part, including the great hall above 40 feet high, 90 long, and 50 wide, for a residence for himself and successors, which his son has considerably improved. He married, 1741, Anne daughter and heiress of Sir William Billers, knight, Lord Mayor of London; was created, 1762, baron Waltham of Philipstown, in the kingdom of Ireland, and dying March 12, 1764, was succeeded by his eldest son *Drigue-Billers Olmuis*, the second baron and present proprietor of this mansion, 1786.

Like Audley End, New Hall has been reduced from two courts to the central part, or the South side of the inner court, consisting of the great hall and apartments connected with it.

Over the door leading to the chapel are, or were, these arms and quarterings carved in stone of Thomas Ratcliffe earl of Suffex, with those of his lady Frances Sydney, daughter of Sir William Sydney of Penhurst in Kent, knt. the celebrated founders of Sydney Suffex College, Cambridge, in whose time by these arms we may conclude some additions were made to this mansion:

1. A bend ingrailed. *Ratcliffe earl of Suffex.*
2. A fess between two chevrons. *Fitzwalter.*
3. A lion rampant crowned, within a bordure. *Burnell.*
4. A saltire ingrailed. *Botetourt.*
5. Three lucies hauriant. *Lucy.*
6. Three bars. *Multon.*
7. Semee Fleurs de lis. *Mortimer of Attilborough.*
8. An eagle and child. *Culchesb.*

Over the door leading to the hall those of Frances countess of Suffex, his consort:

1. A pheon. *Sydney.*
2. Two bars, in chief three shields. *Clunford.*
3. Three chevronells; a label of 3 points. *Barrington.*
4. On a bend three lozenges or malcles. *Mercy.*
5. Quarterly an escarbuncle. *Mandeville.*
6. A chevron between three mullets. *Chetwynd.*
7. Three lions rampant. *Baard.*
8. Barry of 8 a lion rampant crowned. *Brandon.*

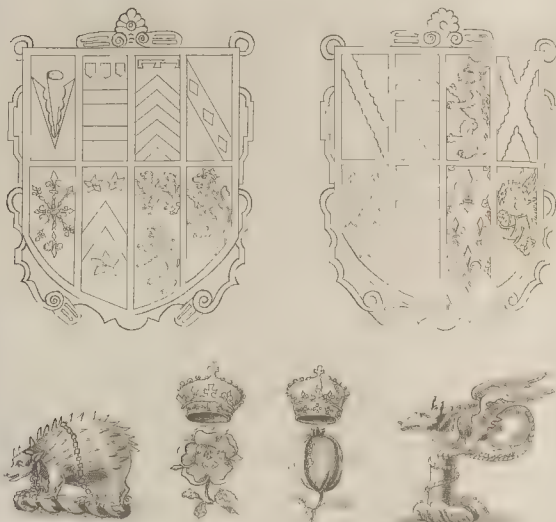
A bear chained: the crest of *Dudley earl of Leicester.*

A griffin chained.

A rose crowned. *Henry VIII.*

A pomegranate crowned. *Catharine of Arragon, his queen.*

These coats and devices are here engraved from drawings taken by Mr. Vertue at the same time that he made those of the house.



Arms & Devices at New Hall

The beautiful painted window now in the church of St. Margaret at Westminster once contributed to the decoration of this palace. It was intended as a present to Henry VII. for his chapel at Westminster, from the magistrates of Dort in Holland; but he dying before that building was completed, it was set up in the abbey church of Waltham, and remained there till the dissolution, when it was removed to the chapel at New Hall, where it was preserved with great care for near two centuries.

Mr.

Mr. Olmuis sold it for £ 50. to the late John Conyers, esq. of Cophthall, who at that time had thoughts of placing it in the chapel of that venerable mansion of the abbots of Waltham. But soon after altering his intention of keeping that house in repair, and preferring the more expensive plan of building a new one on a higher situation, the window remained in the packing case till the parishioners of St. Margaret purchased it of him for four hundred guineas, in 1758. The print engraved by Mr. Bafire, 1768, from drawings taken by Mr. Vertue, at the same time that he made those of the house and its ornaments, renders it unnecessary to enlarge on the subjects represented in this window, which are the crucifixion, accompanied by portraits of Henry VII. and his queen', taken from original pictures, sent to Dort for that purpose. Over the king is the figure of St. George, and above him a white rose within a red one: over the queen stands St. Catharine, and in a panel above her is a pomegranate Vert in a field Or. the arms of the kingdom of Grenada'. The objections raised at the time against fixing up this window in the church of St. Margaret, and the admirable defence of the whole proceeding made by one of the residentiaries of the adjoining collegiate church, founded on arguments drawn from historical practice, supported by a suitable taste for the polite arts, as well as for the monuments of antiquity, are too well known to require a detail in this place.

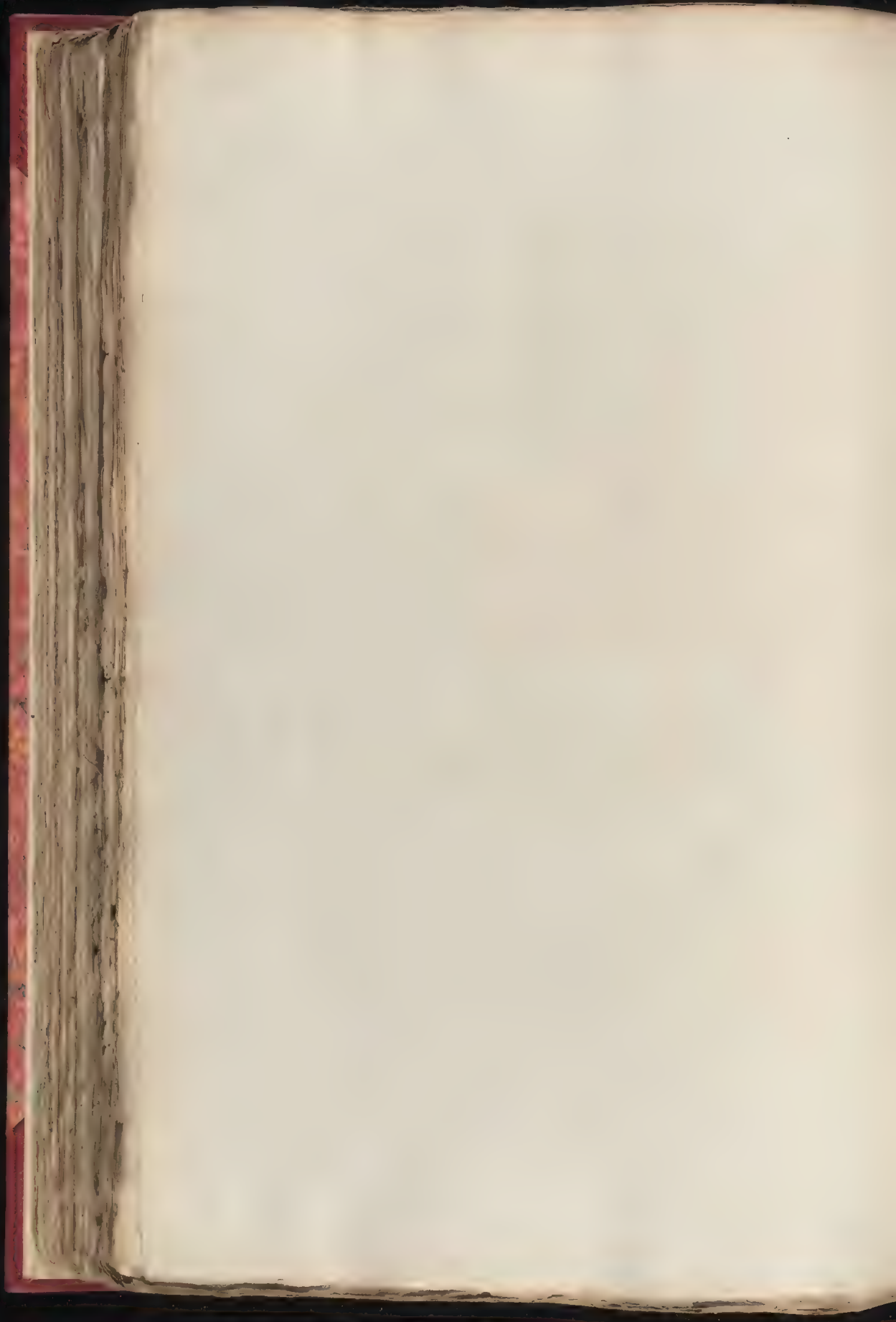
In Symons's Essex collections in the Heralds Office is a rough plan of some paintings at New Hall done for the duke of Buckingham, with his arms and those of his lady, Catharine Manners, and his motto *Fidei Coicula Crux*. What the painting was, is not said, but it seems to have been in the chapel. Inigo Jones designed it, and *Jarvier* (Sir Balthasar Gerbier) painted it, for which he had £. 500.—He also says the removing the duke's household there cost £. 500, and that in his (Symons') time the rental was £. 1100 per. ann.

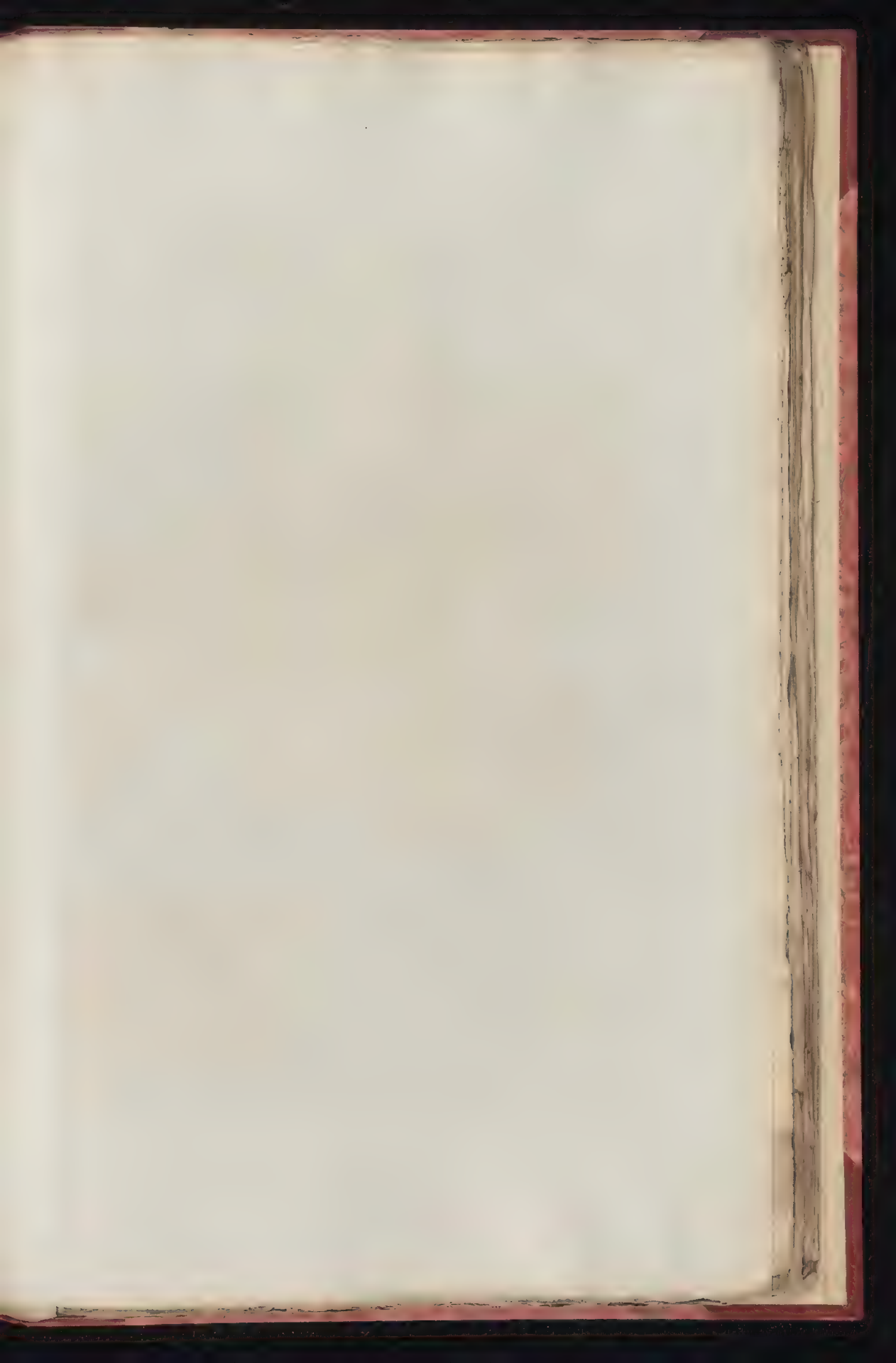
The venerable avenue to this palace from the London road still remains the pride and boast of the neighbourhood. It is near a mile long, and has double rows of trees on each side. A number of fine firs, some of them coeval with the royalty of the place, planted on each side of this avenue, were felled and sold about twenty-five years ago.

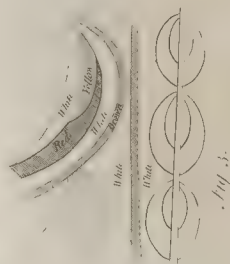
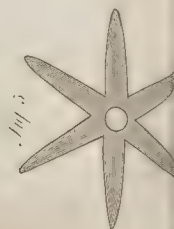
Of these portraits the Society have sketches of the original size by Mr. Vertue.

From the badge over the queen some have supposed the portraits intended for prince *Arthur* and the princess *Catharine of Aragon*: but against this the royal crowns and mantles seem strongly to militate.

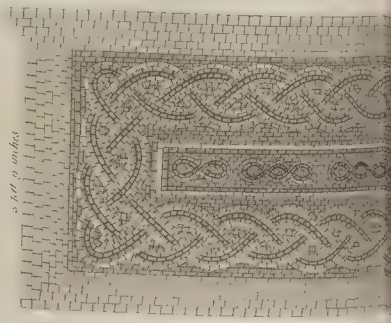


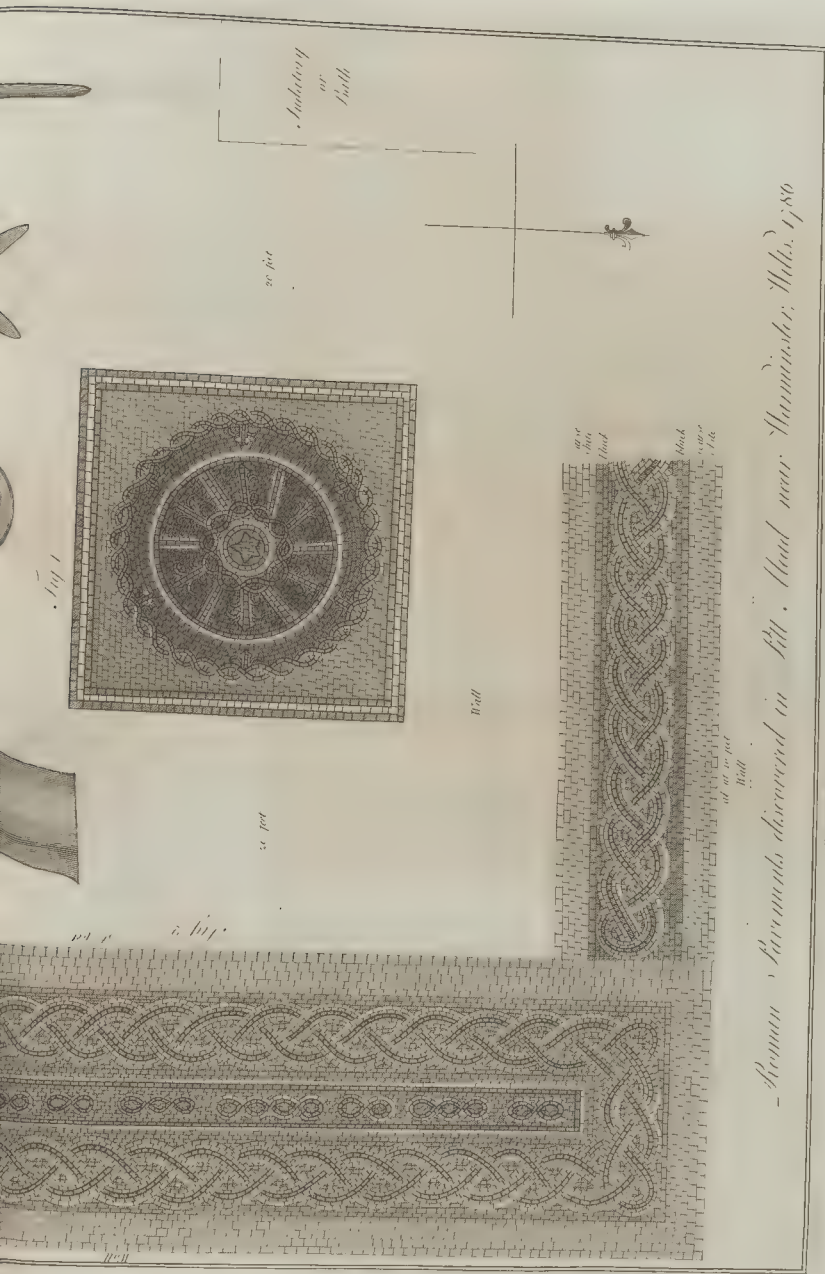




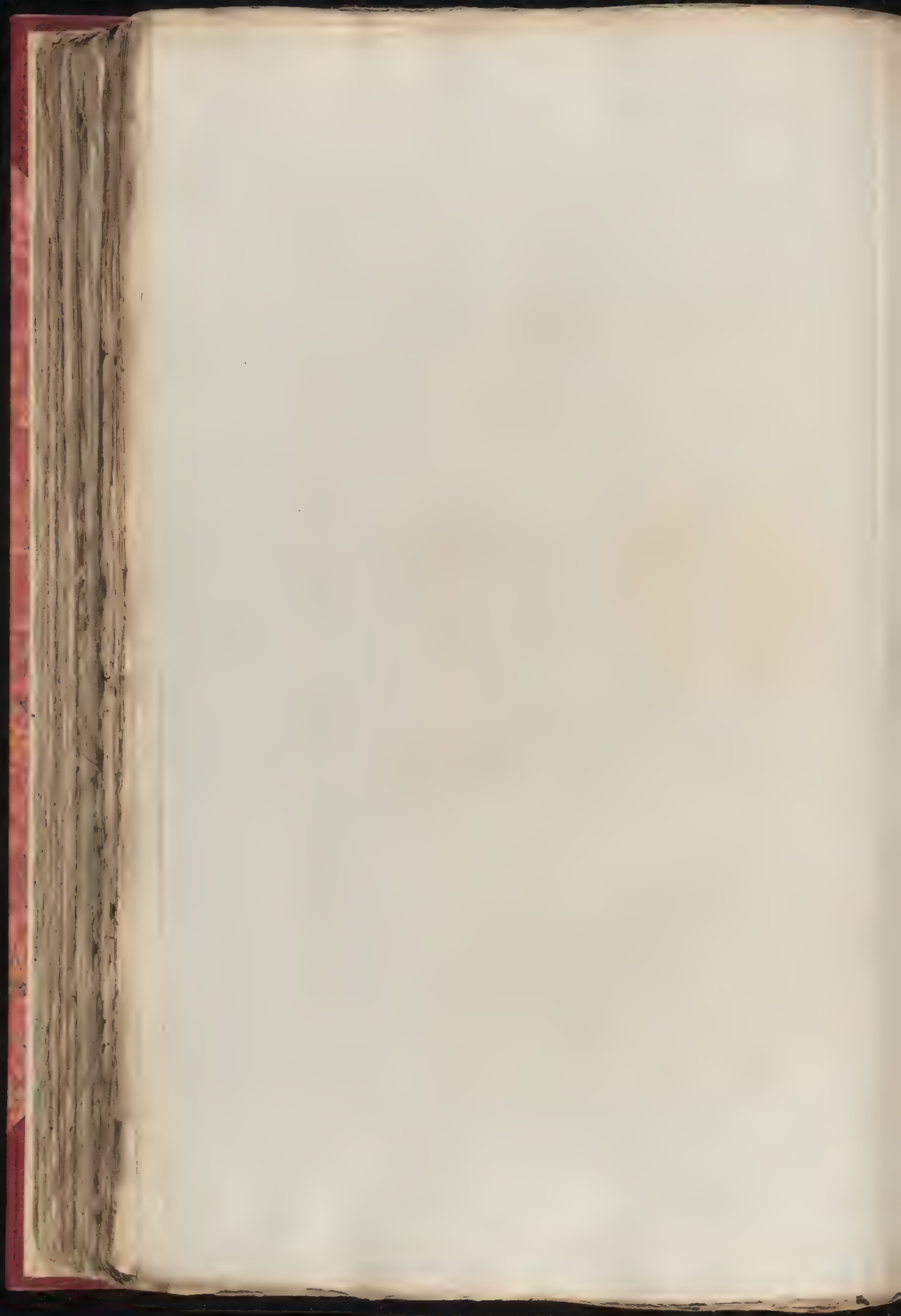


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Roman Remains discovered in Pitt. Head near Sturminster, Wilt. 1780



EXPLANATION

O F

VOL. II. Plate XLIII.

THE tessellated pavements exhibited in this plate were discovered, in March and November, 1786, in a common meadow, called *Pitt Mead*, near *Warminster*, in the county of Wilts. Through the particular attention of a lady then in the neighbourhood, sketches of them were made before the greater part of them were destroyed by the ignorant peasantry. Her account of them, and of further discoveries which she procured to be made, were communicated in a letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington, which is here subjoined, as it was read before the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 21, 1787.

“ SIR,

Warminster, Jan. 6, 1787.

Pitt Meadow (or Mead, as it is more generally called), a common pasture field, is situated about a mile and three quarters east of *Warminster* (supposed *Verlacio*), between the two villages of *Bisphopstrow* and *Norton Bavant*, and about six hundred yards south of the turnpike road leading to *Sarum*. Through one side of it runs the river *Wily*; it is the property of divers persons, therefore divided by small trenches or gutters leading to the river. On one of these divisions, about an acre and a half, the property of a nobleman in the neighbourhood [Lord Weymouth], the tenant, in March 1786, being about to make the surface somewhat more level, discovered ruins. This induced him to go lower than he intended, and he presently came to the tessellated pavement which I have delineated N^o 1. The fame of this reaching Warminster, an ingenious person of this place took a sketch of the figure and colours; but, as the country people soon demolished and carried away the whole of it, and as nobody seemed to stir in the matter, he threw it by, and no more was thought of *Pitt Mead*, till a Mr. *Walker*, lecturer in philosophy, came to the town, who was accidentally informed of what had been found, in consequence of which he visited the spot, saw some loose *tessellæ*, broken tiles, &c. and inserted a paragraph in the *Salisbury Journal*, though very unsatisfactory. Seeing this (for, being a stranger in the place, I had heard nothing of it before), on the 16th of November, after applying to the occupier for permission, I took a man over, and began to dig, when, to my great satisfaction, about two feet below the surface I hit upon the top of the pavement N^o 2, and traced it to its full extent. Continuing the search, on the eighteenth was discovered, by the Rev. Mr. Maffey, at the head of the last-mentioned floor, but not more than half a foot below the surface, an imperfect floor, N^o 3, but so decayed that I could make little or nothing of it, nor could we at that time find a continuation of it; for which reason, added to the severity of the weather, we desisted from any farther investigation at that time.

time. But the above-mentioned Nobleman, hearing of our discoveries, employed some men there, who in the course of a few days, Nov. 22, came to the beautiful remains N^o 4. This was likewise not more than half a foot below the surface, and in some places not more than four inches, which I suppose to be the cause of so large a part of it being destroyed. The men still continued to open different parts, and on the west side of N^o 1 came to what I take to be a *bath*, or *sudatory*; the floor, a very hard cement, composed of something extremely white, like marble, broken in pieces, *sand*, *brick*, and *oyster-shells*, broken together, was about three feet below the surface. Upon breaking up a point of it, I found some pieces of burnt wood, in a kind of *drain* or *flew*. The men then proceeded lower in the mead (that is, nearer to the water), and at about eight feet from the pavements, N^o 1 and 2, discovered the foundation of a wall, two feet thick, running in a direct line, east and west, turned up, and continued by the outside of the pavement N^o 2, at about the distance of four feet from it. This is the last discovery; but one man is still at work, and as they politely gave me leave to direct his search, on Monday last I let him to open the uninvestigated part between N^o 1 and the above-mentioned wall, looking upon *that* as the most likely spot to find somewhat to gratify the curious: however he has as yet discovered nothing material, except you may think an iron star (which I look upon to be the rowel of a spur), a ring of the same metal, and, nearer the wall, an ivory bodkin or pin, together with part of a horn; the figures and sizes of all which I have faithfully given at N^o 5, 6, 7, 8. Though I have not the least doubt but there are many places yet untouched that would afford ample entertainment to the curious antiquary, were there a person well versed in these matters to superintend the search; at present, for want of skill and management, all is random work and confusion. In all our searches, nothing else has been found that is perfect; but great variety of worked tiles and broken pieces of pottery, of all colours, kinds, and shapes. I have the foot, and a small part of the body, of an urn, of beautiful black pottery, much resembling Mr. Wedgwood's tea-pots, and several bits of glass, very different to what is now made, or any I have ever seen, a great variety of bones, human and animal, one skull of astonishing thickness and magnitude, and four teeth in the lower jaw extremely found and even.

I must now, though with infinite regret, make known the fate of these valuable remains of antiquity. The pavement N^o 1, I observed above, was immediately torn to pieces. N^o 2 was, about a week after it was discovered, almost totally destroyed by a clown, who took up the greatest part of it, and carried it away by night. N^o 3 was demolished in like manner. But, I have the pleasure and satisfaction to inform you, the elegant part of N^o 4 is preserved by the ingenuity of my Lord Weymouth's surveyor, and carried to his Lordship's seat at Longleat, where it will be safe from the depredations of the vulgar. The method he made use of was as follows: after providing a sufficient quantity of canvas, he made a cement of wax, resin, and tallow, melted upon the spot, and, after picking and cleaning the joints of the tessellæ very well, spreading the cement upon a piece of canvas equal to the size of the piece of pavement he intended to take up at one time (which in general was about three quarters of a yard square), laid it upon the face of the tessellæ, upon that two or three sheets of strong brown paper and a flat board, then undermined the piece with large iron pins, and, when the cement was cold, turned it up, put it into hampers, and carried it away. When at home, he laid a thick coat of plaster of Paris on the bottom part of the tessellæ, the heat of which caused the cement to fall from the face side, and leave the figures entirely clean and perfect. I have been thus particular in the process here observed, in hopes the hint may be the means of preserving future discoveries of this kind.

I have nothing to add relative to this particular spot, save that there is evidently a raised causeway leading from it across the meadows to Bishopstrow; and that the learned and honourable Society may depend upon the accuracy of the draughts, as I took

took them all (except the first, which I copied from the before-mentioned sketch) upon the spot, which no other person had the opportunity of doing. As to the execution, conscious as I am of a great deficiency, having never had the least instructions, I can with truth say, nothing but an ardent desire of preventing what most people think so important a discovery from being hid from your learned body, could have induced me to let it meet the eye of taste and science.

At the other end of the mead (which is about a quarter of a mile in length) stand two tumuli or barrows. I got permission to open one of them, had a cut made, about two feet and a half wide, quite across it, and in the middle, about four feet from the top surface, found an unbaked urn full of burnt bones and ashes, but, to my great mortification, nothing else. Near these barrows I also yesterday discovered evident ruins of an oblong form: I made a man dig a small hole, and I met with many worked tiles, Roman bricks, &c. &c. Upon informing Lord Weymouth's steward of it, he promised to have it properly investigated, when, if any thing is discovered of consequence, I will do myself the honour of again addressing you. In the mean time, permit me to say, if these indigested hints are capable of affording the least satisfactory information to the honourable Society, I shall be abundantly recompensed for the trouble of committing them to paper; and have the honour to subscribe myself, with all imaginable respect, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

CATH. DOWNES.

P. S. I am possessed of a small collection of coins, and amongst them one of fine brass, inscribed, "DIVVS ANTONINVS:" the reverse, a kind of standard, without any legend.

In a second letter, of Feb. 2, 1787, Mrs. Downes says, "Some men, employed to fill up the space where the long tessellated pavement (N^o 2) was taken from, on the 24th of last month discovered another border, running from the lower (or Northern) end of that, in a line due West, between the pavement N^o 1 and the wall, mentioned in my first letter. About ten feet of it in length is intirely perfect, as was also the joining with N^o 2; but the Western extremity is so much decayed or damaged, that it is impossible to trace the termination. The colours and figure are exactly the same as a part of N^o 2; but, that you may the more readily comprehend my meaning, I have taken the liberty of scratching the figure and situation upon the blank side of this letter^a. This last piece is carefully covered over with turf and mould, so as to preserve it from the injuries of the weather; and all further search is deferred till March, when, I am informed, Lord Weymouth intends to make a thorough investigation of the whole spot."

Thus far in regard to the discovery.

Mr. Horsley observed, that Wiltshire abounds with Roman antiquities; Roman coins, and tessellated pavements, &c. have been found at several places, which argue that the Romans must have had some settlements here, and some military way passing through the county. Dr. Stukeley^b has traced out that along which the xvth Iter of Antoninus proceeds. It passes a little North of *Hedington*, coinciding with *Wandike*, and just by *Calston* lime-kiln is parted from it, and proceeds by *Rundway-hill*. Before it comes to *Beckhampton* the ridge is very plain and beautiful. It goes South of *Beckhampton*, lying directly East and North, runs on the South side of *Silbury-hill*, and passes *Overton hill*, and the visible ridge of it near *Abury* is a little to the North of the present road. It keeps afterwards on the North side of the river *Kennet* till it comes to *Marlborough*.

^a By the account of this discovery communicated to the Editors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1787, printed in vol. LVII. p. 22, with a sketch of the pavements, urns, stylus, &c. it appears that a coin of *Claudius Gothicus* was found sticking to the foot of an earthen vase.

^b In the plate it is put in its proper place.

^c *Irim. L. 132.*

Dr. Stukeley places VERLUCIO (which the Itinerary makes 15 miles from Bath) at *Hedington*, which is too far from Bath, and too near Marlborough. Dr. Gale^a had therefore placed it at *Westbury*, which is indeed off the military way, and in a MS note he translates it *Ver lug*, the town on the Were. But Mr. Horley finding the present distance between Bath and Marlborough agree with the Itinerary distance between *AQUÆ SOLIS* and *CUNETIO*, Mr. H. chooses to divide it proportionably to the numbers in the Itinerary, and concludes VERLUCIO to be near the part where we are directed to by such division. By this method, 15 Itinerary miles will bring us to the East of the river Avon, though not very much. There is a place called *Aldford*, through which the way to the ancient ford may have lain. *Lackham* on the Avon, though somewhat out of the line of the way, as Dr. Stukeley represents it, may seem to retain somewhat of the name VERLUCIO; and there, we are told by Mr. Camden^b, Roman coins are frequently found. *Lacocke* is also not far from it, and much in the line of the military way; and near this last place Leland^c mentions "a field called *Silverfield*, where men find much Roman money." Mr. Horley therefore makes no great doubt but that VERLUCIO has stood in the neighbourhood of one of these places, though perhaps on the other side of the river. Dr. Stukeley, in his Comment on Richard of Cirencester, places VERLUCIO at *Lacocke*^d.

The discovery of such considerable vestiges of a Roman villa at Mansfield Woadhouse, in a part of Nottinghamshire where "there certainly never was any Roman road^e," will justify us concluding in favour of another Roman villa near *Warminster*, which is within 20 miles of a very considerable military way. The same articles present themselves in both villæ: pavements, hypocausts, rings, horns, styles, coins. It is by no means improbable, that, at the distance which Warminster is from Bath, some Roman of distinction may have fixed his double villæ, as well as others of his countrymen at Mansfield Woadhouse, or as those who left marks of their magnificence and taste at *Wellow* near Bath^f, at *Nether Hayford*^g near Weedon, at *Wilton*^h near Geddington, or at *Cotterstock*ⁱ near Oundle, all in Northamptonshire, and not much nearer to stations; or those at *Winerton* and *Roxby* in Lincolnshire^j, where no station has been discovered, though the Fosse Road ends at the first of these places, or that at *Hovingham* near Castle Howard in the North Riding of Yorkshire^k, or that most beautiful, but now entirely destroyed, one at *Littlecoats*, six miles from Marlborough, which seemed to have formed the floor of a temple^l, and that smaller in Ridge copice, near *Froxfield*, in the same neighbourhood^m; all which are so many proofs that such monuments are not confined to stations, but scattered all over the kingdom, by the people who first conquered, and then civilized it, and kept possession of it 476 years.

Mr. Camden did not hesitate to place VERLUCIO at WARMINSTER, deriving both names from the *Deveril*, on which the latter town stands, whose name he compounds of the second syllable of that little name and the Saxon word *Munyr*. It was formerly famous for its particular privileges, being excused in the Conqueror's survey from every tax (*nec geldavit nec bidata fuit*), though in Mr. Camden's time only noted for its corn market. The course of the Road seems against Mr. Camden, but not perhaps against Dr. Salmon placing VERLUCIO at *Devizes*ⁿ. R. G.

^a Itin. I. 134.

^b P. 55.

^c Anton. Itin. p. 134.

^d Major Rooke, Arch. VIII. 375.

^e Moreton, 528. Bridges, I. 519.

^f Drawn by John Lens, and engraved by Cole, at the expense of Lord Viscount Hatton, who preserved it by building over it.

^g Engraved by this Society, Vet. Mon. I. xlviii.

^h Engraved by this Society, Vet. Mon. 1750, II. ix.

ⁱ Engraved by Verue, for the Earl of Burlington, 1747.

^j Engraved by Mr. Verue, with an account by Professor Ward, 1729.

^k Engraved by Vandergucht, 1723.

^l P. 790.

^m Engraved by this Society, Vet. Mon. I. pl. i.—iii.

ⁿ Engraved by this Society, Vet. Mon. I. pl. i.—iii.

SINCE the above was printed off, Mr. BARRINGTON received the following letter from Mrs. DOWNES, dated Warminster, March 10, 1788; in which, after expressing her acknowledgements for the attention paid to her description by the Society, she proceeds.

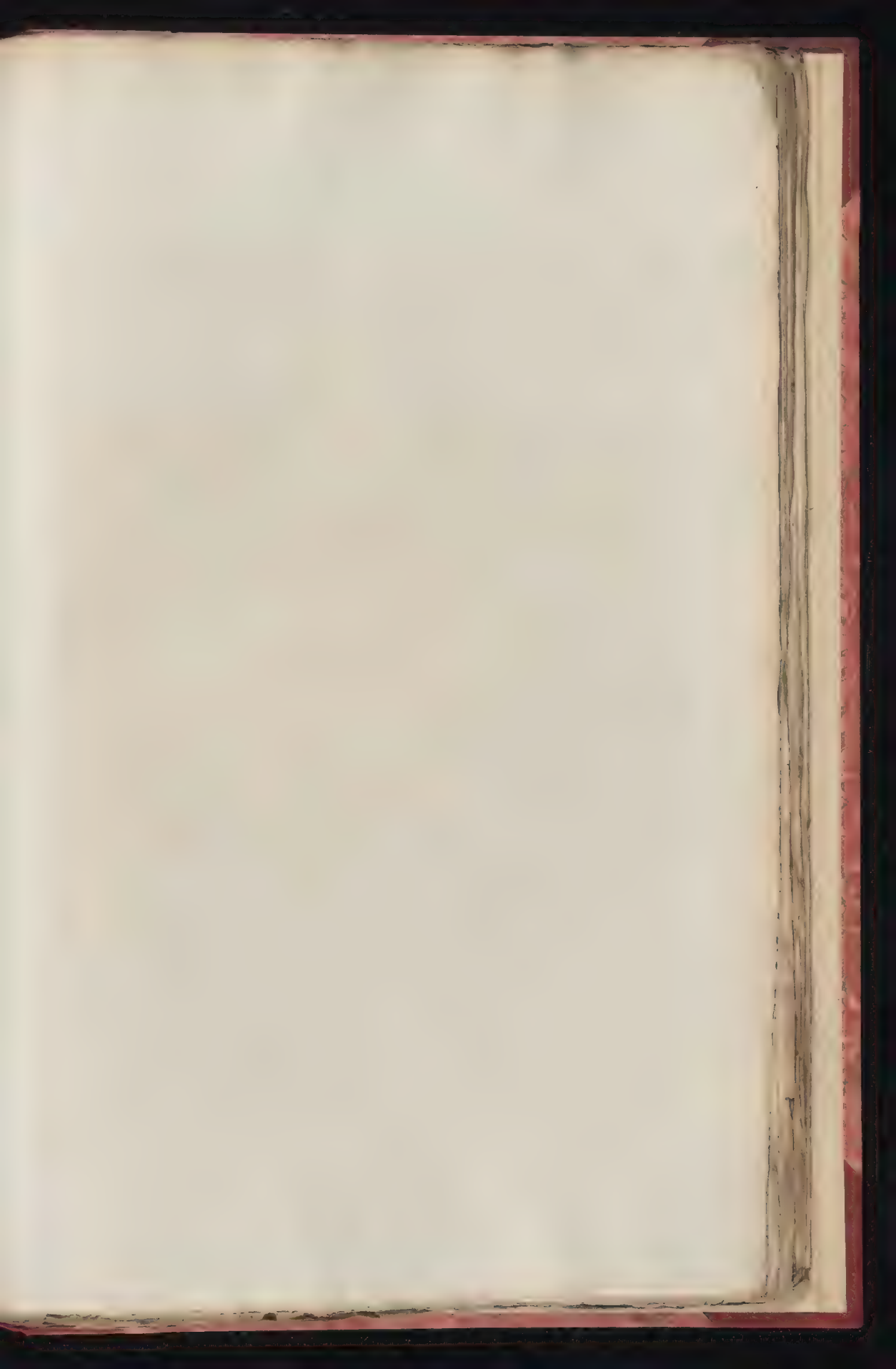
"Give me leave, Sir, to mention to you a small inaccuracy of the prefs in regard to the *Lecturer in Philosophy*; for *Walker*, read *Warlike*: the mistake was natural, as there is a Mr. *Walker*, a Lecturer also.

Not long since there was accidentally found, in some of the rubbish at *Pitt Mead*, a small, but perfect copper coin of Claudius, with a radiated crown, and also some quantity of burnt corn in a hollow stone. All farther intention of search there is, I believe, dropped, which I cannot but regret; as, I am certain, the parts hitherto unexplored are full as likely to contain wherewith to gratify the curious as those already opened. But Lord Weymouth having taken the matter into his hands, excludes any one else from attempting discoveries.

I cannot help observing to you, that at the distance of about half a mile north of *Pitt Mead*, and nearly upon a line with it, stands *Battlebury*, a triple intrenchment, upon which Roman coins have been found, one of the first Constantine lately; and from this place a chain of intrenchments may plainly be traced for nine or ten miles towards Malborough; and about a quarter of a mile south of Pitt Mead, on a rising ground called Sutton Common, is a circular level plain, about thirty yards over, inclosed by a bank four feet high, with two entrances, one east, the other west; and in the neighbourhood of Pitt Mead are several tumuli or barrows: and great numbers of Roman coins have been found, at different times, near to all these spots, many of which I have in my possession. With all due submission, do not these things bespeak something more than a mere *VILLA* at Pitt Mead or Warminster.

Many apologies are necessary for the length of this letter; but I shall forbear to trespass longer upon your patience: and have the honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CATH. DOWNES."



Nº 1.

Part of a Roman tessellated pavement found at Circus in Gloucestershire.

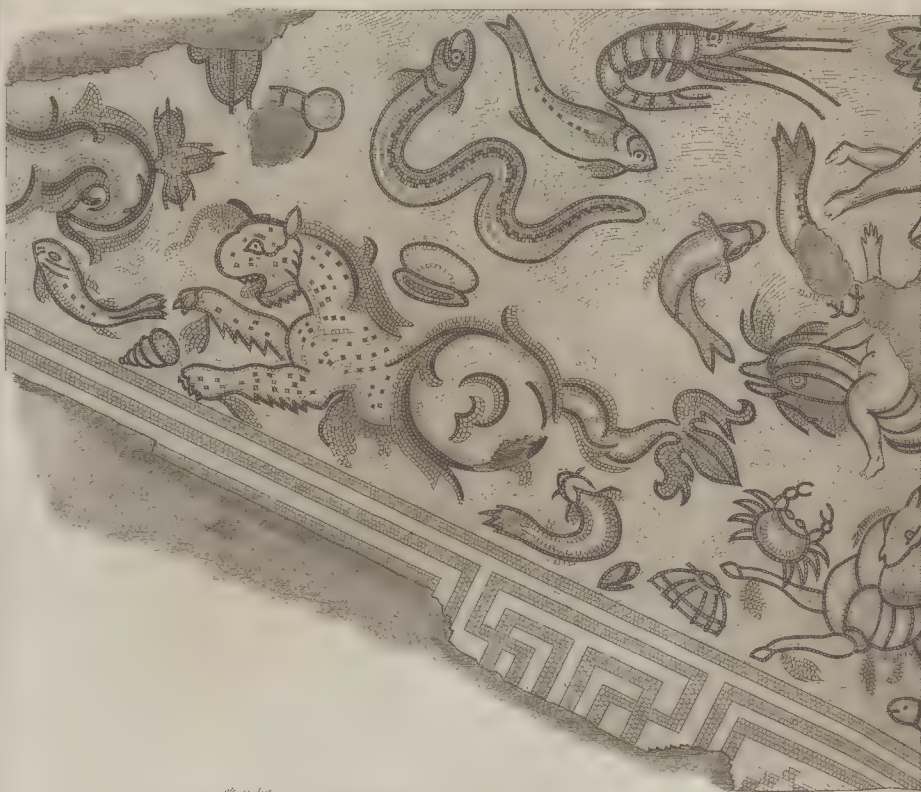
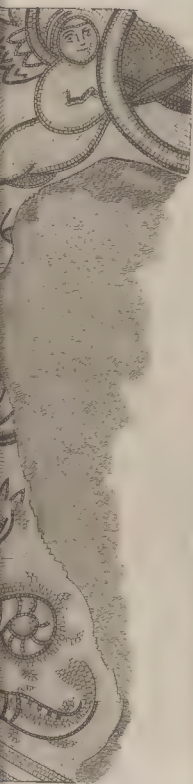


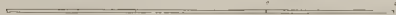
Plate 11. 1.

Nº II.

Part of a Roman Epithetie Pavement from at Northminster in Gloucestershire



Scale 1/2 in





VOL. II. PLATE XLIV.

THE Roman tessellated pavement represented in the plate, N° 1, was discovered in the year 1783, at *Cirencester*, in the county of Gloucester, in digging the foundation of a house belonging to John Smith, esq; in Dyer-street. It lies at the depth of six feet below the level of the street, and seems to have been of a considerable extent, though no more than what is here expressed at present remains entire, which has been preserved with great care. Dyer-street, which is one of the four principal streets of Cirencester, leads to the Foss-way, one of the Roman roads, which met there: and tessellated pavements have frequently been found on both sides of the street.

N° 2. represents part of another pavement of the same kind, lying about five feet below the surface of the earth, in the church-yard of *Woodchester*, near Minchin Hampton, in the county of Gloucester. It was taken notice of near seventy years ago, by Edmund Brown, esq; barrister at law, a gentleman who resided in that neighbourhood, and a part of it uncovered at his expence, of which he made a small drawing, now in the possession of Sir George Paul, Baronet. It was exhibited to this Society in 1783; and, as far as it could be compared with what is now exposed to view, is extremely accurate, but very small, and without a scale. The drawing here represented was taken from a small part of the pavement opened about three years since by the Rev. Peter Hawker, rector of Woodchester, who has taken all possible care for its preservation. A great number of graves having been dug on every other part of it, any further discovery is rendered impracticable.

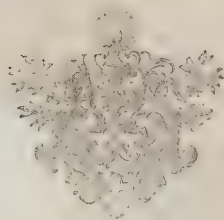
Count Caylus, in his *Recueil d'Antiquités*, printed at Paris in the year 1756, vol. II. plate CXXVI. p. 407, has given an engraving of a segment of the circular part of this pavement, by no means accurate, representing the figures of a lion, a tiger, and a peacock, taken from a drawing made by one R. Bradley, and sent to M. l'Abbé Bignon, at the time when it was uncovered, as before mentioned, by Mr. Brown, accompanied by a memorandum, from which it appears, that enough of it was at that time opened to shew that it had two circular compartments, terminated by a chequered border, resembling that discovered at Stunsfield in Oxfordshire in 1711, and that the whole pavement was 141 feet in length, and said to be supported by arches, many of which had been broken by the sexton. See Count Caylus's *Antiquities*, vol. II. p. 407.

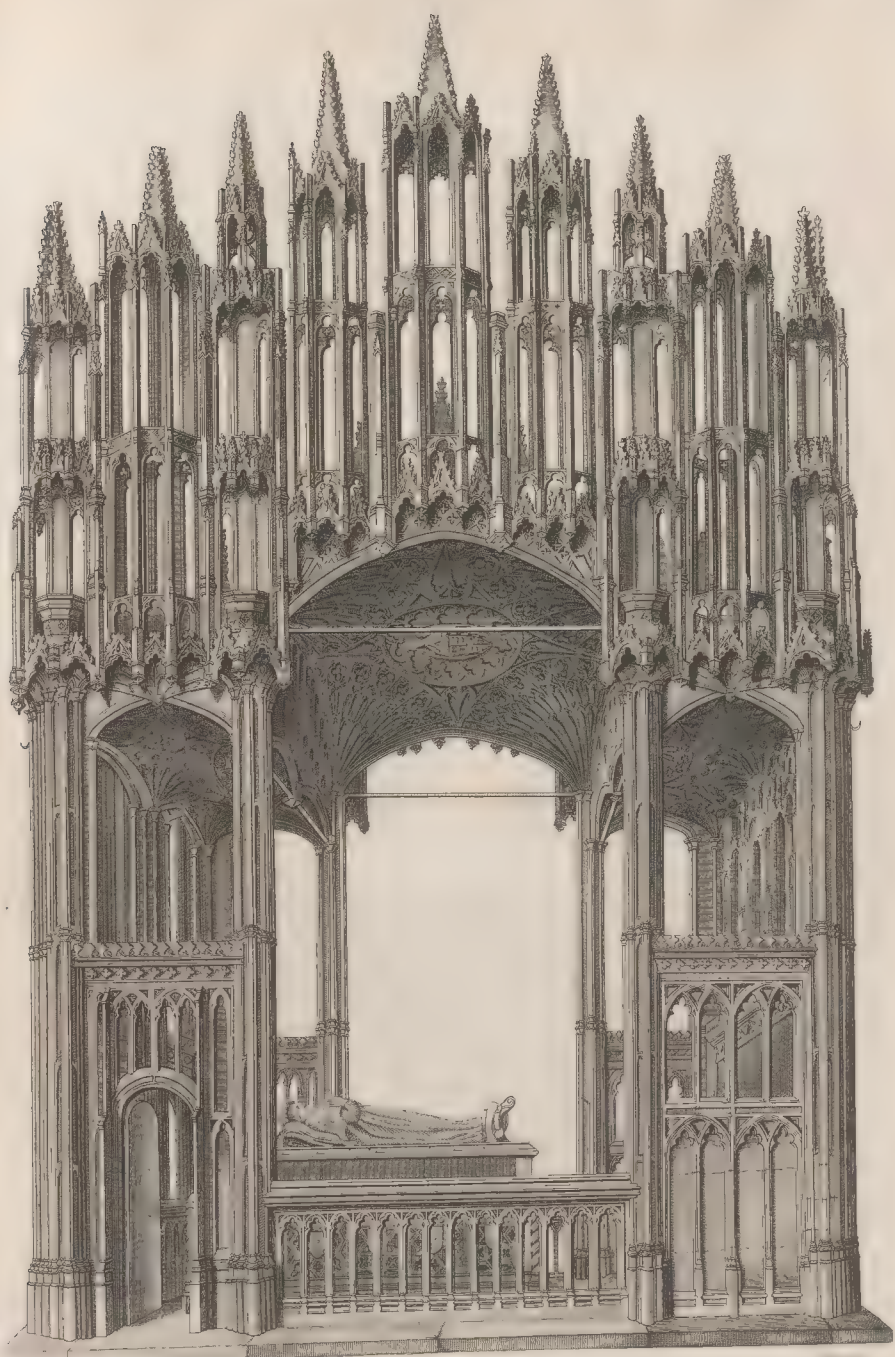
Several copies of Richard Bradley's drawing, taken 1722, are to be met with in England, which make the outer circle 122 feet in diameter, in which were represented beasts, in the second circle birds, and in the central one fishes.

The beautiful drawings of these two pavements, in their proper colours, were made by Samuel Lysons, esq; F.A.S. 1787.

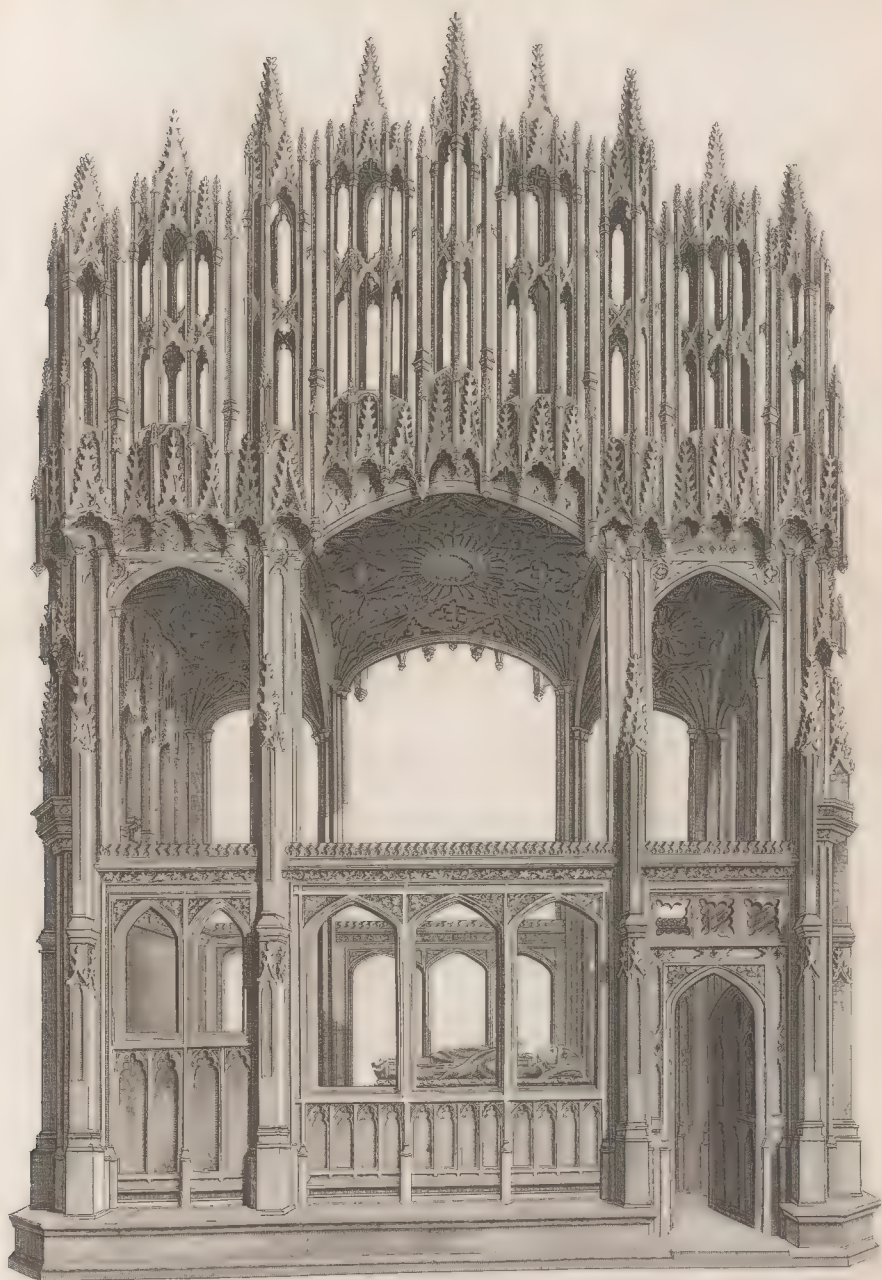
Animals

Animals of all kinds are not unfrequent subjects of Mosaic work. The celebrated pavement of the Temple of Fortune at Praeneste, supposed to be as old as Sylla's time, contains a variety of birds, beasts, and fishes, with their names supercribed. Another in the ruins of the Temple of Hercules on the Aventine Mount at Rome, engraved by Furietti, exhibits a lion, a wild boar, two stags, and an elephant. The beautiful one from Adrian's villa, representing four doves on a vase, described by Pliny, N. H. xxxvii. 25. is engraved by the same antiquary. And, not to go out of our country, that beautiful pavement at Littlecot had figures of panthers, sea-dogs, and dolphins: one of those at Winterton in Lincolnshire had Orpheus surrounded by wild beasts: those at Wellow, panthers, doves, and peacocks. The majority of these designs are emblems of festivity, and therefore adapted to the floors of *triclinia*.




$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} P_{\text{min}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{P_{\text{min}}}}}{2} \right)$$





Monument of Bishop WINCHILETE in WINCHESTER Cathedral

W. & A. G. 1840

W. & A. G. 1840

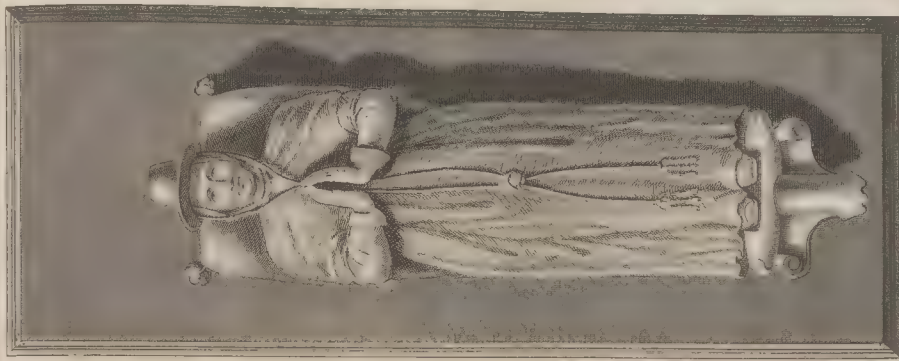




Archbishop HANVELLE.

engraved by J. Smith sculpsit

Printed by W. B. Smith at the Sign of the Three Crowns



Archbishop BEITFORT.



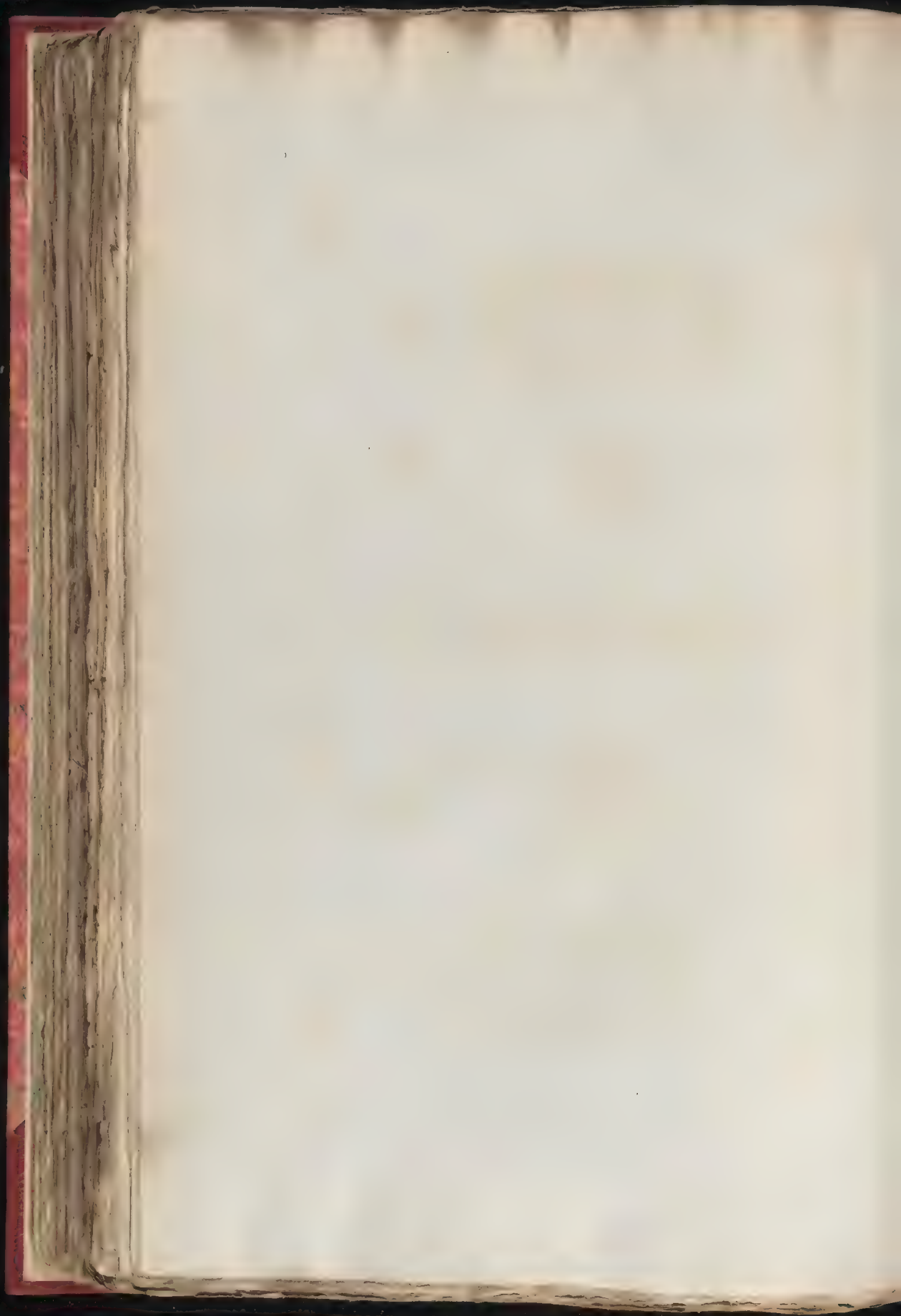


A. Frieze from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 B. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 C. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 D. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 E. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
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 I. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 J. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 K. Frieze from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 L. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 M. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 N. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

A. Frieze from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
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 M. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 N. Capital from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Published according to the original designs.





EXPLANATION

O F

VOLUME II.

Plates XLV. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX.

THE monument of Cardinal BEAUFORT, or, to speak more properly, the sepulchral chapel in which his tomb stands, and probably his body lies, is one specimen of that perfection to which Gothic architecture seems to have been brought about the reign of Henry IV. The death of the Cardinal happened exactly fifty years after the accession of that Prince, and we may allow this period for the improvement alluded to; of which Mr. Walpole¹ refers for specimens to Canterbury cathedral, the fret-work in the small oratories at Winchester, and the part behind the altar at Gloucester.

The chapel in question consists of nine long divided arches, supported by clusters of round columns. Three such arches are over the side arches, and three over the center. The six first have three rows of niches, the three others only two. The door is on the south-west side, and a low balustrade of grey marble defends the tomb on both sides. The roof is formed of six fans, three from the head, and three from the feet, with the arms of Cardinal Beaufort in the center held by an angel: Quarterly, France and England in a bordure gobone, Arg. and A. (See E, Plate XLIX.)

The ornaments of the fascia within and without the chapel are represented at D, Plate XLVIII.

Over the altar within this chapel at the east end are three niches, divided by six lesser in two rows; that in the center is represented at B, Plate XLIX. Under them runs a fascia of oak leaves, and a cornice of twelve angels supporting shields, and wearing on their breasts a kind of pall studded with roses; except the first and last angel, which are in profile: see A, Plate XLVIII. At the head or west end of the chapel are four open plain arches, divided by slender columns against the piers, and by a fascia of oak leaves, and a cornice of roses. The pendants of the roof are studded; the pillars of the main arch clustered, and the capitals ornamented. Over each door is a fascia of oak leaves and a cornice.

¹ Anecdotes of Painting, I. 121.

The altar tomb is of Purbeck marble, having at the side five shields in complex quatrefoils and fret-work, and two at the end narrower; and at each corner of the tomb is a wreathed pillar with a circular capital. The east end, with its two shields, is represented at B, and one of the side shields at C, Plate XLVIII. The ground of all the quatrefoil work round these shields has been inlaid with brass, but all the shields are robbed of their escutcheons. On the lower ledge as well as on the upper (for they are divided from each other by pieces of blue and white marble) was an inscription on a fillet of brass. No more of it remained in Bishop Godwin's time than these few words,

"*Tribularet si nescirem misericordias tuas.*"

A passage from Psalm xxvii. 13:

"I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living."

The figure of the prelate is habited in the Cardinal's robe: the sleeve of the tunic under it is black tipped with white. On his head is a Cardinal's hat, and at the sides of his face, which is placid and beardless, appears a little lock of black hair. On his hands are gloves fringed with gold, having an oval jewel on the back: rings on the middle and third fingers of both his hands. Under his head a cushion with gold tassels, divided or laced with a gold fringe. His shoes are square at the toes. His feet are let into a modern cushion charged with a shield of the arms of England on the face of it.

HENRY BEAUFORT was the second son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Swynford. The precise year of his birth we are not informed of; but we find him at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1388, in which year he paid a rent of twenty shillings for his rooms¹. He studied at Oxford 1397. But he received the greatest part of his education at Aix², particularly in law both civil and common. His preferments began with the prebends of Thame and Bockingham in Lincoln diocese, 1389³. He had others in the cathedrals of York and Salisbury, and the deanry of Wells⁴. Upon the translation⁵ of Bishop Bockingham from Lincoln to Lichfield by the arbitrary interference of Pope Boniface IX. on some unaccountable pique conceived against him, Beaufort, notwithstanding his youth, was, as Bishop Godwin pertinently remarks, thrust into⁶ the vacant see in 1397, or as Walsingham 1398⁷. He had been appointed Chancellor of the university of Oxford 1397. After filling the see of Lincoln seven years, he was by the interest of King Henry IV. his brother nominated to succeed Wickham at Winchester 1404. The licence for his election is dated Oct. 3, 6 Henry IV.⁸; and the temporalities were restored to him March 4 following⁹. He made his profession to Archbishop Arundel, and received the spiritualities March 18¹⁰.

While Bishop of Lincoln he was summoned to council by his brother King Henry IV. 1403, who allowed him provision¹¹ for his servants and horses in the towns of Walthamstow¹² and Old Stratford, as often as he came to Parliament or Council at

¹ Richardson, note on Godwin de pref. p. 131, and MS. note Wren.

² Ib. l. 55.

³ This, in the instrument of restitution of the temporalities to Beaufort, is called absolving him from his obligations to the church. Rymer VIII. 41, as in other instances.

⁴ p. 294, and Rymer VIII. 41.

⁵ Colatus fuit episcopus Linc. H. B. filio Joha. duc. Lanc. et Karo. Swinford, *admodum porce*, sed ob ducis Lancastriae reverentiam et amorem. (Ottoburne, p. 156)

⁶ Pat. 6 H. IV. m. 31.

⁷ Pat. 6 H. IV. m. 31. Rymer VIII. 392.

⁸ Reg. Arundel, fol. 28.

⁹ *berberginge*.

¹⁰ *Walthamstow*.

London or its neighbourhood¹⁴. The same year, as Chancellor (which office he held only for that year) he was commissioned to transact certain matters with Prussia¹⁵, and the year following to agree with the Earl of Northumberland¹⁶.

In 1 Henry V. he was again constituted Chancellor and Keeper of the Seal¹⁷, and in this character one of the surveyors and rebuilders of Westminster abbey church, to which the King gave 1000 marks¹⁸; and at the Parliament held at Westminster 1415 he declared the King's motives and resolution to assert his claims in France¹⁹. A writ was directed to him May 28 that year, to array the clergy of his diocese²⁰. Henry V. left him by will a blue velvet vestment embroidered with stars, bought of the executors of Archbishop Arundel²¹, and appointed him one of his executors²². He was one of the feoffees of the Duke of York's endowment of his college at Fotheringhay²³. The rich liveries given to him by the King for the feast of St. George 1416 may be seen in Rymer, IX. 336²⁴. The same year he with others had the temporalities of the see of Norwich²⁵. He was Chancellor when he accompanied the King into France, 1416²⁶. The next year the King granted him leave to fulfil his vows of pilgrimage²⁷, and soon after a general pardon in the usual form²⁸; and July 23 that year he resigned the great seal (which was then of gold) into the King's hands, who gave it to the Bishop of Durham. Sept. 11 he had licence to import a piece of scarlet cloth, and a bundle with four cloths not in grain²⁹. Pope Martin commissioned him to receive from Sigismund King of the Romans and Lewis Duke of Bavaria the deposed Anti-Pope John XXIII. and commit him to the custody of the latter of these princes only. This commission is dated 5 kal. Jan. 1418³⁰. The same year the King empowered him with others to receive the homage of the Bishop of Bayeux³¹, and the following year to treat of peace with the Dauphin³² and the French commissioners³³. The King's writs for a loan to carry on the war in his 9th year (1421) are addressed to him for the county of Southampton³⁴, and the returns of the public revenues and the deficiencies were delivered in to the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winton and Worcester, and the Bishop of Durham, Chancellor³⁵. Lucia di Visconti, widow of Edmund Holland Earl of Kent, and daughter of Barnabo Viscount of Milan, on her claim of dower unpaid by the Duke and citizens of Milan, amounting to 6000 marks out of 13000, made over her right and title to our prelate among others, 1421³⁶. This year the Commons petitioned the King and Lords, that as the Bishop had lent him on his late pressing occasions, and for the ease of his poor Commons, 14,000*l.* over and above 8,306*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* before borrowed, that the letters patent for his security might be confirmed and enrolled in Parliament³⁷. In 1402 he, with the Bishop of Durham, was appointed to oversee the muster by the Duke of Bedford before the King and Queen³⁸. He stood godfather to Henry VI. who was born that year, and was with his brother Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter appointed governor to take care of his person and education³⁹. He was present when the Bishop of Durham delivered the great seal to King Henry VI. after the decease of his father, 1422⁴⁰; and at the delivery of the parcels for the royal funeral⁴¹.

The first public instrument respecting this prelate in the reign of Henry VI. in Rymer⁴², is dated at Leicester, 14 May, 1426, 4 Henry VI. a licence to fulfil his vows of pilgrimage. Henry V. had before granted him his letters and recommendation for

¹⁴ Rymer VIII. 224.

¹⁵ Ib. 334.

¹⁶ Ib. 364.

¹⁷ Rymer IX. 78.

¹⁸ Ib. 222, 223.

¹⁹ Ib. 253.

²⁰ Ib. 291.

²¹ Ib. 297.

²² Ib. 302.

²³ Among these were several

mantles furred with a number of minever and ermine *bellies* to the amount of 120, 140, 200, 300, 360; and 400 mantles of silk and gold, and round garters, &c.

²⁴ Rymer, Ib. 368.

²⁵ Ib. 385.

²⁶ Ib. 467.

²⁷ Rymer IX. 540.

²⁸ Ib. 567.

²⁹ *Unum pannum curtum de scarlata et unum fardellum cum panis sine grano.*

³⁰ Ib. 670, 703, 704.

³¹ Ib. 761.

³² Ib. X. 97.

³³ Ib. 114.

³⁴ Rymer X. 135.

³⁵ Parliamentary Hist. II. 169, 170.

³⁶ Rymer X. 201.

³⁷ Rapin V. 227.

³⁸ Rymer X. 253.

³⁹ Ib. 257.

⁴⁰ Ib. 358.

that purpose, dated at Portchester castle, June 21, 1417, 5 Henry V.⁴¹ and a general pardon, dated at the same place the same year⁴².

June 23, 1426, he was nominated to a Cardinal's hat, by the title of St. Eusebius, by Pope Martin V. who had promised it to him nine years before, at the Council of Constance⁴³, 1417, where that pontif was elected. He was invested with this honour in the great church at Calais, March 25⁴⁴ the same year. In December following the Pope named him Cardinal without a title, and his Legate in England, Wales, and Ireland, promising at a proper time to make this appointment public, and to send him the insignia of his new dignity. But Archbishop Chichele, in an admirable letter to the King, printed by Dr. Duck at the end of his life of that prelate, p. 125, so truly represented the description and limitation of the legislative authority, that the King forbade the Bishop of Winchester to assume the Cardinalship, protesting several times, that he had rather see him wear the crown than the Cardinal's hat⁴⁵. Upon this King's death however, during the minority of his successor, and by the interest of his nephew the Duke of Bedford, he succeeded in his application, and was created Cardinal of St. Eusebius, and invested with the office of Legate.

The first public act of his which we find after his advancement to the Cardinalate, was a personal treaty with the King of Scots, 7 Henry VI. 1429, in which other Prelates and Lords were afterwards joined⁴⁶. Henry VI. as his father had done before, assigned him lodging and herbergerage in Kent that year⁴⁷.

But he principally figured in this reign as head of a croifade against the Bohemians. The Pope appointed him his Legate in Germany and General of this croifade against the Bohemian heretics, by a bull dated March 18, 1427-8, but not received by him till June that year. The design of his Holiness was probably to weaken England in favour of France by this diversion. The clergy gave a tenth of their benefices towards it⁴⁸. In the "Remembrance of things that I H. Cardinal and Legat, &c. aske and desire of the King my foveraign Lord, and of his noble Conail, on the behalve of our Holy Fadre, for the weel sustenting defence and exaltacion of oure Christien faith," printed in Rymer, X. 419—422, he desired leave to publish this *Cruciat*, with the King's consent, through the kingdom, and take with him 500 spears and 5000 archers to it, and that whoever chose to accompany him for devotion might be permitted. The King and Council allowed of voluntary contributions in money, provided no coin went out of the realm, but was spent in purchase of merchandize by way of exchange; but if the expedition did not take place, the money was to be employed at the discretion of the King and Council. They also limited the number of persons who should go with the Cardinal to 200 spears and 2000 bows (afterwards augmented to 250 spears and 2500 bows), provided none of them went from France; the Cardinal to return a list of his officers to the King, and not to be restrained from soliciting volunteers by offer of wages; and to give security to bring them back at his own expence, and not to employ them on any other service than the reduction or chastising of the heretics of Boeme⁴⁹. He was also to use his interest to induce the King of Scots to keep the truce with England. The King constituted him Captain General of this expedition⁵⁰, and allowed Sir Edmund Beaufort, knight, of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, to accompany him, for which he had an especial protection⁵¹.

Polydore Vergil adds, the Cardinal staid with his army several months in Bohemia, and did singular service to the cause there. But Aubrey⁵² gives a different account, that

⁴¹ Rymer XI. 467.

⁴² Ib. 471.

⁴³ Duck, life of Chichele, 124.

⁴⁴ Feb. 2, Caxton's Chron. S) or May 24, (L'Enfant, 11. 11. du Concile de Constance, V. 518, 519.) or Mar. 25, Caxton's Chron. printed in Anglia Sacra I. 800.)

⁴⁵ Rymer X. 476.

⁴⁶ Godwin.

⁴⁷ Polydore in Henry V.

⁴⁸ Ib. 423.

⁴⁹ Ib. 423.

⁵⁰ Rymer X. 424.

⁵¹ Q. if he was not afterwards earl of Mortayne (Ib. 592. and honoured with the order of the Garter (Ib. 640.)

⁵² Hist. Gen. des Cardinaux, Par. 1643, II. 125.

⁵³ c

the German army, under the command of the Duke of Saxony, Marquis of Brandenburg, and the Archbishop of Treves, were defeated by the Bohemians, and the Cardinal in vain attempted to rally them, and was forced to retreat with them, in order to avoid being taken prisoner. But M. Aubery mistakes in saying that he returned to England for fresh troops, which he employed against France, instead of against the Bohemians, and was for this severely reprimanded by the Pope.

At the end of the year 1429, after the Commons had voted a supply of a whole tenth and fifteenth to be levied on the laity, they granted another tenth and fifteenth at the special desire and instance of the Bishop of Winchester, and gave the King a grant of tonnage and poundage, to continue till the next Parliament⁵⁵.

On some ill success in France, by the loss of the battle of Patay, it was thought advisable to employ these troops there for half a year in the King's pay⁵⁶. The second payment amounted to 243*l.* over and above which the Cardinal was to have 1000 marks for his readiness in assisting to recover the King's hereditary dominions in France on this emergency⁵⁷. Besides this, for going ambassador to the Duke of Burgundy he was to have a thousand *pounds*, with a proviso that if the Cardinal should return to England on any account within a quarter of a year, allowance should be made for such time. "At the grete and besy prayer and instance of my Lord of Gloucester and the remenant of the Lords of the King's counsaill, my Lord the Cardinal granted to go overe into France with the King, and to do the good he may, if so be that he fynde at his thyder coming that the Lords and capitains, and other that goo at this tyme also over with the King, wol be of good rule and governance, and eschewe division and taking parties oon ayenst another, by disencion, or by their own auctoritee, and ellus he protested to come home, and reporte the cause of his departyng from them to the Kyng's counsaill here. Whereupon it was agreed, that a prive seal be sent to the treasurer and chamberliens, to pay hym under suche condicions as were expressed in his last paiement, when he went for the Kyng to the Duc of Burgogne for his entendance to the Kyng's counsaill in France 100*l.* a year or lesse after the rate, or more for the tyme of his abidyn there⁵⁸." If any dispute arose between the Cardinal and the Duke of Gloucester, or their friends, kindred, or servants, or the Dukes of Bedford or Burgundy, or any of the King's allies or subjects, they were to refer it to the Council, &c. &c.⁵⁹ This was the journey to France when Henry VI. then only eight years old was crowned at Paris by the Cardinal, who also stood godfather to the Duke of Burgundy's son. He appears to have been allowed 100*l.* a quarter for his attendance in Council⁶⁰.

For a second loan to the King, 1430, he was made accountable for 995*l.* and 10*d.* affixed on different counties, as specified in Rymer X. 464. The Commons petitioned the King for a full pardon for him that year, and passed two acts relating to money lent him on the King's jewels⁶¹.

The King returned from France 1431, as appears by warrant for ships to convey his retinue and the Cardinal's⁶². Animosities still continued between the Duke of Gloucester and the Cardinal, who, by the petition of the House of Commons, had procured a general pardon 1432⁶³. The Duke of Gloucester pretended he could nevertheless prove him

⁵⁵ Parl. Hist. II. 205, 206.

⁵⁶ Rymer X. 424—426.

⁵⁷ Ib. 427.

⁵⁸ Ib. 438, 456, 460.

Hence it appears, that the Cardinal did not reach Germany till 1430 at soonest, though Machiavini and Spandoun say he was there 1428, misled by the date of the Pope's bull, Mar. 13, 1428, but it was not received till Jan. 1429. Polydore Vergil (604—605) says, the Duke of Bedford, joined by the Cardinal's forces, resolved to hazard a battle; but the French declined it; and the Duke returned to Paris, leaving the Cardinal at liberty to resume his crusade.

⁵⁹ Rymer X. 456.

⁶⁰ Ib. 472.

⁶¹ Parl. Hist. II. 256, 257.

⁶² Rymer X. 491.

⁶³ Rot. Parl. IV. 390. Rymer X. 516.

guilty of high treason, which was expressly excepted. The Cardinal, who was then absent about the King's business in Flanders, repaired to London without leave, which furnished a pretence for seizing his baggage at Sandwich. The Cardinal next day in the House of Lords offered to clear himself of the charge; and no person appearing to make it good, he was acquitted. He offered to lend the King 6000*l.* for six years, on condition that, if the seizure of his baggage appeared to be lawful, the money should be forfeited to the King. He offered also to lend him the like sum, and to defer the demand of the 13,000 marks due to him on another account, provided the payment of the whole should be assigned out of the next subsidy. His offers were accepted, and what had been seized was returned⁶⁴. The Duke of Gloucester, in order to mortify the Cardinal, had eleven years before (1420) procured a decision, that he could not officiate as Bishop of Winchester on St. George's festival, because that bishopric was not tenable with a cardinalate without the King's express licence⁶⁵. This was revived 1431, and again left undetermined⁶⁶. The Cardinal being still abroad 1432, obtained a general power of attorney that year to transact his affairs in England⁶⁷, and a warrant for payment of money borrowed of him to the amount of 1423*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of another sum of 140*l.*⁶⁸ and of 593*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*⁶⁹ borrowed on the King's *sword of Spain* and other jewels⁷⁰.

The same year he assisted at the Council of Constance, having obtained licence to carry over jewels and specie⁷¹ to the amount of 5000 marks, with his mitre, crozier, and other pontificalia, and 10,000*l.* in gold or money⁷². When he went to the Council of Basil the year following, he had a similar licence to carry over 10,000*l.* in plate and specie⁷³, and letters from the King with a general power of attorney for one year⁷⁴. He had a similar licence of the same amount as the last the next year, 1434, to perform certain pilgrimages⁷⁵; and his goods seized at Sandwich, as before mentioned, were discharged on the terms there specified⁷⁶. In 1435 he obtained a warrant, or order of Council, to sue for the recovery of 10,000 marks, which he had lent the King for the defence of France⁷⁷. Being appointed one of the ambassadors to treat of peace at Arras, he had licence to carry over plate and jewels to the amount of 10,000 marks⁷⁸. Henry appointed twenty-seven plenipotentiaries for France and England, of whom the Duke of Burgundy was the first, with power to eight of them, among whom were the Duke of Burgundy and the Archbishop of York, to sign the peace: afterwards the same power was given to the Cardinal⁷⁹. Certain ordinances, enacted about the sale of wool and sheepskins at Calais, having been found oppressive to the Flemings, the Cardinal was directed to amend them, 1435⁸⁰. He had a writ of privy seal 1436 for the repayment of 8000 marks out of 20,000*l.* lent by him to the King, for which certain crown jewels were pledged⁸¹. In 1436 he was at the head of the embassy to treat of a marriage between Henry VI. and the eldest daughter of the King of France⁸². The same year he lent the King 9000 marks for the relief of Calais, on the duties of the port of Southampton, except that of 13*s.* 4*d.* on every sack of wool before granted to the garrison of Calais⁸³. In 1437 he was one of the supervisors of the will of Queen Catharine⁸⁴, and for the exchange of John Duke of Somerset with the Earl of Eu⁸⁵.

As the King advanced in age, the credit of the Duke his uncle sensibly diminished, and that of the Cardinal daily increased. He had a great advantage over his rival by being able to supply the King's necessities out of his ample wealth. The kingdom was so exhausted, that aids of that kind were considered as the greatest service to the

⁶⁴ Rapin V. 306. ⁶⁵ *Ib.* 288. ⁶⁶ Rymer X. 497. ⁶⁷ *Ib.* 500. ⁶⁸ *Ib.* 502.
⁶⁹ *vC*CCCXIII. vii. viii. d. ⁷⁰ Rymer X. 502. ⁷¹ *Maff.* ⁷² Rymer X. 525.
⁷³ *Ib.* 538. ⁷⁴ *Ib.* 541. ⁷⁵ *Ib.* 590. ⁷⁶ *Ib.* 591, 592. ⁷⁷ *Ib.* 609.
⁷⁸ *Ib.* 610, 612, 616, 618. ⁷⁹ *Ib.* 611. Rapin V. 316. ⁸⁰ Rymer X. 619. ⁸¹ *Ib.* 632.
⁸² *Ib.* 643. ⁸³ *Ib.* 649. ⁸⁴ *Ib.* 662. Rapin V. 333. ⁸⁵ Rymer X. 664. state.

state. We have seen several instances of this from the public records. He availed himself of the king's present disposition, to secure himself from any fresh attacks of the Duke of Gloucester, by procuring once more a general pardon, under the great seal, at Kenyngton manor, for all offences whatever, *from the beginning of the world to the 28th of July, 1437*⁸⁶; and a subsequent writ of privy seal discharged him of all tithes for his temporalities and spiritualities in his diocese⁸⁷. By his concurrence the king created the Earl of Warwick lieutenant-general and governor of his kingdom of France⁸⁸. He was one of the executors of his brother the Duke of Bedford's will 1438⁸⁹, and joined with the Archbishop of York to settle a trade between Flanders and Portugal⁹⁰, and alone 1439 to grant safe conducts to Calais and its marches⁹¹, and to treat of peace with France, on which he had a conference with Isabella of Portugal, Duchess of Burgundy, between Calais and Graveline, in January 1439⁹², and had full powers given him for that purpose May 25⁹³. The Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans were the only gainers by this conference: the first, by means of his duchess, who was a near relation of Henry VI. and appeared to act as mediatrix between the two kings, obtained a trading truce between England and the Low Countries: the latter, notwithstanding the arguments of the Duke of Gloucester, who inviolably adhered to the will of the late king his brother, obtained his liberty after twenty-five years captivity, and became one of the mediators for peace⁹⁴, which the Cardinal was appointed to treat of on the part of England⁹⁵. By his advice the Duke of York succeeded to the government of France on the death of the Earl of Warwick, 1440⁹⁶.

All negotiation for peace having failed of success, and the war continuing to the disadvantage of England, the Duke of Gloucester brought an impeachment, consisting of fourteen articles⁹⁷, against the Cardinal, 1443, which was soon defeated by a general pardon⁹⁸. He had now an absolute ascendancy over the narrow-minded prince his nephew, and took every opportunity of mortifying his rival the Duke of Gloucester, who by his impatience hastened his own ruin and untimely fate. The cardinal, 1444, lent the king 1000 marks on a third part of a certain jewel *of a pifane of gold called the riche color*⁹⁹, which was delivered to him¹, and a like sum on another third part of the same². The Earl of Suffolk, one of his creatures, was introduced at court, and had the honour of concluding a truce with France, and a match with Henry and Margaret of Anjou, 1444³. One of the first acts of the enterprising queen, after her coronation, was the bringing about the death of the Duke of Gloucester, who was arrested in a parliament purposely called at St. Edmund's Bury, and hurried out of the world in a very suspicious manner. The cardinal, one of the principal contrivers of his death, did not enjoy his triumph above a month, dying April 11⁴, 1447; the licence to elect his successor at Winton bearing date the 15th of that month⁵. His will was dated Jan. 22, 1446, a codicil April 9, 1447, and proved Sept. 11, 1447⁶.

This will being printed at large by Mr. Nichols, in the Royal and Noble Wills, p. 321, I shall content myself with giving an abstract of it. The testator begins with directing that his body be buried in the place which he had chosen in his cathedral, three monks of which were to celebrate three daily masses for him, his father and mother,

⁸⁶ Rymer X. 670.

⁸⁷ Ib. 681.

⁸⁸ Ib. 674.

⁸⁹ Ib. 704.

⁹⁰ Ib. 714, 730.

⁹¹ Ib. 715, 720, 723.

⁹² Ib. 728. Rapin V. 337.

⁹³ Rymer X. 737. Monfretet Lys, the English came to this conference with great pomp and parade, and most richly dressed. The Cardinal of Winchester had brought many rich tents and pavilions splendidly decorated and adorned, and profusion of gold and silver plate for all purposes. He gave a most splendid entertainment and reception to the duchess his great niece, and feasted her most honourably.

⁹⁴ Ib. 767.

⁹⁵ See them in Rapin V. 359.

⁹⁶ Rymer X. 756.

⁹⁷ Rymer XI. 20.

⁹⁸ Ib. 55.

⁹⁹ Which, I suppose, is mistaken here by Speed for the crown.

¹ Not *James*, as in Biog. Brit. from Contin. Hist. Wint.

² Rymer XI. 163.

³ Ib. 54, 58.

⁴ Reg. Stafford, f. 115.

king Henry IV. and V. John earl of Somerfet, Thomas duke of Exeter his brother, Joan countess of Westmoreland his sister, and John duke of Bedford; each monk to receive weekly two pence out of a fund to be settled by his executors, the monks to be changed every week. His funeral to be not too sumptuous, but agreeable to the circumstances he died in, and the direction of his executors; distribution to be made to 251 poor on the day; and if he died at a distance from his church, besides the charge of removing his body thither, 41 poor to be daily relieved, and exequies to be celebrated where it rested at night on the road, for which each priest was to have eight pence, and three cloths of gold to be offered in each church. Ten thousand masses to be said as soon as convenient after his decease, and each priest to have six pence. His executors to provide decent furniture for the chapel and altar in the place of his interment, two common vestments for holidays, and two better for greater festivals, with a gilt cross, and his images of the salutation, *viz.* one of the Virgin and one of the archangel Gabriel, with the pot and lily, a golden chalice, a pair of ewers, a pair of candlesticks, a bell, and a gold pax. He leaves to the said altar a pair of silver candlesticks in a chalice, ewers, bell, and pax, all of silver gilt, two pair of gilt basons of different value, a silver holy-water pot of ten marks value, a pair of silver candlesticks in his oratory, two missals, his large breviary without notes, the furniture of the altar, when worn out, to be made good by the prior and convent, to whom he left 200*l.* and his best chalice and patten, and his embroidered vestment, to be worn only by the bishop of Winchester for the time being, sundry pieces of plate to serve up bread and wine to the king, queen, or bishop, when in Winchester, and others for the abbot, prior, and convent; to the abbot and convent ten marks, and to each monk twenty shillings; 400*l.* to be distributed among the prisoners, for felony or debt, in the two Compters, Newgate, Ludgate, Fleet, Marshalsea, King's Bench, and Southwark prisons; 2000 marks among his poor tenants in the counties of Hants, Wilts, Surrey, Somerset, Oxford, Berks, and Bucks, in money or otherwise; 40*l.* to the friars preachers in London; to three other houses of friars mendicants there 10*l.* each; and to each such house in his diocese 10 marks. To king Henry his table of reliques, called *Tablet de Bourbon*, and a gold cup, which the late king his father offered on Parasceve, and used to drink out of to the last, beseeching him to befriend and assist his executors. To Joan (his natural daughter) wife of Sir Edward Stradling, knight, a quantity of plate and furniture; 40*l.* to Hans Nulles; 100 marks between the clerks of his chapel. He directs satisfaction to be made for all deductions on account of debts, as may appear by the books of account at Wolvesey; restoration of all sums taken for licence to hunt in his chaces, parks, or warrens, and to all persons aggrieved; he remits to his tenants what may be due to him at his death; bequeaths 2000*l.* among his servants, exclusive of Hans Nulles; and the rest of his goods to pious uses, such as relieving poor religious houses of either sex from their debts, and other poor persons, and in portioning out poor maidens in marriage. His executors were cardinal Kemp, archbishop of York, his nephew, Edmund marquis of Dorset, Richard Vyell, prior of the Carthusian abbey at Witham, in Somersetshire, Stephen Wilton, archdeacon of Winton, his chancellor, Richard Waller, esq; master of his household, William Whaplode, steward of the lands of his see, William Mareys, his treasurer at Wolvesey, William Joly, and William Port. He left to the archbishop, his nephew, and the marquis, for their trouble, each 200*l.* and a gold cup worth 40*l.*; and to each of his other executors 100*l.*

By a codicil, dated April 7, 1447, he leaves 1000*l.* to the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, 500 of which to be applied to pay for the manor and lordship of Bekesburne near Canterbury, and the rest to repair the church, on condition

⁷ The usual emblem of chastity always accompanying the Salutation and the Virgin.

of their finding three monks daily to say mass for his soul as at Winchester. To the work and repair of the church of Lincoln, 200l. on condition of keeping his anniversary. To the king a golden dish for spices, and a gold cup and ewer, enameled with figures. And whereas he had in his hands certain jewels and plate pledged to him by the king and council for sums of money by him lent, which plate and jewels were to remain with him till full repayment; he directs that the king have them again, provided he repay the money to his executors within a year, except the tablet of Bourbon, and the gold cup and ewer, which were by his late father bequeathed to him by his will, without any consideration; otherwise his executors to be at liberty to dispose thereof as his property; five of his executors to be sufficient to act, and his servants and housekeeping to continue for one whole year. He leaves to the rector and brethren of Ashridge 100l. for the rebuilding of their house; to the abbot and convent of Hyde, near Winchester, to repair their church, 200l. his anniversary to be kept in both. To his old servant Richard Petteworth 100l. to pray for his soul.

By a second codicil, dated at Wolvesey, April 9, 1457, he says, that whereas he had made a disposition as before touching the money by him lent to the king on his jewels and plate, now recollecting his majesty's noble and famous colleges of Eton by Windsor, and St. Nicholas at Cambridge, and desirous to have a share in their prayers, he leaves to each of them 1000l. out of what the king was to repay to his executors, to be applied as the king shall direct. He further leaves to the queen his blue bed of gold damask⁸ at his palace at Waltham, in the room where the queen used to lie when she was at that palace; and 3 suits of the arras hangings in the same room⁹. He forgave John lord Tiptoft the sum of 333l. 6s. 8d. which he owed him; and 200l. due to him from William Stafford, on condition of his acquitting his executors thereof; and Thomas Frost master of St. Cross, and the brethren, of the sum of 20l. wherein he the Cardinal was bound to him for an annuity of 20l. for his fee, with power of distraining on the manner of Henfridge, co. Somerset, now appropriated to the use of the said hospital. He leaves to John bastard of Somerset (perhaps John of Gaunt's eldest son, by Catharine Swynford, born out of wedlock, but legitimated by act of Parliament, 20 R. II.) 4000l. and a quantity of plate. To William Swynford¹⁰ 4000l. with plate. To Thomas Buneby, esquire of the body¹¹ to the queen, 20l. and a cup of silver gilt. To Sir Edward Stradling, knight, a parcel of plate. To John Yendard, sen. 12 silver dishes.

The bishop's wealth may be judged of by the sums he lent the king at different times, amounting in the whole to above 22,000l. He lent the king at one time *pour l'esplait de v're present voyage vers les parties de France & Normandie a v're tres grande besoigne & necessite & par l'aide de v're povere communalte de Engleterre*, 14,000l. and 8,306l. 18s. 8d. was then due *a sa ancien creance a vous fait, come gieri par vos honurables letters patentiz a luy ent faitz, & a vos ditiz Communes mini-fres*, say the Commons in their petition, 9 Henry V. 1414, desiring to have it confirmed, and the letters patents enrolled in Parliament. For the 14,000l. the king made over, in the fifth year of his reign, the duties and customs on certain imports at Southampton; and when the bishop had reimbursed himself to the amount of 8,306l. 18s. 8d. he lent the king another 14,000l. making in all 22,306l. 18s. 8d. for which the said customs were again mortgaged to him, and the cockpit of the said port and its dependencies; which grant was confirmed in the above Parliament¹². But a good deal of the loan remained unpaid at the time of the bishop's death, as appears by his codicil. The king redeemed, 1432, the *sword of Spain*, and other jewels, which had been pledged to the Cardinal for 493l. 6s. 8d.¹³ He lent to

⁸ *Lectum bledium de panno aureo de Damasco.*

⁹ 3 tapet d'arras in eadem camera pendentibus.

¹⁰ Query, some grandchild of Catherine the bishop's mother by her first husband.

¹¹ Scutifer familiaris.

¹² Rot. Parl. IV. 132—135.

¹³ Rymer X. 502.

the king at one time 20,000*l.* out of his own coffers, on the security of the crown jewels.

But this was not the only use he made of his wealth. In the year 1444 he made ample additions to the original foundation of the hospital of St. Cross, for the maintenance of 2 priests, 35 brethren, and 3 sisters. His predecessor Wykham, who held this hospital in sequestration, had recovered many of its original deeds, reinstated the charity in all its ancient rights, re-established its primitive design and institution, and in short completely restored its buildings, estates, and revenues, out of that state of ruin into which its late avaricious governors had brought it¹⁴. He left it at his decease under such due regulation, that the Cardinal chose rather to make an enlargement of this institution than to find a new one. He erected lodgings for the persons whom he added, and gave to this new establishment the name of "*Novus Domus elemosinarius nobilis pauperum*;" by which it appears that he designed it for the relief of decayed gentlemen, and it may be considered as the first charity of the kind in this kingdom. It still subsists on the remains of both endowments. He gave the king, for licence to make this incorporation, 13350 marks; in consideration of which, Henry VI. granted to him, archbishop Kempe, and others, a. r. 17, the manor of Henfride, a parcel of that of Charleton Camville, both in the county of Somerset; 2 parts of the manor of Ambresbury, Wilts; a 3d part of the said manor and that of Winterburne Erlays; and the year following 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* a year of the fee farm of Southampton, and two years after the manor of Tarent Lanston¹⁵. And a. r. 21. he had licence to him and his executors, to grant and assign to the master and brethren these lands and manors to the amount of 500 marks a year. Accordingly the Cardinal conveyed all these possessions to Thomas Forest, clerk, master of the hospital, and the brethren; and Feb. 12, 24 Henry VI. he further conveyed to them the advowson of the church of Crundale, co. Hants, and March 6, same year, that of St. Faith by Winchester¹⁶, that of the hospital of St. John at Fordingbridge, those of the free chapels of Echeneswell, St. James at Winchester, and Cold Ernley. The king further granted licence to Edmund duke of Somerset, Stephen Wilton, and others that they or any two of them might erect, create, make, found, and establish, the almshouse, within the site and precinct of the said hospital, on the west side of the church of the said hospital; and put the said master &c. into possession thereof; the rector, chaplains, brethren, and sisters, of this new house to be one body corporate, with power to take and hold to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, lordships, manors, &c. Teste R. at Westminster, April 8, 33 Henry VI.¹⁷. The whole endowment was 158*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, exclusive of the revenues of Fordingbridge college or hospital. The whole suite of lodgings on the west side of the quadrangle, together with the refectory, master's house, gateway, and porter's lodge, are to be ascribed to this munificent founder. His arms occur in the south winding of the refectory; and over the gateway or principal entrance is his statue kneeling to a figure in the center, probably the Virgin, at whose right hand is another figure; and on the spandrils of the gateway are his arms, and in the center between them a cardinal's hat.

Memorials of the Cardinal's munificence occur even on the gravestones, and in the church of this hospital.

Hic jacet Johannes Cuske qui
quondam erat fr. istius loci no-
ve fundacionis edit p. Henricu'
epm Winton et cardinale an-
glie . . . ale ppiet deus auct.

¹⁴ Lowth's Life of Wykham, 80—90.

¹⁵ Hutchins, Dorset II. 213.
¹⁶ A parish church, now a heap of ruins hardly distinguishable, in a meadow on the east side of the road from Winchester to St. Cross. This parish is called *Spachford*; 31 Edw. I. Cartular. MS. p. 87. Tanner p. 161, note 2.
¹⁷ Pat. 33 Henry VI. p. 2. m. 18. Dugd. Mon. Angl. II. 480—482. Black book of the church of Winchester, No 1, fol. 66.

A similar one for *John Kyngis* given in the *History of Winchester* p. 19 is not now to be found.

Another,

The yere of our lord mccccl and thys
Upon the xij day in the moneth of february,
The soule of Jon Beufes the bodye passed fra:
A brother of this place resting under his stone here:
Born in beame square and hant more than xix yeres,
Unto herry Beauford Bishop and Cardinal,
Whose soules God convey and his moder bere,
Unto the blisse of heven that is eternall. Amen.

I suppose this to have been Hants Nulles, to whom the cardinal by will left 40*l.* and who probably was a *Bohemian*, and brought from thence when he undertook the crusade into that kingdom.

If we believe Harpsfield¹⁸, the bishop died as much attacht to the world as he had lived—in rage and despair, that his riches could not exempt him from the common fate of all mankind, and raise him above the level of the lowest and most wretched. Whatever foundation there is for this story, Shakspeare¹⁹ has finely improved it, by annexing the horrors of a guilty conscience to an inordinate love of life.

He held the episcopal dignity longer than any of our prelates, except Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury. His immediate predecessor Wickham enjoyed the see of Winchester 40 years, from 1365 to 1405, and the Cardinal from 1405 to 1447; and his successor Waynflete 39, from 1447 to 1486. If we add the time that Beaufort held Lincoln, he will have been a bishop 50 years.

From the date of his first preferments we must conclude, that the Cardinal lived to an advanced age, not very far short of 80. Polydore Vergil²⁰ observes of him, that he was the only person who by his advice and wealth would have been of service to king Henry VI. and by calming his apprehensions have restored peace at home: the king's great loss however by his death was alleviated by the character and talents of his successor Waynflete.

Historians object to him, that in his youthful days, before he took orders, he had by Alice, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, sister of archbishop Arundel, a daughter Jane, whom he married to Sir Edward Stradling, knight of Glamorgan-shire, whom he mentions in his will, great-grandfather to Sir John Stradling, bart. the intimate friend of bishop Godwin; who speaks highly of him in his account of this prelate, as does Mr. Camden in his *Britannia*, Glamorgan-shire.

"The bishop of Winchester," says Mr. Rapin²¹, "was a prelate calculated for the world and a court rather than for the church. However he is placed by some in the class of the learned of those days". From his advancement to Winchester in 1405, his grand object was to amass riches, and he succeeded so well as to be accounted the wealthiest of all the English nobility. Henry V. his nephew had some regard for him, but was apprehensive of his intriguing temper; on this ground he opposed the pope's making him a cardinal, for fear that dignity might afford him too much opportunity to exercise his talents. The truth is, he was a man of sense, and well skilled in all the means which human prudence suggests to the ambitious, in order to compass their ends. His birth, parts, riches, and the office of governor to the king, gave him great credit in the council, and of course in

¹⁸ Hist. Eccl. 1622, p. 643, 644.

¹⁹ 2d part of Henry VI. act 3. scene last.

²⁰ P. 627.

²² V. 227.

²³ Bishop Tanner says nothing of him in his *Bibliotheca Britanica*.

²⁴ the

"the rest of the kingdom; in a word, he knew how to manage matters so well, that
 "he had a better interest than the duke of Gloucester his nephew, though protector,
 "and intirely ruined him. The occasion of their quarrel is not fully known; some
 "say that the bishop, angry to see the duke of Gloucester preferred before him in the
 "government of the kingdom, which he would rather have had than the tutorship
 "of the king, never ceased plotting how to supplant him. Others on the contrary
 "affirm that the duke of Gloucester hated him only because he found him ready to
 "oppose his assuming too great an authority as protector, which might in the end
 "prove fatal to their common master." The same able historian observes, "The
 "duke of Gloucester was not so great a master of his passions as his brother; he
 "could ill brook any opposition to his will. The privy council was always on their
 "guard to hinder him from assuming greater authority than his station entitled him to;
 "and therefore in the council hall there was a kind of confederacy against him, at the
 "head of which was the bishop of Winchester his uncle. This opposition of the
 "bishop to the protector ended at length in a quarrel, the sad effects whereof were too
 "evident in the course of Henry VIth's reign."

The expedition to Hainault furnished the bishop with an ample handle against the duke; and he steadily opposed it in the council, shewing how prejudicial it would prove to the king's interests. Though he was right in his opinion, the duke carried his point. He set out on the expedition with a mind embittered against his uncle, and resolved to be revenged when opportunity offered. History does not inform us how the government was settled during the year of the duke's absence. The bishop had probably a great share in it, and some say that all his proceedings tended to deprive the duke of the protectorate, and get himself invested in that dignity. On the duke's return, about October 1425, animosities began again on both sides. Sir Richard Woodville, the governor of the Tower, denied him entrance by advice of the bishop¹. The protector's high spirit broke out into menaces against the latter, and both began to arm their friends. In vain did the duke de Coimbra, prince of Portugal, who was then in England, and the archbishop of Canterbury, ride eight times in one day² to reconcile them. Monstrelet says, the bishop was forced to take refuge in the Tower, and that several of his people were killed by the duke's followers. But from the omission of this circumstance in their complaints laid before parliament, Mr. Rapin inclines to doubt of the fact, which is repeated however by our later chronologists. The bishop wrote to the duke of Bedford to come over, and that duke assumed the title of Protector. He applied himself to effect a reconciliation between his brother and uncle, by convening several of the first nobility at St. Alban's; but not succeeding, they were forced to refer to parliament, which met at Leicester in March 1426, where the duke of Gloucester exhibited six articles against the bishop, charging him with designs on his life and the king's person; to all which the bishop gave such answers as occasioned the parliament to acquit him, and confirm the award of several of their body in his favour³, and prevailed on him and the duke to shake hands, in token of reconciliation. The protector, however, took the great seal from the bishop of Winchester⁴, and gave it to the bishop of London, and prevailed on him to go with him to France⁵, and gave him leave to solicit a Cardinal's cap, which he soon after obtained. His title, taken from one of the churches at Rome, was absorbed in the general one of *Cardinal of England*, in the public acts, in his will, and in the epitaph of one of his servants at St. Crois.

Holinshed¹⁸ says, "of the getting his goods, both by power legatine and spiritual
 "briberie, I will not speake; but the keeping of them which he chiefly gathered for

¹ Holinshed 591, Stowe 367, 368

² Holinshed ib. Stowe ib.

³ Carte II. 199, Holinshed 598.

⁴ Carte says, the bishop of Winchester resigned the seal.

⁵ Depulso animi periculo.

¹⁸ P. 527.

"ambitious

"ambitious purpose, was both great losse to his naturall prince and native countrie; for
 "his hidden riches might have well helped the king, and his secret treasure might
 "have relieved the commonaltie, when monie was scant, and charges great." What
 truth there is in this character, will best be judged by reflecting on his loans to the
 king, and on the use of his Bohemian levies in the French war, whatever became of
 the imputation on his learning and affability. But when Holinshed adds, that he was
 "rich above measure but not very liberal;—manie things beginning but few perform-
 ing;" his augmentation of St. Crois' hospital will suffice to refute this charge.

It is true, Godwin insinuates that the apprehension of Henry Vth's design, to appro-
 priate the enormous wealth of the church to his French war, which had involved him
 in an immense debt, induced the cardinal to lend him 20,000 l. out of his own coffers.

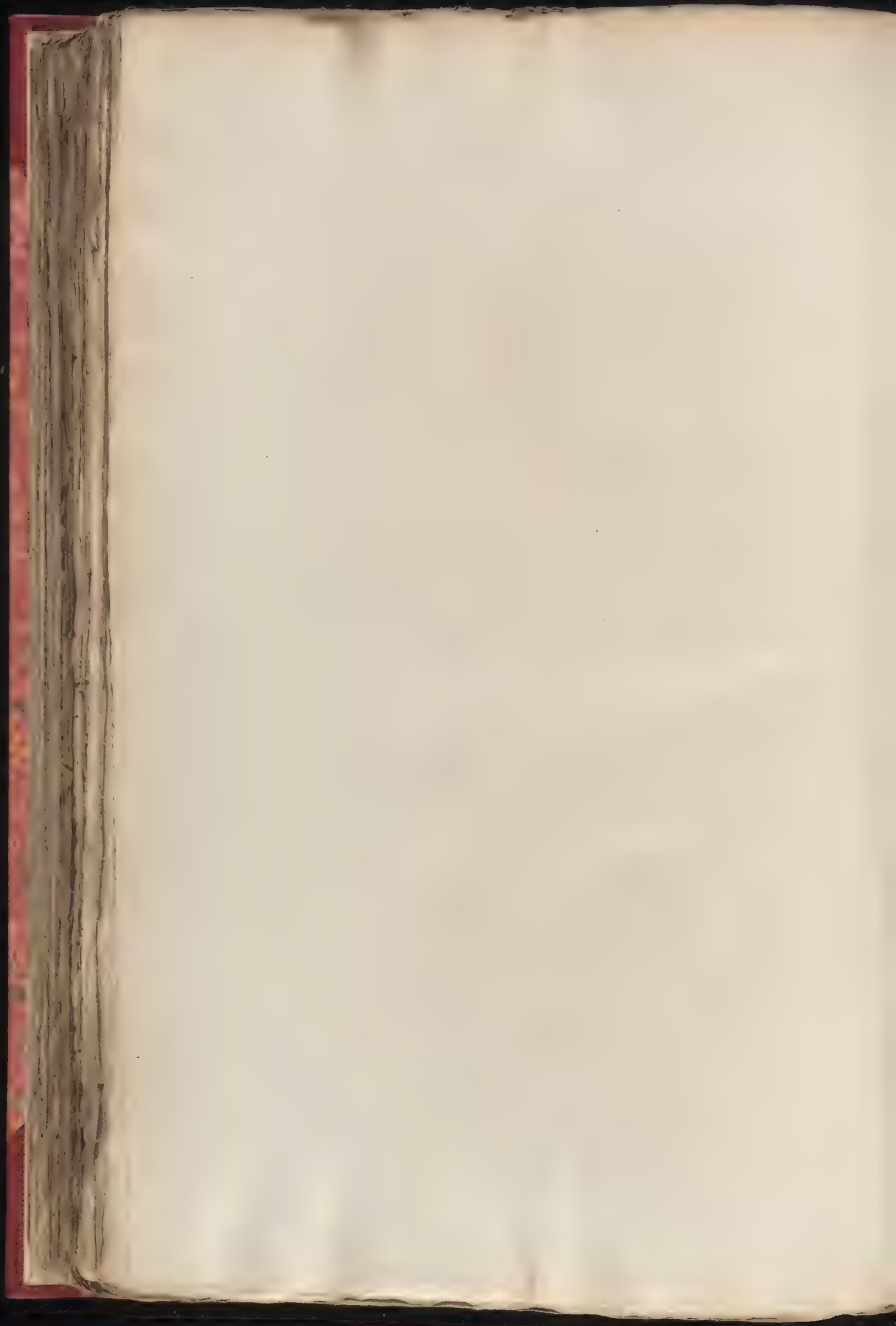
"His high dignity, great parts, learning, wisdom, and experience in affairs, pro-
 bably gave him more weight than the duke of Gloucester had in the council which
 ordered the affairs of the kingdom."

Mr. Hume¹⁹ describes Henry Beaufort as a prelate of great capacity and experience,
 but of an intriguing and dangerous character. In the Parliamentary History (II. 78, 83,
 128, 129, 144, 148, 151, 155, 292, 200) are nine of his speeches as Chancellor,
 at the opening of parliaments, taken, according to the fashion of the age, from texts
 of scripture, occasionally intermixt with Latin quotations of the same kind, and con-
 taining sundry scholastic divisions. Two more speeches are there mentioned, one de-
 claring the cause of summons at the meeting of the parliament 1410, there being no
 chancellor; the other 1415, when the parliament met after a few weeks adjournment.
 (Ib. N° III. 1524.) He was chancellor 1413 to 1416. R. G.

¹⁹ Carte II, 698.

²⁰ Hist of Engl. III. 141, 80.





VOLUME II.

Plates XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX.

THE sepulchral chapel of bishop WAYNFLETE, behind the high altar of his cathedral at Winchester, is the second specimen of the improvement of Gothic architecture in the fifteenth century. It is thirty-nine years posterior to that of cardinal Beaufort, and designed in a much lighter and richer style. Two arches side a central one of an elliptic figure, which is closed by three long arches with iron grating. On the east side are two lesser, and over the door three open quatrefoils. The pillars of all these arches are buttrest with pursled finials, and parted towards the top into four fets of three small round pillars with round capitals. The fascia is formed of double oak leaves, as on Beaufort's monument, and the cornice of vine leaves and grapes. At the angles are rich niches with finilar pillars, and the peaks of the niches are charged with quatrefoils, oak leaves, and acorns. The like number of open arches is observable above, but the pediments and finials are longer and more ornamented, as is every pediment, &c. about the chapel. The centre part of the roof is flatter than Beaufort's, formed of four fans and eight lozenges or squares filled with cross foliage, and a star of eight points, in whose centre an angel holds the arms of Waynflete: Chequ^e lozeng^e Erm. and Az. on a chief Gules three lilies Or, as at F, plate XLIX. The side roofs are composed of four fans and a circle. The separation of the roofs is effected by one elliptic arch.

The fascia within is charged with birds, beasts, and various grotesques, represented at I, in plate XLVIII. One of the capitals within the chapel is formed of angels holding scrolls (see fig. E, plate XLVIII.) and a pedestal at the east end within has its capital composed of monks (see fig. F, in the same plate). Over the altar are three niches divided by tiers of open arches, and the pedestals open. The centre niche is represented at C, plate XLIX. Below is a fascia of oak leaves, and a cornice of three shields, held by feathered angels in a horizontal attitude, followed by others holding three lilies, and pointing to others following them, as at K, plate XLVIII. Within, on the south side of the altar at the head is a *piscina* or *credentia*, perk-fashioned, with a pillar from it, adorned with quatrefoils (see fig. G, plate XLVIII). The spandrils of the north door are ornamented with sprigs of roses. See L and M in the same plate.

The tomb is of grey marble, shorter than Beaufort's. It has, like it, at the corners wreathed columns; and at the sides, in starred quatrefoils, single lilies under scrolls. See fig. H, plate XLVIII. These quatrefoils, like the other, are inlaid

with brass. The blue slab is adorned with a border of oak leaves. On it lies the figure of the bishop, holding his heart in his hands, habited in pontificalibus, with the mitre and crozier, rich jewels on his gloves, his wristbands studded; the ring on the middle finger of the right hand; the maniple and stole, the double-fringed chetuble; the crozier a pastoral crook of a singular form; the mitre richly ornamented. At his feet an angel holds a shield with his arms. See plate XLVII.

WILLIAM WAYNFLETE, so furnished from the place of his birth, a sea-port town on the east coast of Lincolnshire, was son of Richard Patten¹ (whose monument is shewn in the church there), a gentleman of ancient family, who had two other sons, John archdeacon of Surrey and dean of Chichester, and Richard, of Bafrow, co. Derby. William received his education in the two colleges founded by his predecessor at Winchester and Oxford², and was chosen master of the former; whence, after presiding twelve years from the death of Thomas Aylwin, Henry VI. who had just founded the college at Eton, and knew his learning to be equal to his piety and prudence, appointed him 1440 to be the first master³, and three years after provost⁴, of his new foundation. He had been schoolmaster of Winchester college eleven years when that prince made his first visit to it, and acquitted himself with such ability and diligence in all his stations, that he was thought to be a proper person to succeed cardinal Beaufort in the see of Winchester. Accordingly the licence for his election passed the great seal April 15, 1447, four days after the cardinal's death. He was elected by the monks the 17th, at the king's particular desire, and by papal provision, and he was consecrated July 30 the same year⁵. The king being again at Winchester, honoured his enthronization in the cathedral next year⁶. The temporalities were restored June 4⁷.

His first ecclesiastical preferment appears to have been the rectory of Wraxall in the diocese of Bath and Wells, 1433⁸, which he held till his death⁹; but how he came to hold that of Chedsey in the county of Somerset, 1469, after his advancement to the bishopric, is not so clear. On his being appointed to Eton, he added the arms of the college to his paternal coat¹⁰.

He had hardly been fixed in his episcopal dignity, when he conceived a design of founding some establishment of learning in Oxford. He obtained licence of Henry VI. dated May 6, 1448, a. r. 26, enabling him to settle, in a hall there to be founded, a president and fifty graduate scholars, more or less, endowed with 100*l.* per ann. and to have a common seal. He hired of the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John Baptist without the east gate of Oxford certain pieces of land and four halls, for an hall dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, wherein, by his foundation charter, dated Aug. 28 that year, he settled a president, thirteen fellows, masters of arts, and seven

¹ The bishop assumed the name of *Waynflete* alone, and dropped his family name. In a deed of Juliana Churchstill, daughter and heiress of Robert, brother of Richard Patten, and uncle to the bishop, the said Richard is styled, "sicut dicitur *Barbour*;" whence the idle tale that the bishop was a *barber's* son, which Dr. Budden mentions and refutes, without attending to this circumstance as the origin of it.

² Holmfied sends him to Merton; but Neal, Harpsfield, Chandler, to New college: and thence he chose the fellows of his new foundation.

³ He brought with him thirty-five scholars from Winchester, and five fellows. Budden.

⁴ The first provost was John Stamber, a Carmelite, and the king's confessor, afterwards bishop of Norwich and Bangor. The second, Henry Sever, warden of Merton.

⁵ The king's letter to the monks dated April 11, the answer of the prior and convent dated April 12, the king's letter to proceed to election the Saturday following dated April 13, and his letter to confirm the election dated April 17, the letter from the convent returning Waynflete to pope Nicholas V. and the pope's answer 6 id. Maii, may all be seen in Dr. Budden's Life of him.

⁶ Regill. coll. B. Mariae prope Winton. Godwin 233.

⁷ Being much countenanced by Thomas Beckington, bishop of that see. Chandler *ita* Wiccam. Gurch. Hist. of the Halls and Colleges in Oxford, p. 307. ⁸ Rymer XI. 123. ⁹ Ib. Budden.

¹⁰ Ib. Budden.

scholars, bachelors. This has been mistaken for *Magdalen hall* near the gate of Magdalen college; but Wood¹¹ shews it stood in a different spot. About eight years after (1456), the hospitals surrendering their hospital at Oxford to the founder, and the building being united to Magdalen hall, the bishop, June 12, 1458, created and established it a college, under a president and five fellows. Magdalen hall was united to it, and the whole, by bull of Calixtus III. exempted from all jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln, and transferred to that of Winchester. The founder began to build the great quadrangle, hall, and chapel, under the direction of William Orcheverd, master of his masonry, and afterward by indenture with him completed the great tower over the gate, library, cloisters, &c. so that the whole was finished before the founder's death. In 1479 he gave the statutes, appointing a divinity and philosophy reader, two grammar masters, forty fellows, thirty scholars, thirty poor scholars or demyes, four priests chaplains, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers. Other poor scholars were fed from the broken meat of the tables in the refectory till 1667, and strangers entertained. The founder limited the fellowships to certain counties, and two or three to civil law and physic each. He was intiguated to this good work by John Goodman-foun, esquire¹². This foundation has produced no less than thirty-six bishops, including archbishops.

He also founded a free-school in his native town¹³.

Little can be expected from the political character of such a learned and studious prelate. His name occurs in our records only as assisting at councils. He was sent for to Canterbury from the nunnery of Holywell, where he took shelter for fear of the insurgents under Cade, 1450, and advised issuing out a proclamation of pardon to every person concerned in it, except the ringleader, who was presently abandoned by his followers¹⁴. When Richard duke of York took up arms, he was sent by the king, with the bishop of Ely, to know his reason for so doing. The duke replied it was only to remove the duke of Somerset and other evil councillors from about the king. The answer being reported to Henry, he ordered Somerset into custody, and received the duke of York with great civility, who, in the presence of our prelate and others of the privy council, renewed his oath of allegiance and fidelity in St. Paul's cathedral¹⁵. The bishop baptized Prince Edward 1453¹⁶, and was one of his sponsors at confirmation. He, with other bishops, assisted archbishop Bourchier in the examination and condemnation of Reginald Peacock, bishop of Chichester, for his bold and new opinions¹⁷. He placed the cardinal's hat on the head of the archbishop¹⁸; and he assisted at several councils.

When archbishop Bourchier resigned the seals, they were committed to him¹⁹; and the year following he was constituted one of the tutors and guardians of Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. then only three years old²⁰. Just before the battle of Northampton, he with others received a general pardon under the great seal, dated Northampton (where he resigned the seal²¹), July 7, 1460²²; and the king wrote to the pope, vindicating him from the charge of disloyalty. He was of course included in that famous act of Edward IV. in his second year, allowing all ecclesiastical persons indicted for any crime to be tried in the ecclesiastical court, without the king's judges interfering on any account, and protecting the clergy from the penalties of the

¹¹ Gutch ib. 309.

¹² Bidden.

¹³ Ib. Leland's *Itin.* IV. 50.

¹⁴ Bidden.

¹⁵ Ib.

¹⁶ Ib.

¹⁷ Parker in *vita* Bourchier, ex lib. J. Ryd. C.C.C.C.

¹⁸ Rymer XI. 384. The three seals, one of gold and two of silver, in the priory at Conestry. *Claufr.* 35

¹⁹ Hen. VI. in *dor.* rot. m. 10. His name is misprinted *Wieham* in Dugdale's *Chronica Series*, p. 66.

²⁰ Ib. 385.

²¹ Bidden 79, 80.

²² Rymer ib. 453. In the king's time in Hartingtonfield, near the abbey of St. Mary de la Pie, near Northampton, in the presence of the bishops of Hereford and Durham and others. *Claufr.* 38 Henry VI. in *corl.* m. 1. statutes

statutes of provisors and præmunire pass 16 Ric. II.¹¹ The same king granted him an especial and general pardon, dated Feb. 1, 1469¹², and renewed it two years after, May 30, 1471, about a month before Henry VI. was put to death¹³. He signed the oath of allegiance to Edward eldest son of Edward IV. that year¹⁴, and witnessed the delivery of the great seal at Stamford 1473 to the king, who gave it to the bishop of Durham¹⁵.

The civil distractions that ensued immediately after the termination of the war with France, within six years after our prelate's advancement, were most unfavourable to his noble designs. His firm adherence to the interests of his patron Henry VI. could not but render him suspected by Edward IV. who had usurped his crown. He had however the happiness to see the house of Lancaster restored in the person of Henry VII. and survived that event about a year, the battle of Bosworth being fought August 22, 1485, and the bishop dying August 11, 1486. The temporalities of his see were delivered into the custody of Peter Courtney, bishop of Exeter, February 8, 1487, and restored to the said Peter April 2 the same year¹⁶.

Bishop Waynflete filled the see of Winchester thirty-eight years and twelve days, which was one less than Wickham, and three less than Beaufort. "So long a term," joined with the revenues of so good a bishopric, enabled him to carry into execution "his designs in favour of his college at Oxford: a foundation," says bishop Godwin, "scarce to be paralleled in Christendom for magnificence of building, extent of revenue, for policy and government, and for that exact correspondence and harmony "of parts which one shall hardly find so illustriously and completely united."

Nor was he less a benefactor to the royal foundation at Eton, where he had presided. Leland¹⁷ was informed, that the greatest part of the buildings there was raised under his direction, and at his expence. He contracted with William Orgard, or Orchard, principal mason, for stone from Heddington for this college and his own at Oxford. He was accordingly commemorated in the prayers of the former for their benefactors¹⁸, and had been appointed, jointly with the bishop of Lincoln, to take charge of the foundation¹⁹. Henry VI. nominated him one of the fourteen trustees of his will, to succeed the first nominees in case of death²⁰.

It should seem that this prelate possessed no little skill in architecture, or the direction of public buildings: for that he had the conduct of the chapel at Windsor in the reign of Edward IV. appears from a letter from the university of Oxford to that king, for leave to have back some of the workmen there engaged under the bishop, to finish their divinity school²¹; so that Dr. Budden²² considers him as a benefactor also to the building of these schools. Nor has he a doubt of his having been chancellor of the university, though the register of the precise time is lost²³.

His biographer before-mentioned celebrates his piety, his amiable and obliging temper, and his unbounded compassion to the poor. Nor was his love of learning, and zeal for the promotion of it, less: for which purpose he formed, at a great expence, a very noble collection of above eight hundred volumes in the ancient languages²⁴.

¹¹ Rymer XI. 483. Rapin VI. 17.

¹² Rymer ib. 659.

¹³ Ib. 783.

¹⁴ E statut. Eton.

¹⁵ Ib. p. 83.

¹⁶ Leland's, ib. 5. -- 83.

¹⁷ Rymer ib. 711. Rapin ib. 95.

¹⁸ Rymer XII. 322, 323.

¹⁹ Ex arc. n. v. old. colleg.

²⁰ Ib. p. 85.

²¹ Ib. p. 84, ex Thynne Cat. Cancell. Anglus.

²² Rymer ib. 714.

²³ Cygnet Cantio C. n. n. c.

²⁴ Ib. Brouder, p. 7.

In his last will he bequeathed legacies to all his servants, to all the religious of both sexes in Winchester, to all the clergy in that city, and to every fellow and scholar in Wickham's two colleges and his own. "Kings," says his biographer, "who were his creditors, he made his debtors by a new contrivance causing those from whom he had received every thing, to be in their turn indebted to him for something." He procured an annuity of twenty pieces of gold out of the treasury for Emanuel a knight of Constantinople, who had fled to England on the taking of that city by the Turks³⁷.

He has been charged with obtaining the favour of Edward IV. by temporising and mean servility. Certain it is, that besides the favours already recited, that usurper honoured his college with a visit after he attained the crown. But if his brethren of Hereford and York suffered severely for their attachment to their common master Henry VI. it was owing to their having taken a more open part in his cause; so that we may fairly ascribe the security of the bishop of Winchester to his not having a turn of mind so political. What a noble opposition to arbitrary regal power was made by one of the principals of his college in the last age, can never be forgotten.

He died in his palace at South Waltham, of a violent fit of illness³⁸, full of days and good works, at four o'clock in the afternoon of August 11, 1486.

His portrait, engraved by Houbraken, 1742, from the original at Magdalen college, expresses a countenance of great penetration.

His Life was written in elegant Latin by John Budden, philosophy reader in his college, king's professor of civil law, and principal of Broadgate hall, where he died 1620; a person of great eloquence, and a most noted civilian³⁹. It was printed at Oxford 1602, in quarto, and inserted in Dr. Bates's "Vitæ Selectorum Virorum," Lond. 1681, 4to. I am informed, one of the members of his college is engaged at present in writing his life, which one cannot help being surprized should not have found a place in our Biographical Dictionaries.

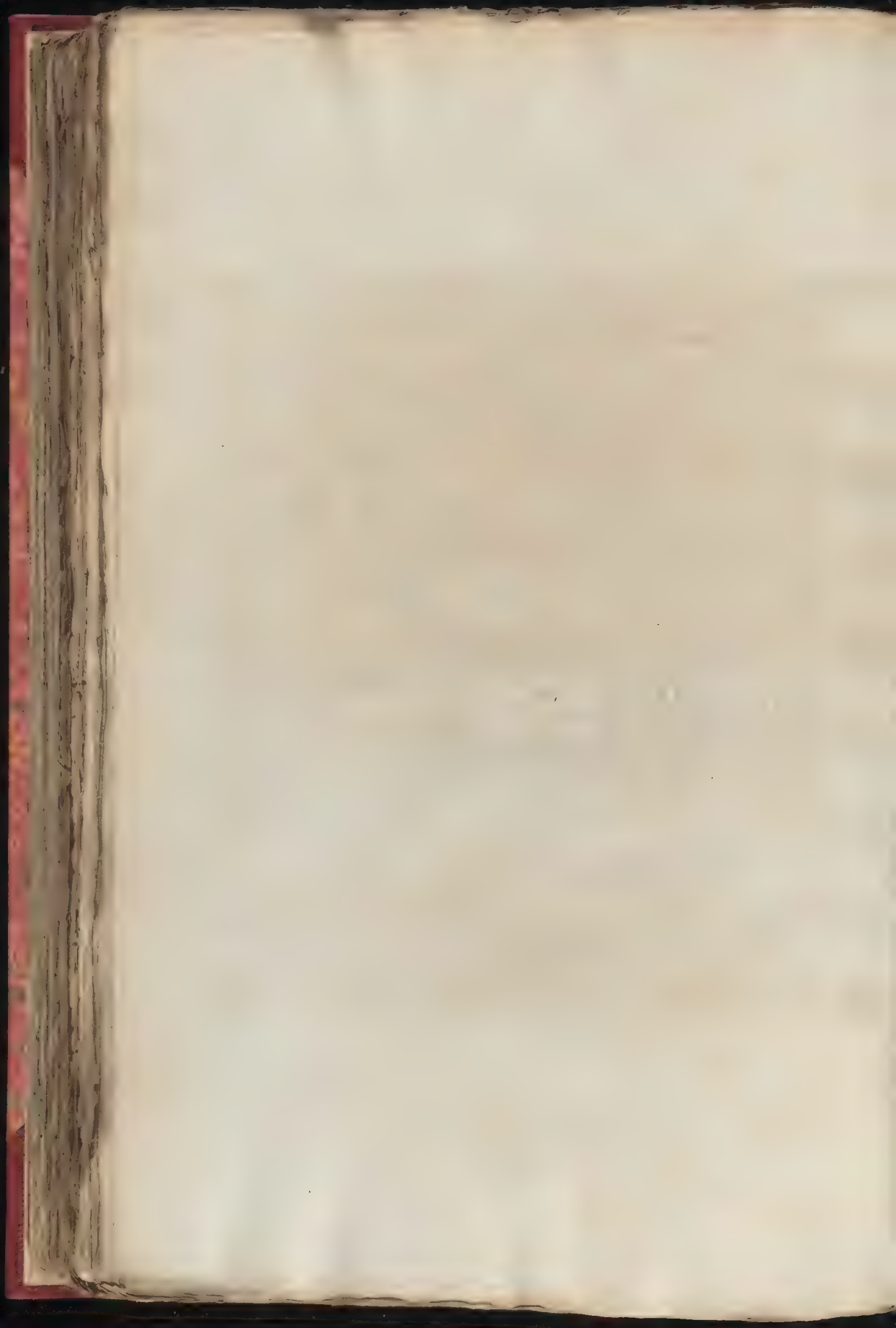
³⁷ P. 88.

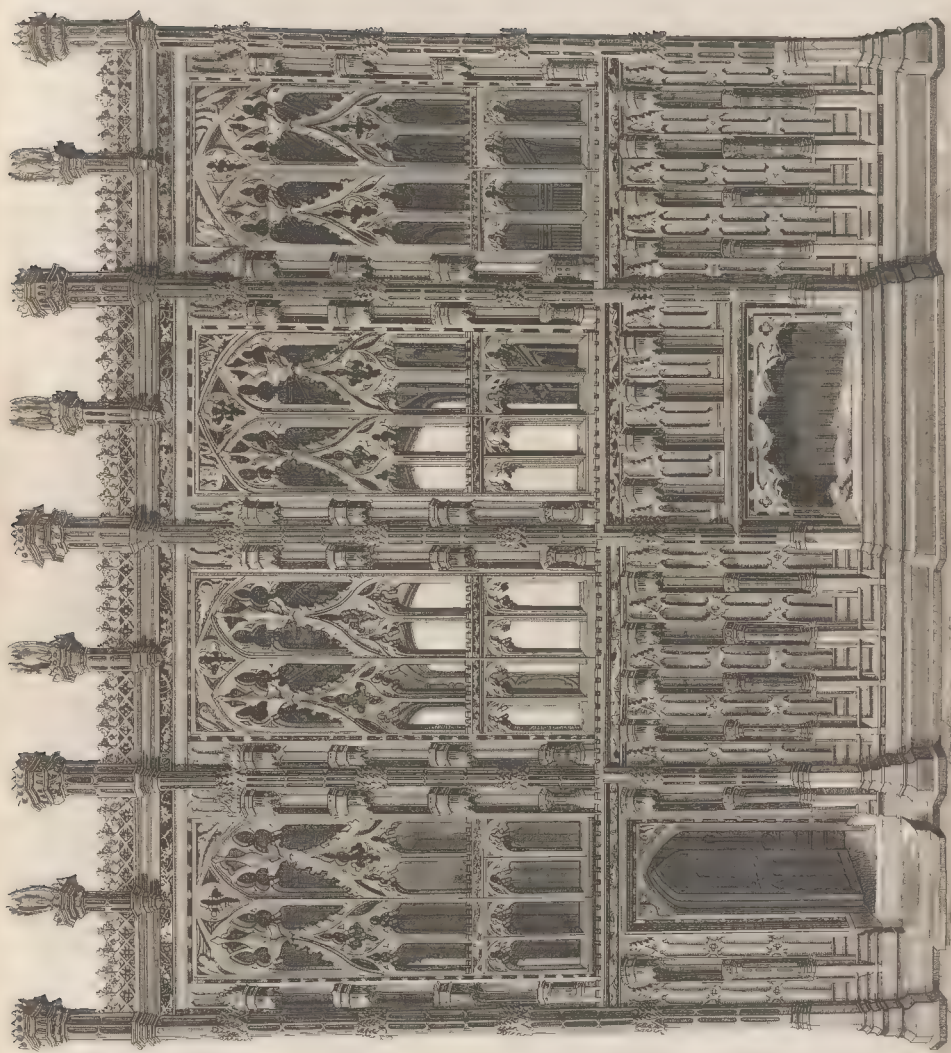
³⁸ Exit. pell. ib.

³⁹ Incidit in morbum gravissimum. Reg. col.

⁴⁰ Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 451.







Remains of Bishop Fox in Winchester Cathedral

Engraved from a drawing by J. P. Neave

Printed by J. P. Neave



VOLUME II.

Plate L.

AFTER an interval of fourteen years from the death of bishop Waynflete, of which Peter Courtney, bishop of Exeter, filled the see for six, and Thomas Langton, from Salisbury, seven, and a year's vacancy between them, RICHARD FOX was nominated to it by Henry VII.

He was born at Ropesly, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, educated first at Boston in the same county, studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded LL.D. afterwards on account of the plague removed to Cambridge, where, on the death of Dr. Leyborne, bishop of Carlisle, he was chosen master of Pembroke hall, 1507, which place he resigned 1514. He was chancellor of this university two years, 1500 and 1501.

When Henry VII. only duke of Richmond, was in retirement at Vannes in Bretagne, he was importuned by the English nobility to deliver his country from the tyranny of Richard III. He set on foot a treaty with Charles VIII. of France for his assistance, and, being obliged to quit the country, left the management of the negotiation to Fox, then at Paris, who had probably been introduced to him by Morton, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His efforts were crowned with the desired success; and as soon as the earl obtained the crown, he appointed his agent, keeper of the privy seal, his principal secretary and privy counsellor; and soon after heaped on him many ecclesiastical preferments: the prebend of Bishopston and South Grantham in the church of Sarum, 1485-6; the bishoprick of Exeter, to which he was raised on the translation of Courtney to Winchester, 1487; and after sitting there six years he was removed by the Pope to Bath and Wells, on the death of Stillington, 1491; three years after to Durham, void by the demise of bishop Sherwood, 1494. He was also made master of St. Cuthbert's hospital by Winchester. The king kept him about his person to consult him on all occasions. He sent him in 1487 to conclude a truce with James III. of Scotland, and again, 1502, to confirm that treaty, and the treaty of marriage of the prince with Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. The see of Win-

¹ Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, p. 294.

² Godwin 235.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Fulmann's MS. collections for his life. Wood, *Art. Ox.* II. 227.

⁵ Pet. 2 Hen. VII. p. 2. m. 5. Let. Coll. V. 201. W. de Chambre in *Angl. Sac.* 779.

⁶ *Art. Ox.* I. 665.

⁷ Rymer

⁸ Godwin, 414.

⁹ Godwin.

¹⁰ Godwin, 753. Rymer XII. 566.

¹¹ Rymer, XII. 329. Hutchinson, *Durh. L.* 372. says the Pope named him his legate in Scotland; sed quære. He met James at Melros, and the event is commemorated by a date on the abbey church there. Pegge's *Synopsis of Inscriptions*, *Bibl. Brit. Top.* N° XL1.

¹² Rymer XIII. 30. 48. Rapin VI. 423.

chester was the reward of his success in these negotiations¹⁴. The king sent him afterwards ambassador to France, 1491¹⁵, and again, 1494, to Scotland¹⁶. He likewise employed him to treat about the marriage of his son Henry with Katharine of Arragon, widow of his son Arthur, 1503¹⁷. In 1504 he was appointed to receive the bills of complaints of all the king's creditors¹⁸; and, 1506, one of the commissioners for renewing the treaty with Philip, king of Castile¹⁹; and that of marriage between Henry's second daughter Mary, and Philip's son Charles, archduke of Austria, 1508²⁰; a treaty between the king and the emperor Maximilian²¹, and the confirmation thereof by Margaret, duchess of Austria, aunt to Charles²².

Henry VIII. employed him in the first year of his reign in the treaties with Scotland²³ and France²⁴. He was one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of the hospital in the Savoy, 1512, 3 Henry VIII²⁵; to the renunciation of the marriage with prince Charles of Spain by the princess Mary, in the king's manor of Wansted, near London, July 30, 1514²⁶; one of the commissioners for the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Lewis XII. of France²⁷; and of the marriage between the said king of France and the princess Mary, the same year²⁸; one of the witnesses to the marriage treaty²⁹, and to the confirmation of both treaties³⁰, to the treaty of friendship with Francis I. the following year³¹, and to its confirmation the same year³².

He maintained his credit highly with that most prudent prince Henry VII. who named him to baptize his son Henry (not to be one of the sponsors, as Godwin says), also one of his executors, and particularly recommended him to his son³³.

He had not however the good fortune to stand so high in the favor of the young prince, having asserted an opinion on the marriage of the princess Catharine contrary to that of Warham and the rest of the council³⁴, and his chaplain Wolsey was introduced at court to supplant him³⁵. He attended the king, however, with a splendid retinue, to the siege and taking of Terouane, 1513; but 1515 he withdrew to his diocese dignified, as was Warham, with the infolence of Wolsey³⁶, whom he himself had recommended to the king's notice six years before, in order to counteract the influence of the earl of Surrey, lord treasurer³⁷.

Here he gave himself up to works of learning and piety; and the activity of his mind continuing, though he had lost his eye-sight ten years before his death, he planned the foundation of Corpus Christi college, at Oxford, and other public foundations. He had first designed to erect at Oxford a college, or seminary, for eight monks of St. Swithin's priory at Winchester, with a few secular scholars, and obtained for that purpose a licence in mortmain, 1512-13. He had actually begun at Winchester, and intended to endow it with 160*l.* per annum, of which he had purchased 28*l.* by the king's licence. The prior and convent were to maintain 4 monks, called his scholars, one of them to be warden, three more to be called the convent's scholars, and one more the prior's, together with a manciple, two cooks, pantler, launder, barber, servant to the refectory; stipends to the readers of logic, sophistry, and philosophy, a bible clerk, a

¹⁴ Rymer XIII. 49. XII. 721. A translation from Durham to Winchester would seem in our time a degradation. William de Chambre says, it was owing to his dispute with the earl of Cumberland, concerning the right of Hertlepool. He means the earl of Northumberland. (Hutchinson, Durham, I. 37.)

¹⁵ Ib. xii. 435.

¹⁶ Ib. 551. 554.

¹⁷ Ib. 76.

¹⁸ Ib. 106. Rapin 434.

¹⁹ Rymer Ib. 132.

²⁰ Ib. 171. 189. 238.

²¹ Ib. 189. 200.

²² Ib. 219.

²³ Rymer xiii. 257. 262.

²⁴ Ib. 270. 277.

²⁵ Ib. 333.

²⁶ Ib. 409.

²⁷ Ib. 414.

²⁸ Ib. 423.

²⁹ Ib. 432.

³⁰ Fulman, ubi supra.

³¹ Ib. 437. 438. 441.

³² Ib. 476.

³³ Ib. 498.

³⁴ Fulman, ubi supra.

³⁵ M. Parker, Antiq. Brit. 1605. 300. Herbert, Hist. of Henry VIII.

³⁶ Rapin VII. 143.

³⁷ Herbert. Holinshed 839.

Rapin VII. 11, 12.

chapter clerk, &c.³⁷. But from this he was dissuaded by Oldham, bishop of Exeter, who contributed no less than 6000 marks towards the building this new college. He obtained a licence in mortmain, Nov. 26, 1516; and his charter of foundation bears date, March 1, following. William Vertue, free mason, and Humphry Cook, carpenter, were masters of his works. This foundation was for a president, and thirty scholars, more or less, which he afterwards augmented to forty-six, among which were Ludovicus Vives, Edward Wotton, Cardinal Pole, &c. In the statutes given the year following, he appoints a president, twenty fellows, two clerks, two chaplains; and these statutes were read and approved of by him in the church or chapel of St. Cross by Winchester, in the presence of the clergy and laity. He endowed it with lands, &c. to the yearly value of 401l. 8s. 11d. Of this foundation, Erasmus, his contemporary and correspondent, in a letter to John Claymond, the first president, speaks thus:

"Egregiam illam prudentiam suam qua semper publicæ famæ præconio commendatus
 "fuit Richardus episcopus Winton nullo certiore argumento nobis declaravit quam quod
 "collegium magnificum suis impensis extructum tribus præcipuis linguis ac melioribus
 "litteris vetustisque autoribus propriè consecravit.—Mibi præfagit animus futurum olim ut
 "istud collegium ceu templum sacrosanctum optimis litteris dicatum toto terrarum orbe
 "inter præcipua decora Britannia numeretur: pluresque futuros quas trilingue istius
 "bibliotheca spectaculum, quæ nihil bonorum auctorum non habeat—pertrabat Oxoniæ,
 "quam olim tot miraculis visenda Roma ad se pellexit."

Bishop Juell also, who with eleven other prelates owe their education to this society, and reflect lustre on it, is no less lavish in his encomium in his various writings.

But bishop Fox's beneficence was not confined to this house. He founded a free-school on his manor at Taunton, and another at Grantham, as near his native town as he could. He relieved many poor scholars at Oxford, gave the monks of Glastonbury 100l. and very largely contributed towards the rebuilding of St. Mary's church at Oxford³⁸. He repaired his castle at Norham, where he had repulsed the Scots who invaded England, made several improvements in the hall of his castle at Durham, where he entertained the princess Margaret in her way to solemnise her nuptials in Scotland with James IV. July 23, giving a *double dinner* and a *double supper*, perhaps of two courses each, to all the nobility and distinguished personages of the north, both clergy and laity. He began to repair the great tower of the castle, but was prevented by his translation of Winchester³⁹. He also inclosed a spacious park at one of his palaces, probably Auckland⁴⁰. Mr. Noble gives us three specimens of his money⁴¹, wherein the name of the city first appears spelt *Durham*. He new vaulted the roof of the choir of his cathedral at Winchester, the presbytery and ailes adjoining, and new-glazed all the windows of that part of the church; he built a handsome wall round the presbytery, on the top of which he placed, 1525, in leaden chests, three on a side, the bones of several of the West Saxon kings and bishops, and some later princes, who had been originally buried behind the high altar⁴², or in different parts of the church, with their names inscribed on the face of the chest, and a crown on each. But the havoc of anatacism in the late civil war deranged the bones, which were collected again as well as circumstances permitted, 1661. The woodwork about the altar was also

³⁷ Indenture between him and the monks of St. Swithin. Gutch, 388.

³⁸ Wood's Hist. of the Colleges at Oxford by Mr. Gutch, 386, 387.

³⁹ Willis. ⁴⁰ Plate of coins, K. K. 1. 2. 3.

⁴¹ This shews how little probability there is of finding any thing in the *Holy bole*; and so the event proved, when it was opened for Mr. Schnebbelie, 1788.

⁴² Hutchins, I. 375. 376.

executed by bishop Fox. The screen, side partition walls, with the walls and windows of the aisles, were finished and glazed with painted glass at his expense, or by contributions of his procuring. He likewise fronted the boundary of the choir on the outside with two beautiful pinnacles and other ornamental architecture, among which is placed his statue episcopally vested; he probably intended to complete the remainder of the East end in the same style. He seems to have reduced the windows in the West side of the North transept to their present form. Among the benefactors appear in the presbytery roof the initials of Thomas Silkstede, prior, contemporary with Fox, who co-operated with him in building stalls and a chapel. Those also of Cardinal Beaufort are in the outside of the South partition wall, and over its entrance,---as if he left some money for this purpose⁴⁴. The roof of the presbytery is highly finished in a different taste from that of the tower, and the partition wall on each side is well executed of openwork.

The bishop's blindness did not prevent his attendance in parliament, 1523. Wolfey, taking advantage of his infirmities, would have persuaded him to resign his bishoprick to him; but the good old man rejected the proposal with becoming indignation. He died Sept. 14, 1528, in a very advanced age, and was buried on the South side of the high altar of his cathedral, in an elegant little chapel of his building. By his will he left several legacies to this church and see, and to many other persons, which Wolfey, who seized on his effects by his legatine authority, refused to pay⁴⁵. That ambitious prelate, who had been advanced to the sees of York and Canterbury, 1515, and had held the sees of Bath and Wells, and of Durham in commendam, at length got possession of this see, which had long been the object of his wishes, but was prevented by death from holding it above a year⁴⁶.

The character of bishop Fox may briefly be summed up in these two particulars; great talents and abilities for business, which recommended him to one of the wisest princes of the age; and not less charity and munificence, of which he has left lasting monuments⁴⁷.

The sepulchral chapel in which he is buried, a most finished specimen of improved Gothic, consists of four arches of two days, in four tiers, divided by double columns of three niches each. On the four finials over the point of the arches stand pelicans, the bishop's arms or device. The lower story consists of 14 niches, with shafted pedestals, except the four over the skeleton, which lies under a furthest arch, in whose flat moulding are four times repeated the bishop's initials, R. F. as at G, plate XLIX. and three pelicans laid horizontally. On the bar of the grate is W. At the East end one niche sided by others, and under it four pedestals. The mouldings of the door are charged with pelicans in profile and in front; and there are three more on the wooden door. In the spandrels are the arms of the see, and the pelican with this label, *Eß Deo Gratia*. The initials R. W. and the pelican singly with and without the label. See N. O. P. Q. plate XLIX.

On the center of the door has been, in raised letters, *Eß Deo Gratia*, and on three shields a pelican: at the bottom of the door was the date, but now only *Anno*, and part of *Domini*, the rest quite gone. On the moulding over the skeleton the letters R. F. joined by a cord, are repeated four times, placed alternately with a leaf and a pelican.

⁴⁴ Warton's Hist. of Winchester, 92, 93.

⁴⁵ M. Parker, ubi sup. 314.

⁴⁶ Godwin, p. 236.

⁴⁷ He translated into English the rule of St. Benedict, for the use of his diocese, printed by Pynion, 1516. Folio, Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 297.

The mouldings of the windows within and without are ornamented with a leaf and a pelican, placed alternately, and on the uppermost fascia R. W. is interwoven among the branches of a running vine, as at R, plate XLIX. The spandrils over the windows are filled with pelicans, a pelican with a label on which is *Est Deo Gracia*, a shield with the arms of Winchester and Fox, with a label inscribed *Est Deo Gracia*, R. W. tied together with a cord on a leaf, a shield with the arms of Winchester and Fox in a garter, with *Honi soit qui mal i pense*. The inscription over the altar is in Roman capitals, as at A :

O SACRVM CONVIVIVM IN QVO CRISTVS SVMITVR.

Over the altar, whose step remains, are three low niches and a canopy: a cornice of angels holding the instruments of the passion, the robe and dice, the nails and cord, the five wounds, the cross, the spear, reed, and chalice, the pillar and scourge, the hammer and pincers, and at each end the see impaling Fox. See this fascia, A, plate XLIX. and the centre niche D in the same plate. Round the south cornice of the outer chapel within and over the altar are pelicans; and on the ceiling the arms of the see and Fox in a garter, with the motto *Est Deo Gratia*, five times repeated; *Durham* impaling Fox in a garland of roses; France and England supported by the greyhound and griffin, *Henry VIII.* A pelican in a wreath or crown of thorns; *Winchester* in a wreath. All these arms may be seen at H, I, K, L, M, plate XLIX. On the springs of the arches W. & F., R. W., two pelicans standing on labels. On the spandrils of the north door pelicans and labels.

Chambre's account⁴⁸ of the bishop's figure in this chapel is, "*Imago summo cum artificio in lapide efformata ibidem conspicitur.*"

The bishop appears to have had a good taste for architecture and its ornaments, and cultivated the ornamented and improved Gothic style which began about the reign of Henry VI. and of which the presbytery, side aisles, and outward east end of the choir of this cathedral, built by him, as our Lady's chapel here by Silkstede, are elegant specimens. I shall therefore be excused, if I enlarge a little on the description of all these, especially as the several epitaphs on the leaden chests have been hitherto unfaithfully copied.

The presbytery is enclosed by light airy arches of five days: the cornice over them charged on the south side with R. W. the arms of *Durham*, *Exeter*, and *Winchester* impaling Fox,—a pelican—the see fingle—a rose and pomegranate—the shield of St. George.

The leaden chests beautifully carved, gilded, and painted, with a crown on each, which rest on this wall, have these inscriptions in gilt capitals, the letters partly united, partly fingle.

S O U T H W A L L.

FIRST CHEST.

Hæc in cista A° D. 1661
promissæ recondita sunt
ossâ principis et præla-
torum sacrilegâ barbaricè
disperfa A° D. 1642.

North side.

In hac alterâ regione
cista reliquæ sunt ossi-
Coudi et Rusi regis Emma
reginæ Winnæ et Alwini
et ceterarum.

⁴⁸ Anglia Sacra, I. 779.

SECOND CHEST.

South fide.

Edmūdus rex obiit A° DM
Que theca hec retinet
Edmundū iuliope Cī rīfīlo
qui vivente patre regīa
ſceptra tulit.

North fide.

Edmundus rex obiit A° DM
Quē theca retinet Edmūdū ſuſe
ipe Chriſte qui vivente patre
ſceptra tulit.

THIRD CHEST.

Edredus rex obiit A° DM 955.

Hoc pius tumulo rex Edredus
requieſcit qui has Briton
um terras reſeravit egregie.

North fide.

Edredus rex obiit A° DM 955.
Hoc pius in tumulo rex Edredus
requieſcit has Britonū
terras reſeravit egregie.

N O R T H W A L L.

FOURTH CHEST.

Adulphus rex obiit A° DM 857.

Kyngū cīſta hac ſimul
oſſa jacent et Adulphū ipſū
fondator. Hic benefactor erat.

Rex Kyngū's obiit A° DM 641.

Kyngū's in cīſta hac ſimul
oſſa jacent et Adulphū ipſū
fundator. Hic benefactor erat.

FIFTH CHEST:

Egbertus rex obiit A° DM 837.

Hic rex Egbertus pau
ſat cū rege Kenulpho
nobis egregia munera utqꝫ tulit.

North fide.

Kenulphus rex obiit A° DM 714.
Hic rex Egbertus pauſat cū
rege Kenulpho nobis egre
gia munera utqꝫ tulit.

SIXTH CHEST.

In hac alterae regione
cīſta reliquæ ſunt oſſium
Cnuti et Rūfi regū Emma
regina Wīlhelmi et Alwani ep̄orum.

North fide.

Hac in ceſſa A° D. 1661
promiſcuè recondita ſunt
oſſa principi et præla
torum ſacrilega barbarie
diſperſa A° D. 1642.

On the North wall within the choir, the following inscriptions over arches of monuments:

Praefulus egregius pau
ſuit hic membra
Raard. Lucklyve
cui ſummi
gaula ſunto poli.

Obiit
A. D.
1189.

Deſonſi corpus
tumulus tenet iſte
Joſannæ Pontes
Wintoniæ Praefulus
eximii obiit 1304.

North wall without the choir.

Corpus Ethelwari
cuius cor nunc tenet
iſtud ſaxum Parſis
morte datur tumulo
obiit A. D. 1261.

Qui jacet hic
regni æſſurum tulit
Hardcanutus
Emmae Cnutonis
gnatus et ipſe ſ. ſ. t
obiit A. D. 1042.

South

South wall without the choir.

*Intus est cor Nicholae olim Wintoni episcopi
cujus corpus est apud Waverlie.*

*Ietus est corpus Richardi Willhelmi
Conquestoris filii et Beornic ducis.*

Hic jacet Ricardus Willli senioris regis filii et Beorn dux.

The roof of the east end of the presbytery is adorned with emblems of the passion, arms of the see twice, a cross between four . . . (qu. lions for Durham?) in a garter. The bishop's arms are also on a gate east of the church.

A portrait on board of bishop Fox, after he was blind, in the hall at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, by John Corve, a Fleming, was engraved by Mr. Vertue, 1723, for Dr. Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*. Another by Faber, among the founders of colleges. "This," Mr. Walpole observes, "is probably the original among two or three pictures of him in the college; but it is flat, and a poor performance."⁴⁹

The registers of the several bishops of this diocese, from his time to the present, are preserved in admirable and exact order. It appears, by a note in a different hand in the register of bishop Edynon, part i. fol. 1, a, that no earlier registers came into the hands of bishop Waynflete. Dr. Ducarel made an abstract of those of Waynflete and his nine immediate predecessors to Pontifara.

At the east end of the north partition wall is a chapel of inferior workmanship to that of bishop Fox, and much plainer architecture. If it ever was finished in the Gothic style, it appears to have undergone much modern alteration: for only one Gothic window remains on the south side, and three on the north: the pannels under the latter are Grecian, and in them lies a skeleton carved in stone much damaged. The frieze on the north side is formed of pateræ, triglyphs, and metopes; and over it are the arms of the see twice, single and impaling *Gardiner*. This chapel is entered from the east end, and over the entrance are two niches with Ionic pillars, having on the north side the statue of a woman with a book and chalice, and another with her eyes banded, resting on the decalogue: below them cherubs and pairs of wings.

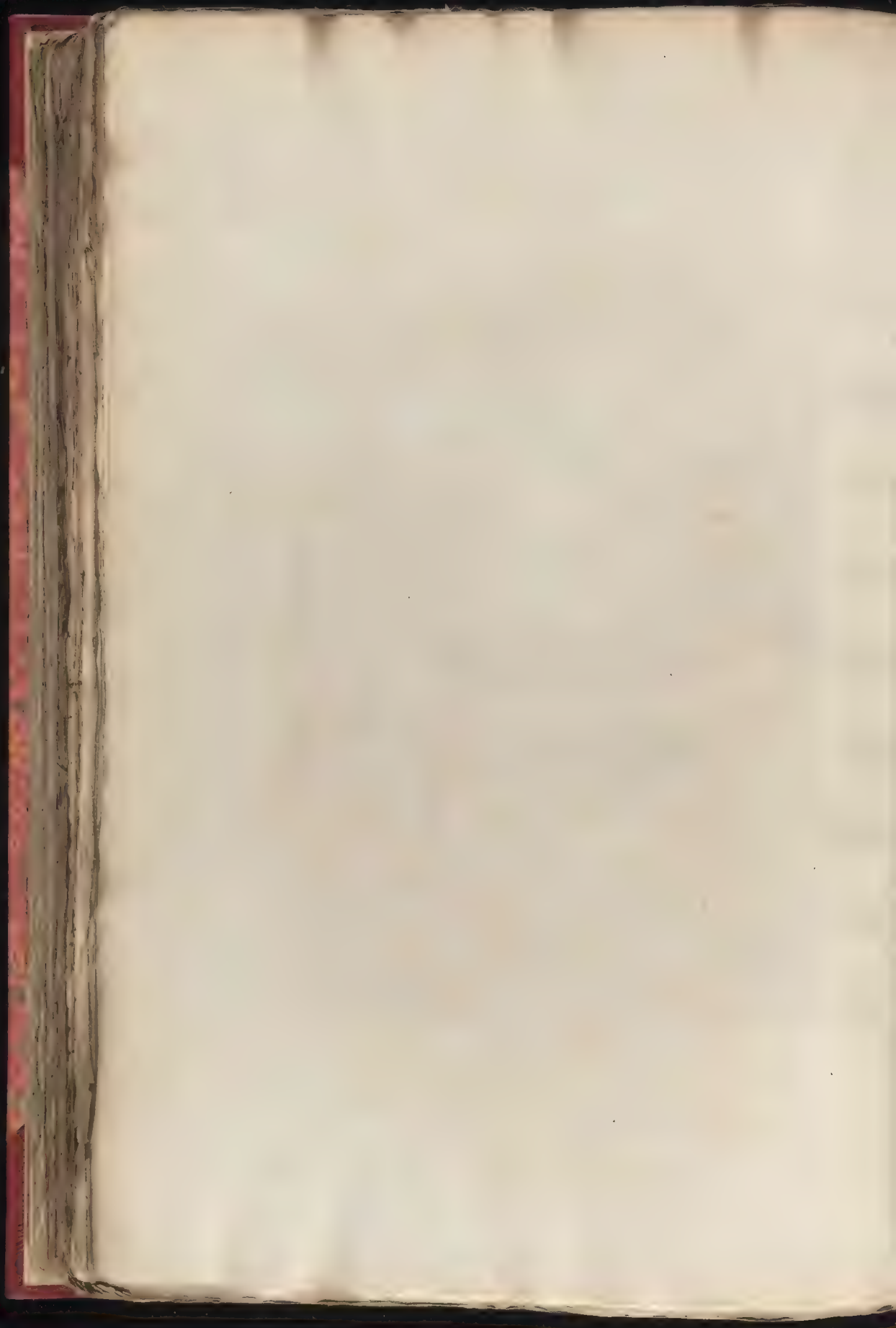
This chapel is sacred to the memory of the celebrated bishop *GARDINER*, who died 1556, and was the successor of bishop Fox, at the interval only of one year, during which Wolsey filled the see.

In this chapel is a large blue slab, probably part of the pavement of the presbytery, hitherto unnoticed, inscribed in Saxon capitals,

Hic jacet Edmundus rex, Egdredæ regis filius.

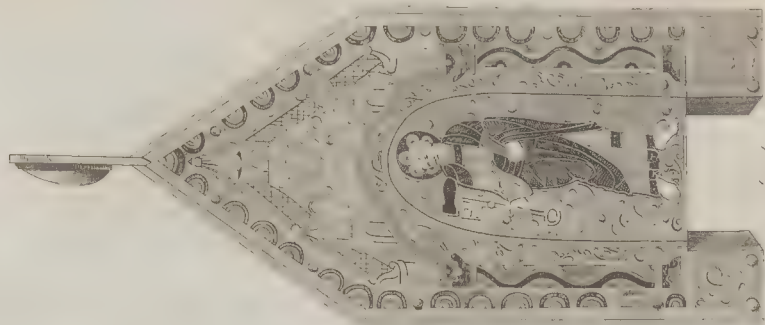
R. G.

⁴⁹ Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 53.



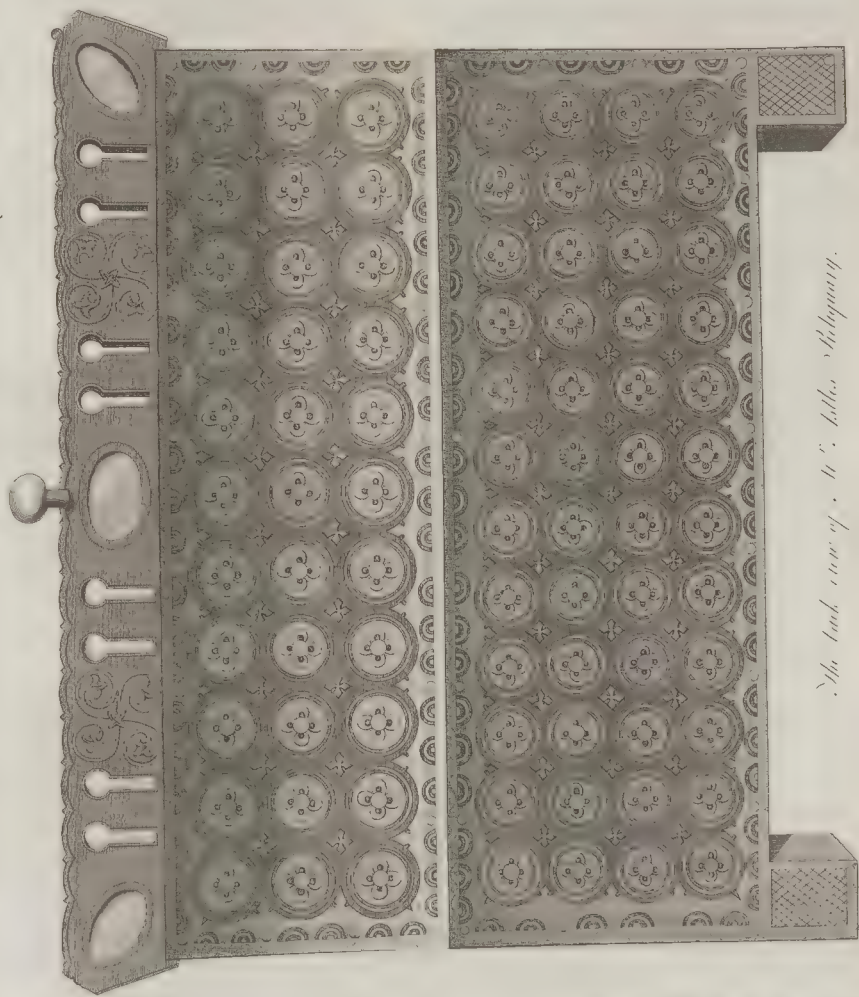


The great iron of a reliquary in the possession of the 'Lithic'.



End

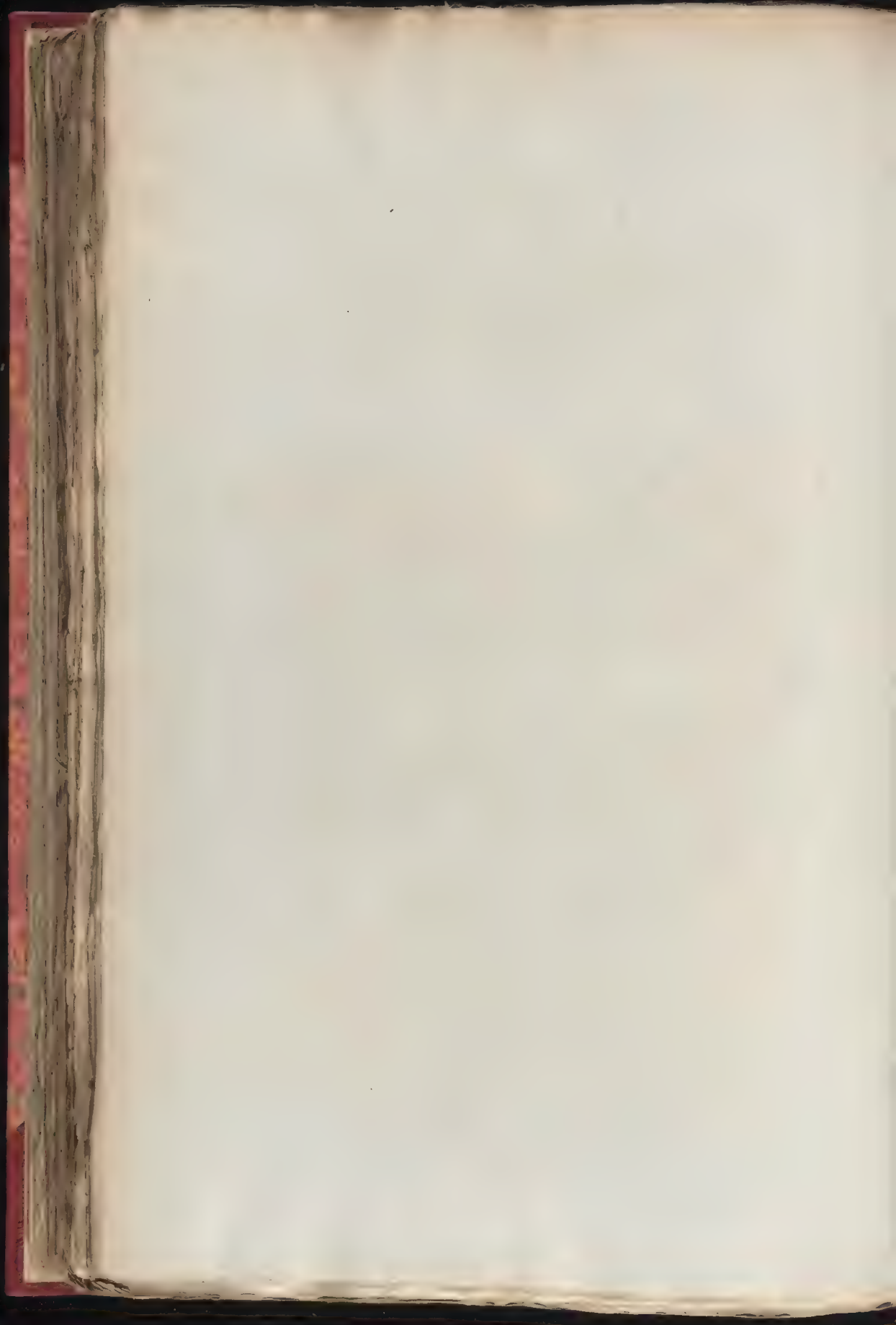




The back view of a 16' high obelisk.



End



EXPLANATION

O F

VOL. II. Plates LI. and LII.

THE RELIQUARY represented in this Plate is in the possession of Thomas Asple, Esquire, Fellow of this Society. It was some years ago the property of the late Richard Bateman, of Old Windsor, Esquire, by whom it was purchased in Wiltshire, and is said to have contained some relick of Maidulf, a Scotch Monk, famous for his erudition and piety; who, about the year 630, retired to a great wood, where Maidulfsbury, now Malmesbury, stands; and gathering together first a company of scholars, and afterwards of persons disposed to live under regular discipline, began a Monastery at that place, which became very famous*. The possessions of this monastery were greatly increased by St. Aldhelm, who had been educated here under Maidulf, and who died A. D. 675. After the death of Maidulf, Aldhelm was appointed to be abbot by Elutherius bishop of the West Saxons. This house was afterwards greatly enriched by the bounty of several Saxon kings and noblemen.

About the year 950, King Edwy removed the monks, who were of the Benedictine order, and placed secular clerks here; but about twenty years afterwards king Edgar dispossessed them, and restored the regulars. Maidulf's first church here was dedicated to our Blessed Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul: but in after-times the Blessed Virgin and St. Aldhelm were the tutelar saints of this abbey.

This Reliquary is enamelled in different colours on copper, which is lined with oak. The figure in the centre of the upper part of it is intended to represent God the Father, who is seated on a rainbow. The letters *alpha* and *omega* on each side of the head allude to the passage in Scripture, "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last." In the four corners of this compartment are the figures of an angel, an eagle, a bull, and a lion. The figures on the right and left are, perhaps, intended for Patriarchs or Prophets: In the centre below is a representation of our Blessed Saviour on the cross: over the head of the figure are the usual letters I.H.S. and beneath them X.P.S.; above the cross are two angels, and beneath are two figures, representing the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Disciple; on each side are representations of the four Evangelists. At the end of the Reliquary, where the door is placed, is the figure of St. Peter, with a key in his right hand; which figure is somewhat injured by the frequent opening of the door by the pious persons who formerly paid their devotions to the relick therein contained. At the other end is a male figure holding a book, which was probably intended to represent the person whose

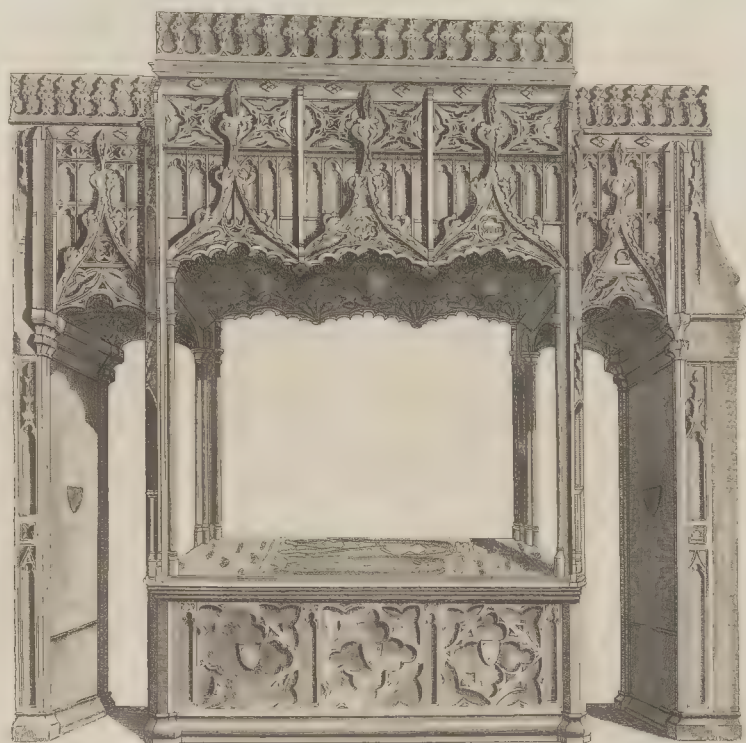
* Leland says, this monastery was founded A. D. 637 (Collect. vol. I. p. 301); but in p. 302 he places it in A. D. 642. Bertwald's donation of Somerset to this abbey, in Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 50, is dated 635; but it should be A. D. 685, as in Anglia Sacra, vol. II. p. 11.

* Rev. i. 11; xxii. 13.

relic was here preserved; or if this Reliquary really came from Malmesbury abbey, as is reported, this figure may have been intended to represent St. Paul, the other tutelar saint of that abbey.

The reverse is ornamented in a mosaic pattern not inelegant. The work of this Reliquary is undoubtedly of a much later date than either that formerly belonging to Croyland abbey, or that which was preserved in the cathedral of Hereford, called the Shrine or Reliquary of St. Ethelbert, and lately in the possession of Dr. Russell, one of the Canons of that church; though, from the style of the ornaments on the pillars which divide the compartments of the Reliquary here represented, it is supposed that it could not have been made later than towards the end of the tenth, or the beginning of the eleventh century. The chrytals on the top of the Reliquary, commonly called British beads, were worn by the Druids on solemn occasions, and afterwards served as ornaments to the Shrines and Reliquaries of Saints. The same kind of stones appear on the top of the Shrine or Reliquary formerly belonging to the Monastery of Croyland, preserved in the Museum of the late Gustavus Brander, Esquire, which is described in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. V. p. 579; where may be seen an accurate engraving of that curious remain of antiquity.





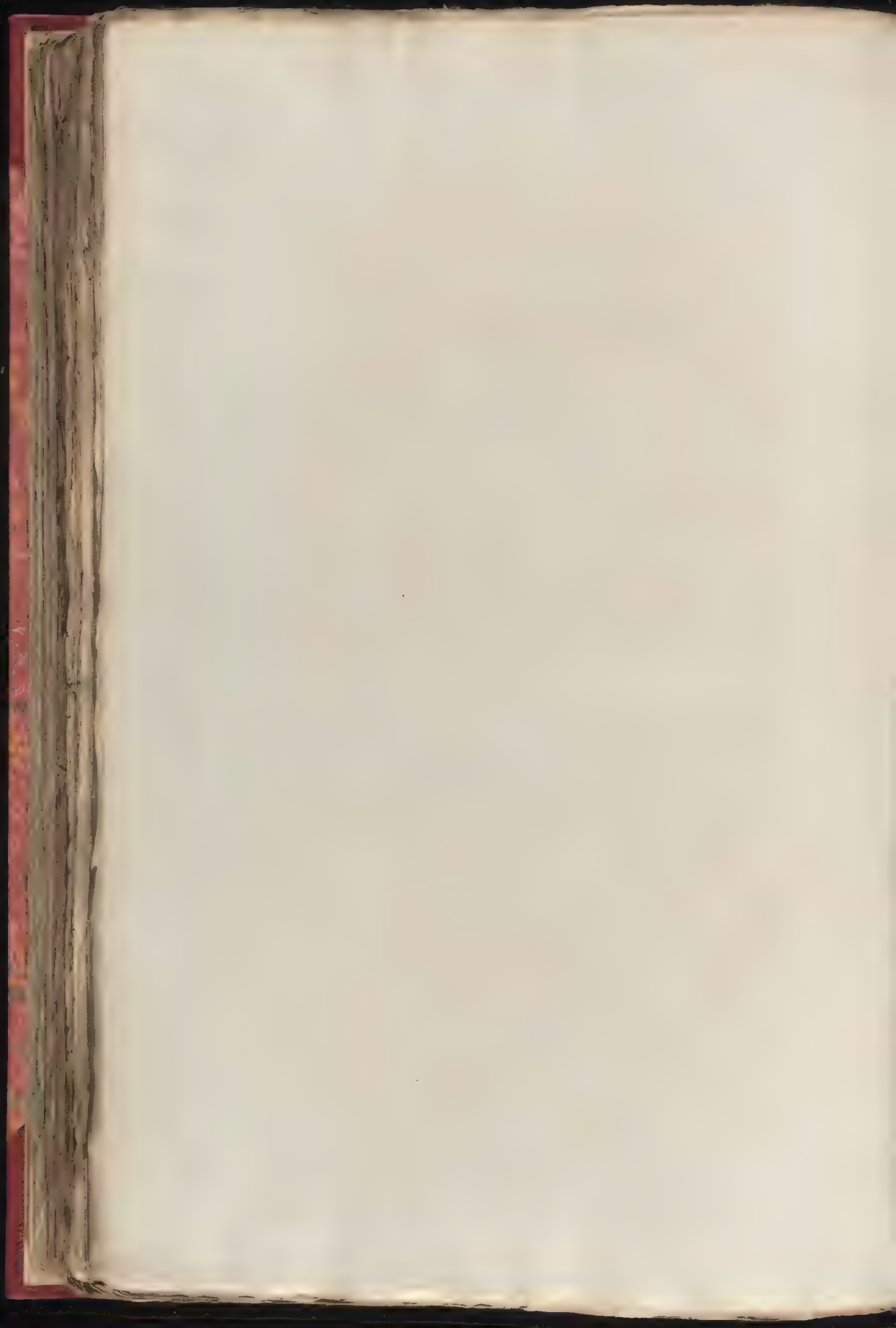
the carrels



the air-pipe



Monument of Henry Beaufort the first Earl of Somerset by Robert Plantagenet his wife
in little Coston Church



VOLUME II.

Plate LIII.

EXHIBITS the monument of HENRY BOURGCHIER, the first Earl of Essex of that ancient family, which had been settled at Halford in the county of Essex from the reign of Edward III. and of ISABEL PLANTAGENET his wife, in the church of *Little Easton*, in the said county.

William Bourgchier, by Anne daughter of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, sixth son of king Edward III. and widow of Edmund earl of Stafford, had issue four sons: *Henry*, Thomas, bishop of Ely, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor, *William* lord Fitzwarine, and *John* lord Berners; and one daughter, *Anne*, married to John Mowbray duke of Norfolk.

HENRY was born 1404. In the life of his father, and after his decease, which happened 8 Hen. VI. he was retained in the king's service in his French wars. 13 Hen. VI. he had summons to parliament by the name of earl of *Essex*, in right of his cousin Elizabeth widow of Sir Lewes Robert, and daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bourgchier, 25 Henry VI. he was advanced to the dignity of viscount *Bourgebier*, and had summons to parliament by that title in that and following years. 28 Henry VI. he was joined in commission with James earl of Wiltshire and others in the governorship of the town and castle of Calais, the tower of Rysebank, and the marches of Calais, for five years. 31 Henry VI. 1452, he was created Knight of the Garter. 33 Henry VI. he was constituted lord treasurer of England. 38 Henry VI. he was with the earls of March and Warwick at the battle of Northampton, wherein Henry VI. was defeated. For this attachment to his interests Edward IV. constituted him lord treasurer; and by letters patent bearing date June 30 the same year, advanced him to the title of earl of *Essex*.

Polydore Vergil * informs us, that he was so highly esteemed by Richard duke of York, that he gave him his sister *Isabel* in marriage in his younger years. Edward IV. in the 4th year of his reign, in consideration of the charge he had been at in his service, granted him licence to transport 1600 woollen cloths, of his own or any other, without any account or custom for the same. 11 Edward IV. he was again constituted lord treasurer; and 14 Edward IV. in consideration of his further services, obtained a grant of the castle, honour, and lordship of Werke, and the honour and lordship of Tynedale in Northumberland, the manors of Aylesbury, Boorton, and Woddeston in Buckinghamshire, Great Holand, Foxerth, and Chingford in Essex, Aston and Moreves in Walsingham in Suffolk, Chellsfield, Eftwell, and Ashe in Lancashire, Colvilles, Zouches, and Shardelow in Fulburne in Cambridgeshire, to himself, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. 17 Edward IV. he was appointed one of the com-

* Mr. Morant (Hist. of Essex, II. 24, note A) says two daughters; Eleanor, married to the Duke of Norfolk; and Anne, married 1. to Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, and 2. to John Holand Duke of Exeter. Dugdale cites Vincent, p. 191.

* B. XXIV. princ. p. 512, n. 10 and 29, or p. 651, ed. Thyn.

B millions

missioners to treat with Lewis king of France touching the prorogation of the truce between the two crowns. 21 Edward IV. he obtained leave to found a gild in Uityng church, Essex, in a chapel of Our Lady in the said church-yard. This is the last we hear of this noble earl. He departed this life April 4, 23 Edward IV. 1483, and was buried with his lady in the church of Little Blanes, of which he owned the manor; and not, as Sir William Dugdale¹, and Mr. Morant² after him, by mistake says, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the abbey of Bilegh by Malden in Essex. His lady survived him two years, and died October 2, 2 Richard III.

The monument erected to his memory is of the ornamented Gothic, consisting of three arches on each side, and one at each end, supported by clustered columns with ring capitals, resting on the altar tomb below, and sided by a longer arch at the head and feet: the whole surmounted by a cornice of oak leaves. In the spandrils of the three centre arches on one side are the words *thys evertto d.* and on the other *thys are pite.* The fetter-lock of the house of York is sprinkled over other parts, as also on the slab of the tomb, where the brasses cavities retain its form, and that of the Bourchier knot, and of the order of the Garter.

The earl's figure is habited in the robes of the order, with the device and motto on his left shoulder: his head bare reclines on a helmet surmounted by the Bourchier crest, a blackmoor's head. Under his mantle he wears a complete suit of armour, with a gorget of mail, and a long sword thrown across his left thigh. At his feet is an eagle. His lady has the reticulated head-dress under a countess's coronet, and reclines her head on a flowered cushion supported by angels. She wears a mantle faced with ermine, a cordon, surcoat of ermine, and a kirtle trimmed with ermine. At her feet lies the eagle. The figures are richly enamelled, and the slab has been sprinkled with the devices of the two houses and the order of the Garter. The inscription on the ledges has been torn away; as have also the shields in quatrefoils at the sides of the tomb, and from the wall of the arches at each end.

The earl had issue by his lady, WILLIAM, who died in his father's life-time, having married first Isabel daughter of John Vere earl of Oxford³, and secondly Anne, one of the daughters of Richard Widville first earl Rivers of that family, sister of Edward IV's queen, by whom he had *Humphrey*, who succeeded his grandfather, and was the last earl of the family, and was killed at the age of seventy-seven, 1539, by a fall from an unruly horse, at his manor of the Bassie in Broxbourne, having married Mary eldest daughter and coheir of Sir William Say, knight lord of that manor, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, married to Sir William Parr, baron of Kendal, and divorced from her for adultery.

Henry, who married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Scales, of Nuncelles.

Humphrey, who bore the title of lord Cromwell, having married Joan daughter of Richard Stanhope, niece and coheir of Ralph lord Cromwell of Tateshall. He was slain at the battle of Barnet 1471, and left no issue.

Sir *John*, knight, who married Elizabeth niece and heiress to William lord Ferrers of Groby, widow of Edward first lord Grey of Groby, and afterwards Elizabeth daughter of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London, widow of Sir Thomas Kirriol, of Kent, and of Sir Ralph Ashton, knight-marshal.

Sir *Thomas*, knight, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Barre, knight, widow of Humphrey Stafford earl of Devon.

Sir *Edward*, knight, slain in the battle of Wakefield.

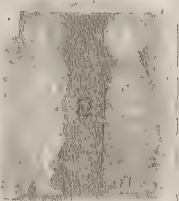
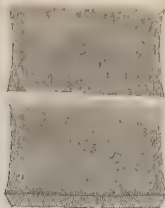
Fulke and *Isabel*, who died young.

R. G.

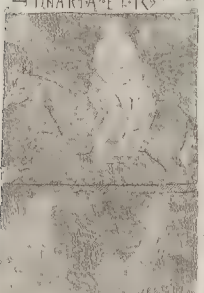
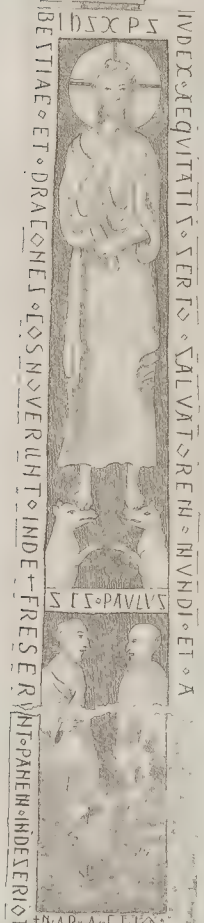
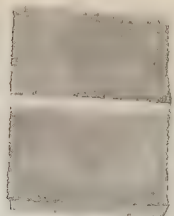
¹ Bar. II. 129.

² Hist. of Essex, II. 234.

³ Polydore Vergil, as before cited, makes him marry Anne daughter of *James Luxemburg Earle of St. Paul*, and gives them issue Henry Earl of Essex and two daughters, Cecily, who died single, and Isabel, married to Walter Ferris.

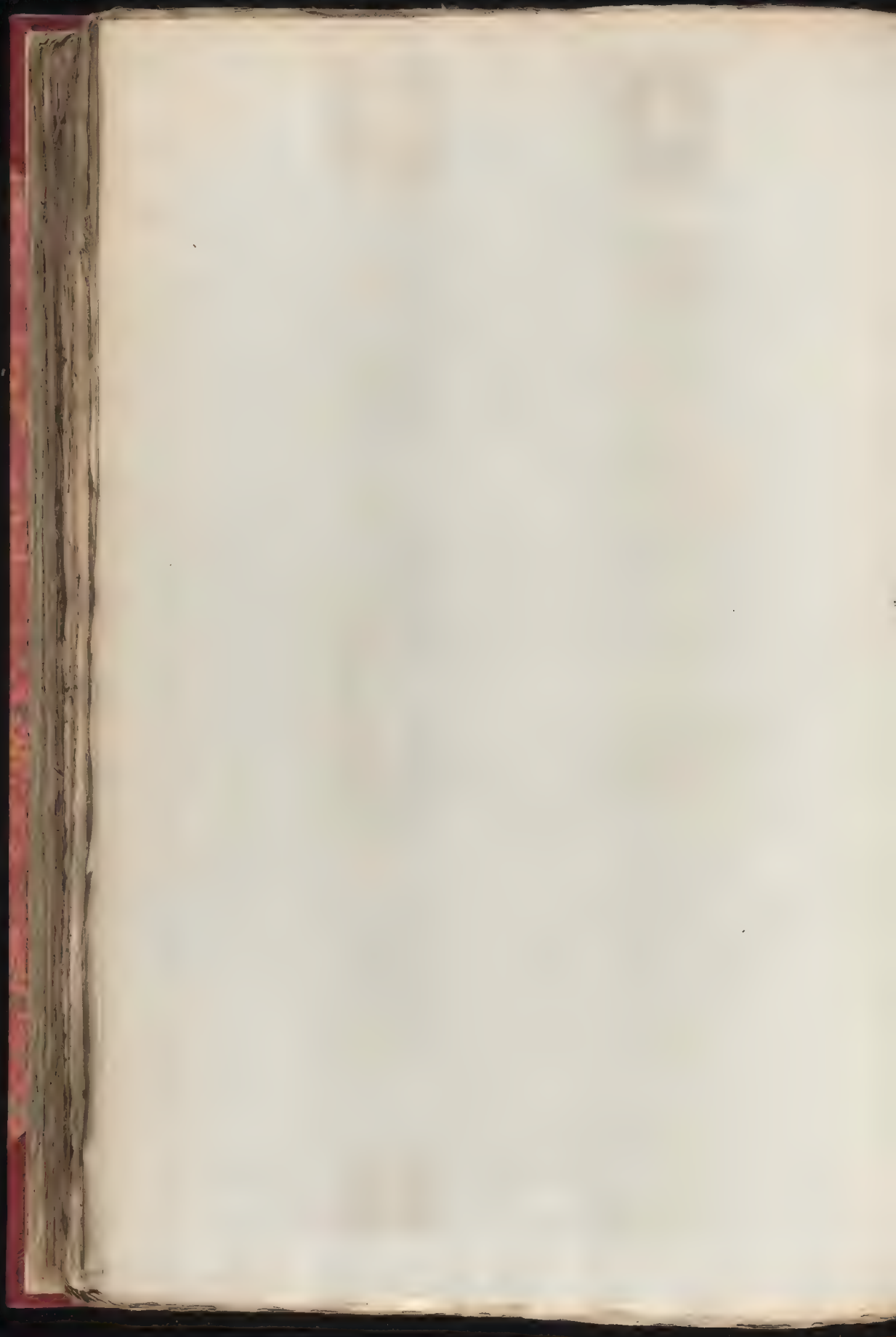


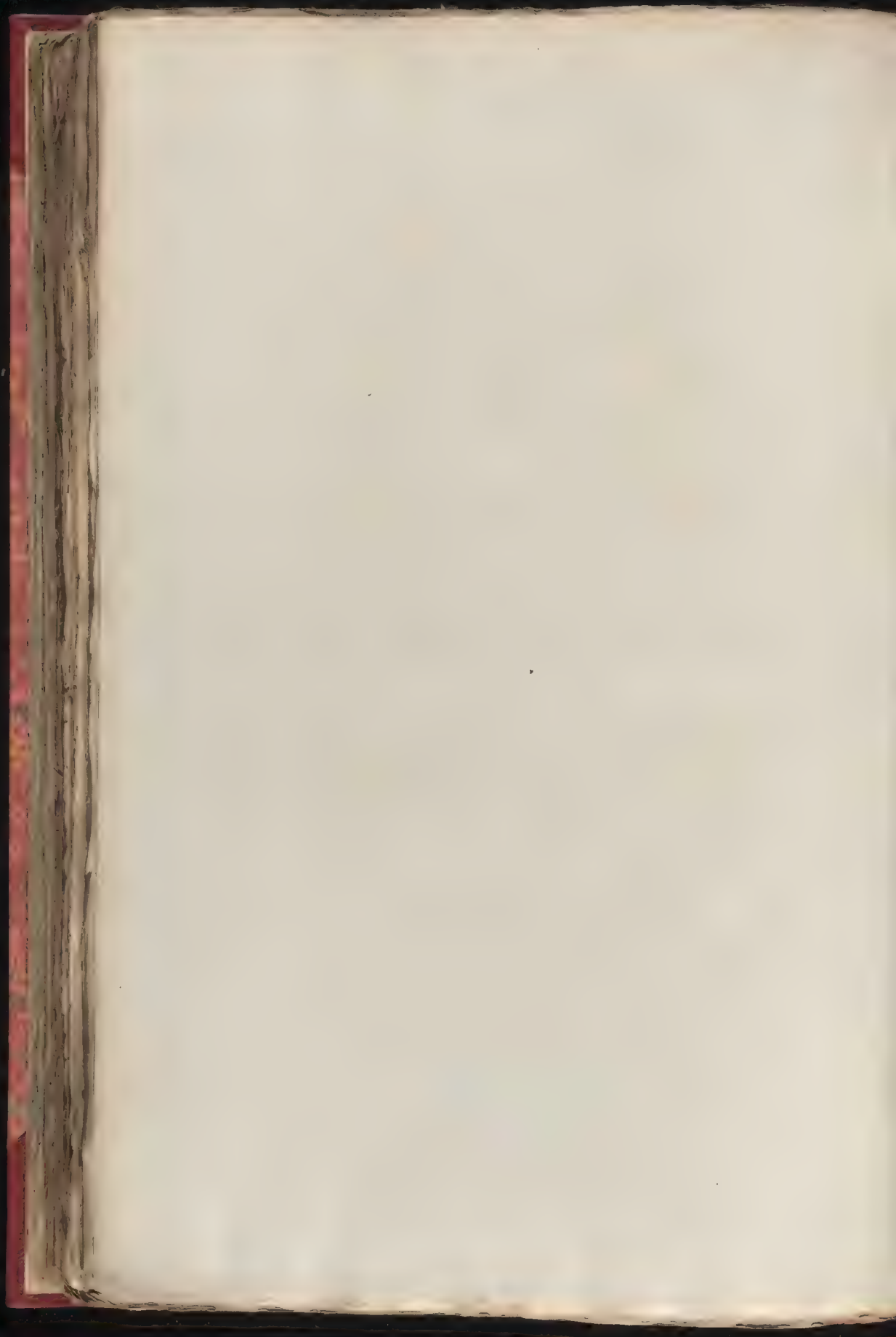
Manuscript



Ruthwell in

Stone at





VOLUME II.

Plates LIV. LV.

Description of a CROSS at RUTHVEL in Annandale.

THIS curious monument is preserved in the church of Ruthvel, in the stewartry of Annandale, in the shire of Dumfries, about four miles west from Annan, and on the estate of the earl of Stormont, who is patron of the church. It consisted originally of three divisions, a base, a shaft fifteen feet high, charged with two compartments, and a capital or transverse piece. The four sides are of different dimensions, the whole broadest at the base; the total length about twenty feet. It was broken into three pieces by order of the General Assembly 1644, under pretence of its being an object of superstition among the vulgar.

On one of the broadest sides (which are eighteen inches and a half at bottom and fifteen at top) is the figure of our Saviour with the nimbus, his right-hand elevated to give the benediction, his left holds a scroll probably representing his Gospel: his feet rest on two animals rampant, which seem of different kinds. In the compartment below are two figures bare-headed, one of them bearded: they have no nimbi round their heads, but over them is written, *scs [Sanctus] PAULUS*, and under them, *et MARIA ET IO[annes]*.

The inscription on the border round these several figures is in the mixt base Roman character of the ruder ages as follows:

*IHS XRS IVDEX . AEQVITATIS . SERTO . SALVATOREM . MVNDI . ET . A*¹
the rest effaced.

On the other ledge:

BESTIAE . ET . DRACONES . COGNOVERVNT . INDE .

The inscription on the lower compartment is,

*FRAGERVNT .² PANEM . IN . DESERTO*³.

The lower half of the two figures with the inscription has been lately recovered from the filth and dirt which covered them; but the sentence, though continued a few words, is left incomplete. Below the border is another bas relief, of a person riding, and two persons standing underneath; so much defaced as barely to exhibit an outline, which may be taken for Christ's entry into Jerusalem, the flight into Egypt, (an outline appearing as of the Virgin holding the child in her arms), or any other history.

¹ Perhaps *Angelorum*.

² Mr. Gordon infers *et b* ween *fragerunt* and *panem*, but there is clearly no room for such insertion.

³ Perhaps *deserto*.

The upper part of the stone on this side contained another compartment, having in relief a half figure standing on two balls or globes, and this imperfect inscription on a border round it:

DORAMVS ⁴ T NONEVM

The other of the two broadest sides exhibits our Saviour with the nimbus, his right-hand elevated as before, his left holding a book with a cross on it, and at his feet a woman representing Mary Magdalen wiping them with her hair. The inscription round this compartment is,

IATTVLLI ALABASTRVM VNGVENTI
SIAN EIR SELVSIIDES
EIVS LACRIMIS COEPIT RIGARE
PEDES EIVS BEAPILLIS⁵

On the middle border is,

CAPITIS . SVI . TERGEBAT

connecting the whole of the inscription on the upper half, which runs thus: alluding to the transaction represented by them.

[Pharisei] *attulit alabastrum unguenti [et] stans retro secus pedes ejus lacrimis capitis rigare pedes ejus et capillis capitis sui tergebat.* Luke vii. 37, 38.

The whole text runs thus:

"Et ecce mulier quæ erat in civitate peccatrix ut cognovit quod accubuit in domo
"Pharisei attulit &c.

Below are two figures of different ages; the younger with a nimbus holds out an open book to the elder, who is bearded, and seems attentive to him. The inscription round this compartment is,

ET PRAETERIVS VID ⁶

perhaps to be read *Et præter[em] J[es]us vid[it]*. The continuation is defaced, which makes it difficult to explain the words on the other ledge:

ANATIBIT AIEETS

Below these are faint traces of two other radiated figures, and under them a Calvary cross completes the whole design. The top of the stone on this side is broken, but shews a mark like a cavity for inserting the transverse bar.

The two narrowest sides, sixteen inches at bottom and eleven at top, are adorned with vine-leaves and animals, inclosed in a long frame of Runic characters, as represented in plate LV. The upper compartment on one side has another Runic inscription

⁴ Perhaps *Adramus*.

⁵ Et capillis.

⁶ Mr. Gordon reads *it et præterius vidit*.

tion inclosing foliage, but much injured. The bottom of this side is totally defaced, and below the foliage and animals on the other side of the base are indistinct traces of two human figures. On these two sides inscribed with Runic characters, the top of the stone, which from its figure may be supposed to have been the centre of the transverse part of the cross, exhibits a man with a bird reared up against or flying at him. Round this part is to be read in the same rude Roman capitals :

INERIN VERBVM.

Perhaps *In principio erat verbum*, (the beginning of St. John's Gospel;) and three or four evanescent letters.

The reverse side of this piece has the inscription in Runic letters, round a bird like a parrot sitting on a branch with fruit.

This ancient monument was first laid before the public by Mr. Gordon, in his "Itinerarium Septentrionale," plates LVII. and LVIII. and described p. 161. But besides that his drawing of it is far less faithful than the present, he does not appear to have read the inscription with exactness; not to mention that he did not see all the several parts of the stone.

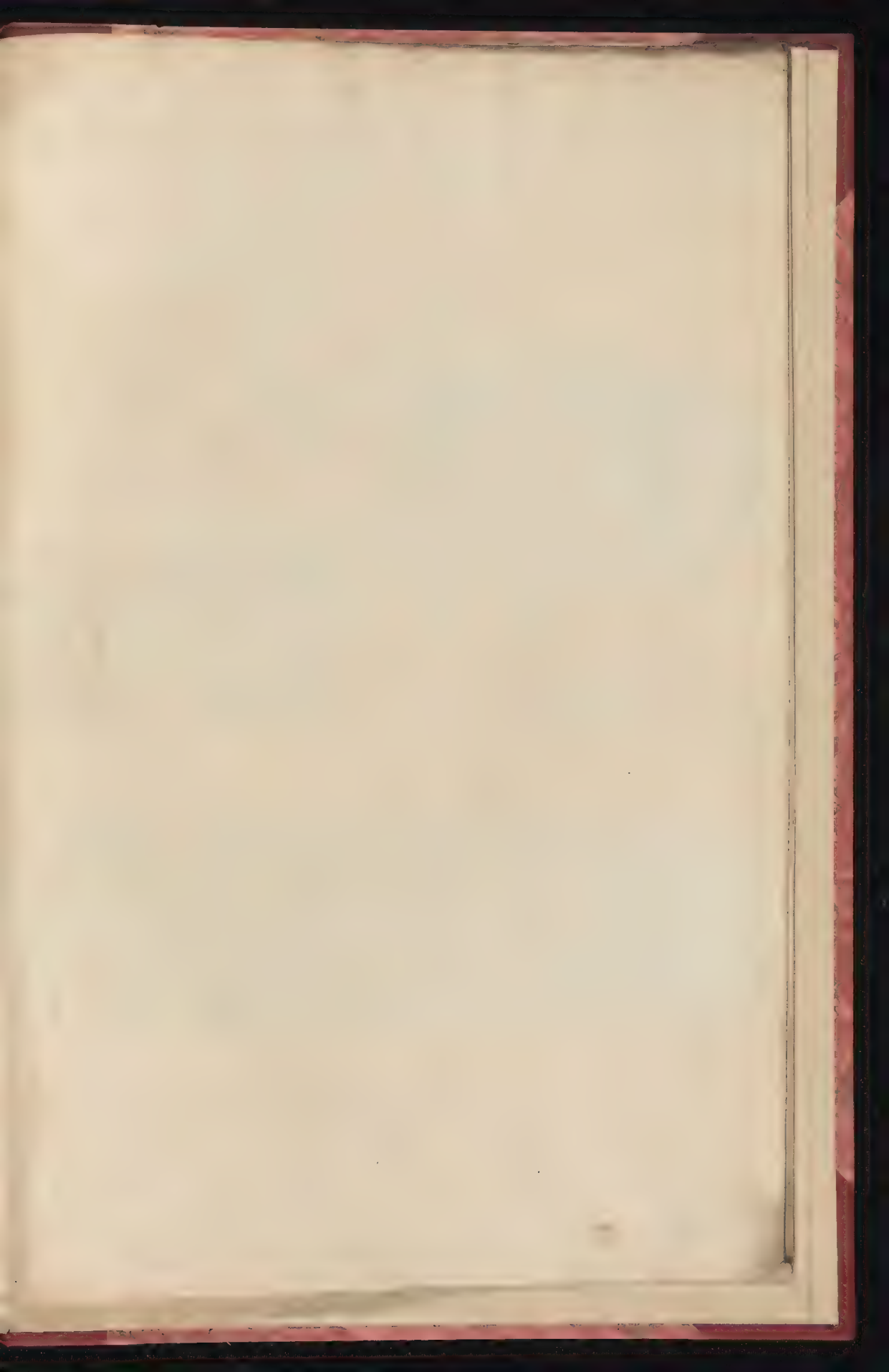
Mr. Pennant⁷ saw the fragments of what he calls "the capital of the stone, with letters nearly similar to the other, and on each opposite side an eagle neatly cut in relief. There was a piece of another with Saxon letters round the lower part of a human figure in long vestments, with his foot on a pair of small globes: this too seemed to have been the top of a cross." But neither has this gentleman copied the inscription faithfully, nor given a new drawing of the whole, or of the parts hitherto unpublished.

These considerations excited me to solicit an exact representation of the whole. I have obtained it from the very accurate pencil of Adam de Cardonnel, esq. whose merit has been sufficiently displayed in his "Picturæ Antiquities of Scotland." To his obliging assiduity the Society are indebted for these drawings of the Ruthvel cross; and I cannot but indulge a hope, that such an interesting remain of early antiquity in this country may engage the attention of those literati, who, under the liberal patronage of a northern monarch, are investigating the antiquities of their own country. This Society have seconded their views, by communicating this Runic monument to the world, who will now judge how far Mr. Gordon's conjecture was well founded, that the monument was the work of two different people, first the Danes, and then the Saxons. Perhaps the contrary may be the truth, that the monument was erected by the Danes, and then converted to Christian purposes by the Saxons. For till the Runic inscriptions are explained, it will not be easy to determine whether it was a Christian monument of the former people. It is hardly probable they defaced what was previously carved on two of the sides; but rather, finding two sides unoccupied, inscribed on them some memorials of themselves.

R. G.

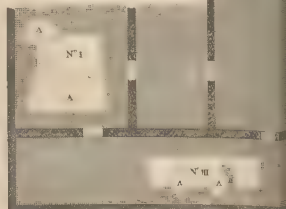
* Since this account was read before the Society, the drawing has been shewn to Mr. Professor Thorkelin, who has been investigating all such monuments of his countrymen in this kingdom; — but he has not returned any opinion upon it.

⁷ Tour in Scotland, 1772, in Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 85.

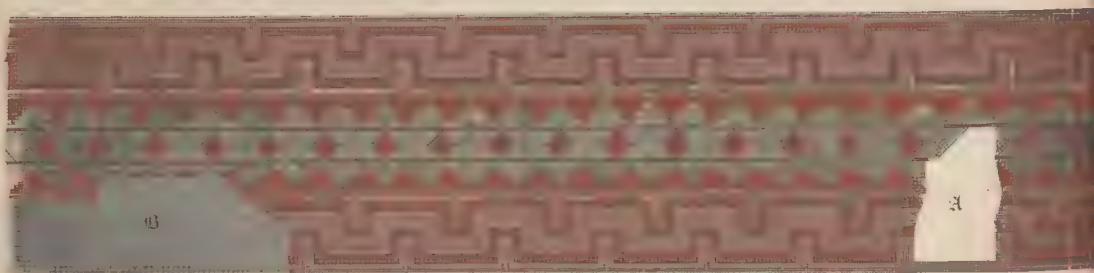




N° 1.



N° IV



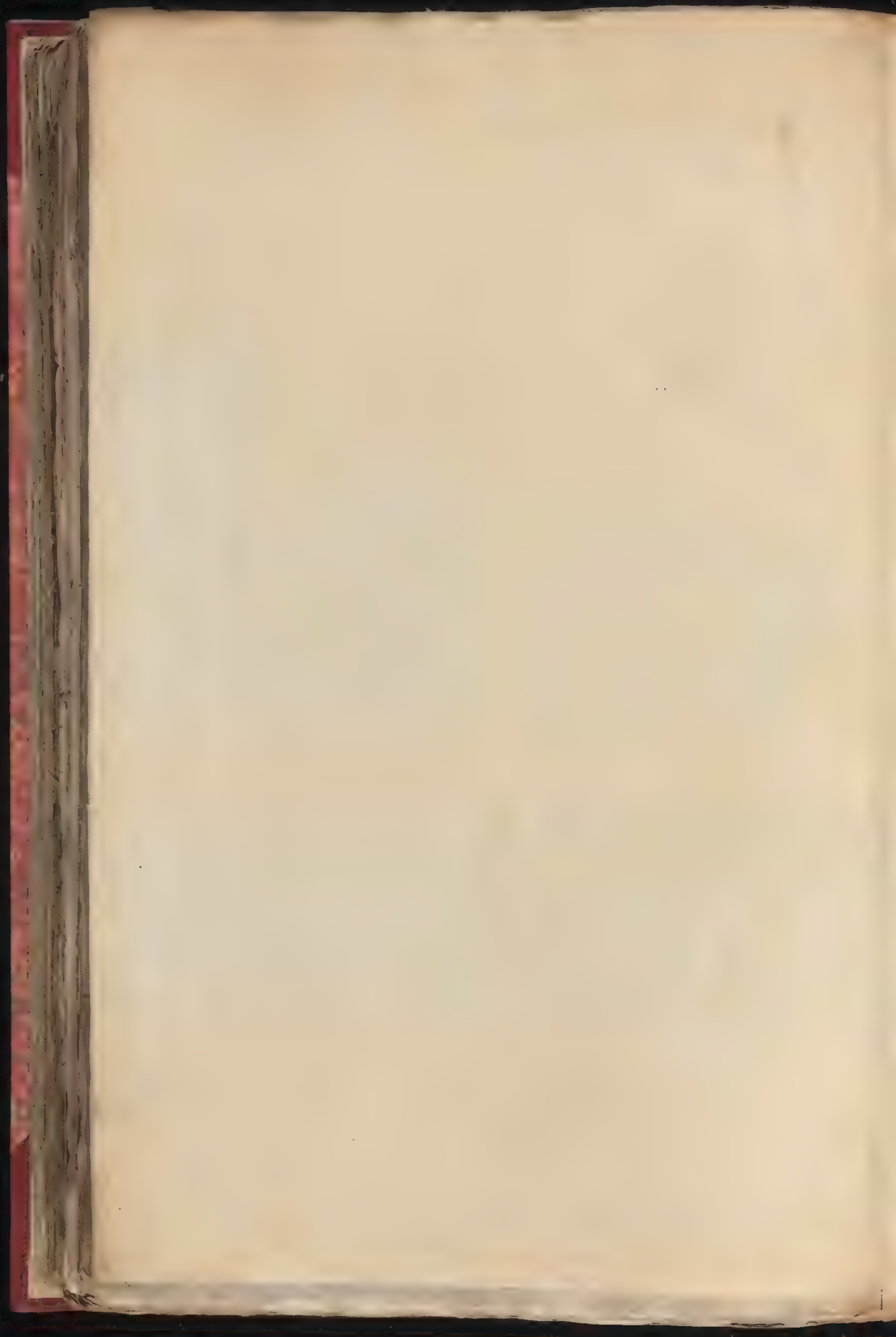
Pavimentum hoc tessellatum
 Constantianorum Romanorum in Ecclesia Opus
 N° 1. 1738
 (Divo Georgio Secundo. Felicitate regnante)
 apud Reldon in agro Northamptonensi
 a Colono improviso repositum
 In hac hinc est, subula de lenca munda
 Nec non in eximia sua forma quoad potuit
 Conseruandum
 Gulielmus Vicomites Hatton
 Sumptu proprio curavit.

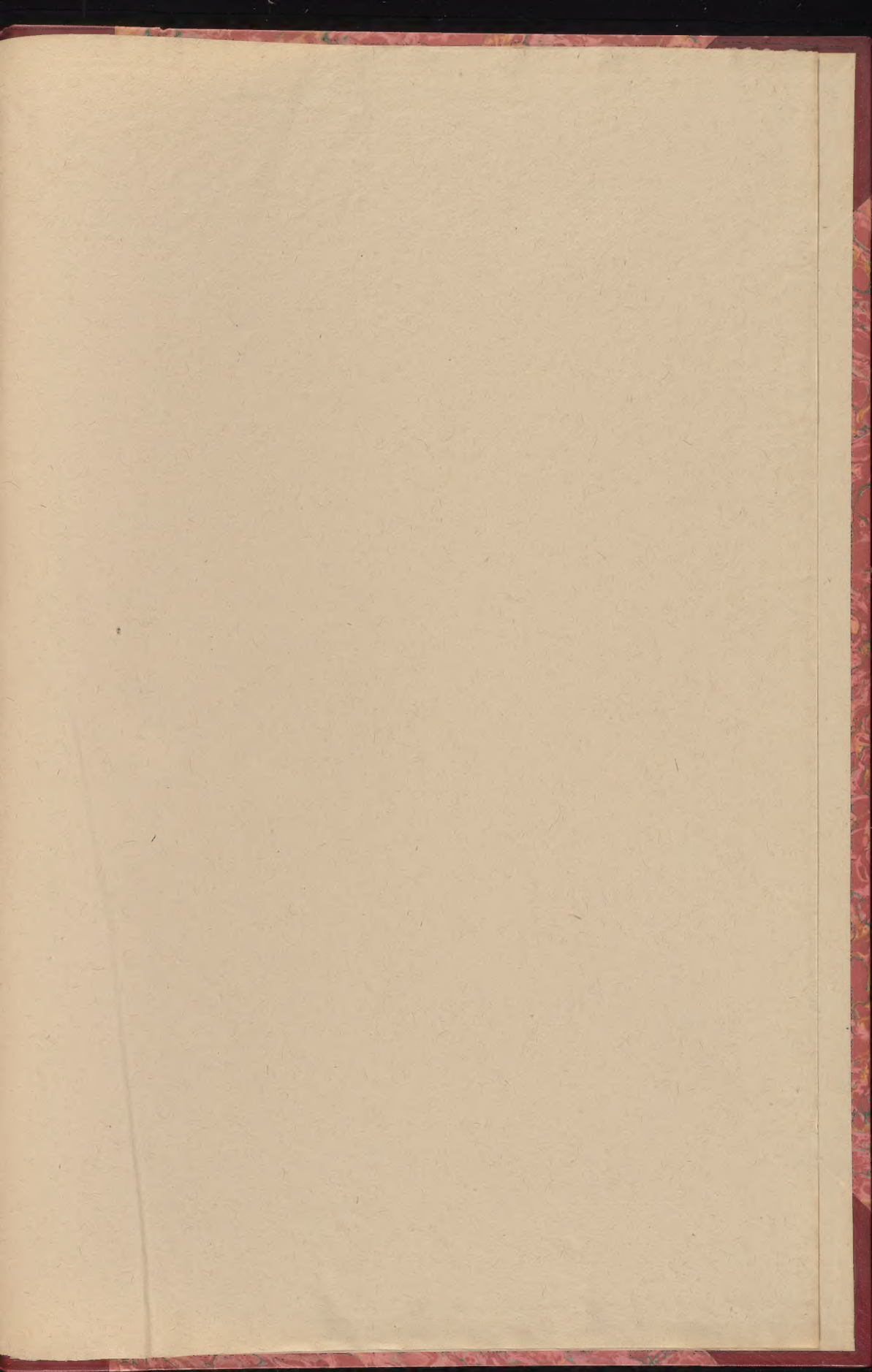




(Numismata supra depicta —
(cum multis alijs) explorato Pavimento
in lucem prodierunt,
ceterum Hieronyma Constantinam manserit ferunt
(Constantiniam) Iulij, Idibus nata maximam,
— Perempto, Fratre —
Britannica, imperium occupavit in
Civitate, 4. 59. 340.

Loca Signata A. H. native hand perula isolata sunt v. —
Signata B. Altitudo h. v. arceperunt dar d. rump amantati v.





87.61.80, c.1

